The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7167. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

END OF THE FEUDS IN THE ONONDAGA DISTRICT.

THE REPUBLICANS UNITED—THOS. G. ALVORD'S CHANCES FOR THE ASSEMBLY—PROBABLE CONSTITUTION OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

While it cannot be denied that in some portions of the State the Republican Party is not in the best possible condition, it is quite certain that in the Republican stronghold of Onondaga the party never was able to make a better record than now. There are many reasons for this gratifying prospect, but it is only necessary to state the chief and general one: that the members of the party have determined to make an end of all former feuds, and work hereafter for the general good of the party. The troubles in Onondaga go back more than a dozen years to find their origin, in the bitter struggle made by McCarthy to get back to Congress by running as a stump candidate after having been fairly defeated in the Republican Convention. Since that time there has always until now been more or less soreness, which was always ready to break out into open revolt whenever the occasion offered. Advantage was taken of any pretext to weaken the party, and hence the temperance issue has sometimes had considerable strength, and Liberal Republicanism was quite as formidable here as in any other portion of the State. All these troubles, I am assured on excellent authority, have been composed, and the Republican Party in Onondaga was never more harmonious or stronger than it is at present. Last year the county gave only 8,677 votes for Thayer, while in the previous year it gave Grant 12,708, and in 1871 it gave Scribner 9,388. This year it will roll up, from present appearances, about 10,000 for Gov. Dix, which is better than it has done in off years for some time.

There is, as a result of this general condition, entire harmony in the party in reference to all candidates for important places. There is entire unanimity for Gov. Dix, and for the other places on the State ticket there is no opinion for or against anybody. There is some little friendly rivalry concerning a member of Congress from the Twenty-fifth District, composed of Onondaga and Cortland. Hon. R. Holland Duell, the present Representative, is not to go back, because an inflexible rule of the district gives that county the member only four years in sixteen, and Mr. Duell is now serving his second term. The candidate must therefore be from Onondaga, and he will be either Gen. Elias W. Leavenworth or R. Nelson Gere. Until to-day Hon. David J. Mitchell was considered in the race, and had many warm friends, but he has just made the announcement that, owing to his poor health, he cannot possibly be a candidate. He is therefore admitted to be out of the contest, which now lies between the other two. Both are well-known citizens of Syracuse, and either will make a strong candidate and an excellent member. Gen. Leavenworth is about 70 years of age, and has been for many years prominently identified with Syracuse. He was a member of the late Constitutional Commission, and made an excellent reputation in that body. Mr. Gere is one of the most energetic and prominent of the business men of the city, and would make a most valuable member of Congress. One or the other of these gentlemen will be the member from the Twenty-fifth District in the Forty-fourth Congress, and the Republicans of the district are to be congratulated that they have already made sure of a proper Representative.

In considering the Assembly districts of Onondaga, Hon. Thos. G. Alvord is always an important element in the problem. Last year he ran in the First District as a Liberal and Democratic candidate, receiving 2,851 votes to 2,571 for W. H. H. Gere, Republican, and 264 for Edward Connell, another Liberal. Mr. Alvord wants to go back to the Assembly, but he desires to go as a Republican, for he declares he is as good a Republican as anybody. A portion of the party in the district are willing to give him the nomination, but another portion insist on nominating Ex-State Senator Monroe and letting Alvord run independent if he likes, believing that they can beat him. This district is therefore still in doubt, and will be until the District Convention decides the matter on the 19th inst. In the Second District Hon. George Barrow, the present Republican member, will be renominated and re-elected. The Third District is one of those giving less than 300 majority last year where the Democrats have been recently counting unhatched chickens with such marvelous industry, and it is therefore worth while to put an end to their anxiety in reference to this particular case. In the Third District of Onondaga last year Charles Simon, Democrat, had 2,730 votes, John I. Furbeck 2,556, and V. V. Nottingham, Liberal, 186. He had, therefore, a plurality of 174 over Furbeck, but was in a minority of 13 in the whole vote. There does not appear to be the slightest chance that the district can be stolen in this fashion this year. The Republicans have made up their minds to carry it, and what they promise up here they always accomplish. Their step will be to nominate the strongest possible candidate who has not yet been named either formally or by public opinion, and they will then go to work for him with a vigor which will leave no doubt of success. There will be no Liberal vote, for here that political corpse no longer vexes the land. Nearly all of those who were formerly in the movement are back in the Republican ranks, while the others have gone over bag and baggage to the Democrats. The Temperance movement, which has always been stronger here than anywhere else, has lost much of its vitality. Last December J. L. Braggs, Prohibitionist, received 518 votes in the county for a local office at a special election, and good judges estimate that the Clark ticket will not get over 100. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to see how the Republicans can lose the Third Assembly District, and the Democrats may as well drop it out of their calculation. The remaining Assemblyman from this Congressional district comes from Cortland County, and it is of course conceded that he will be a Republican. Here, at any rate, the Republicans are to gain instead of lose.

There has been a vast deal more said by the Democrats concerning the close districts than can be justified by the facts. Some of the districts which have been named as doubtful are certainly Republican, just as others of them are certainly Democratic. The only ones which can be fairly said to be in doubt are two in Albany, two in New-York, and one each in Chenango, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Kings, Lewis, Montgomery, Oneida, Schuyler, Seneca, and Westchester. Of these fifteen districts ten were represented in the last Assembly by Republicans and five by Democrats. If these were all the facts in the case, and it should be granted that the Democrats will carry all these districts, their prospects for controlling the next Assembly would be very flattering. But it must also be remembered that the Republicans are sure to obtain two districts not taken into this calculation, these being the Third of Onondaga and the Seventh of New-York. The latter is strongly Republican, and was lost last year through a blunder which is not to be repeated. A man whose name alone will insure his election is to be presented as the Republican candidate, and the district will no longer require the services of Col. Wagstaff. With these two districts added to the conceded strength of the Republicans, the task of overcoming their majority is just that much increased. If the Democrats carry all the districts named as doubtful, they would then have sixty-three, leaving the Republicans with exactly the constitutional majority, or 65 votes. This calculation, in which the Democrats are given all the possible chances they have, does not give them the Assembly, but it makes matters too close to be pleasant. But I have seen no Democrat who will pretend to believe that they will carry them all, nor have I met any Republican who will concede more than half of them, while it is the general opinion that by proper effort they can all be carried against the Democrats. But the latter will make their strongest fight for the Assembly, sacrificing their State ticket if necessary for that purpose, and it will be seen there is a necessity for the utmost discretion and energy upon the part of the Republicans. I find this fact to be generally appreciated among them in all parts of the State, and no doubt exists among them that every effort will be made in all these districts to save them. It is a gratifying fact that they do not consider the Assembly sure; this fact alone will go a long way to secure it.

It is not yet possible, in advance of all nominations, to say in detail what will be the personal character of the next Assembly. In many of the districts men who served last year acceptably are to be returned, while in others new men are, for obvious reasons, to be taken. Among the leaders there are, however, to be great changes. Unless he can be made to change his mind and consent to a re-election, the Republicans are to lose the valuable services of Gen. Husted, while the Democrats are to lose Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, and George M. Beebe, their two ablest men. The former will not go back, he says, under any circumstances, while the latter is seeking the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sullivan District, with a fair prospect of getting it. Gen. Batcheller, of Saratoga, has also said he will not go back, and his loss will likewise be a severe one to the Assembly. These four men have, indeed, been more prominent than any others during the last two years, and it is a matter of general regret that they should all retire now.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

THE TROUBLE IN THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC CAMP—THE PARTY DIVIDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Sept. 4.

The announcement made in my letter of yesterday that trouble was brewing in the Liberal Democratic Camp in Dutchess County astounded the leaders of the Liberal wing who have been working diligently for a long time, seeking to make every thing "all right" before the news of the "breach" should get out. This morning the Liberal organ came out with a double-leaded leader branding the statement as a falsehood, and saying "there could not possibly be greater unanimity or harmony in the Democratic-Liberal Party of this county and district." The writer of that sentiment also telegraphed it to the Albany *Argus*, saying some mischievous person had been imposing on the New-York papers. He also stated that there is not a syllable or semblance of truth in the statement. But there is. The *Daily Press*, edited by E. B. Osborne, and *Weekly Telegraph*, edited by the same gentleman, were always at the head of the Democratic Party in Dutchess County until the Liberal element showed itself hereabouts. Then, a few Democrats like Judge Wheaton and George Tompkins and others united with the Liberals, taking along with them Jacob B. Carpenter and Cyrus Swan, on the Republican side, and their followers. This quartet, (there may have been some others,) induced John O. Whitehouse to run for Congress against John H. Ketcham, who for years had beaten every one put up by the Democrats. Mr. Whitehouse had plenty of money, and was, therefore, the coming man. He purchased an organ and the campaign was opened, and he won, after having expended, it is said, nearly $160,000. Flushed with victory Messrs. Whitehouse, Wheaton, Swan, and Jacob B. Carpenter commenced to draw the reins over the old-line Democrats, and Osborne, who had for years borne the brunt in many a hard fight, who had catered to this one and that one's whims, who, with his powerful paper, had been the keystone of the Democratic arch in Dutchess County, was neglected and snubbed till his temper became soured, and he resolved to be "bully-ragged" no more, but to make a bold stand for his "time-honored convictions," and for the interests of the Democratic Party. He believes the Liberal element in this county amounts to nothing, and he has boldly written in that vein whenever occasion offered. This of course caused a rumpus, and a breach is imminent notwithstanding the Liberal organ denies it. Not over two weeks ago, I am informed, a secret meeting was held by the leaders of the Liberal ring to discuss the attitude of the press. They resolved it was damaging to the cause in Dutchess, and a petition was framed calling on Mr. Osborne, in substance, to "let up." This petition was signed by several who were in the ring, and presented to Mr. Osborne, who informed the deputation that he could attend to his own business. They didn't expect such treatment. Since then members of the old-line Democrats have espoused Mr. Osborne's cause, and the breach is widening every day. I have the names of the parties concerned in the petition if it becomes necessary to use them.

YELLOW FEVER.

VESSELS FROM THE WEST INDIES AT BALTIMORE INFECTED—DREADFUL SUFFERING OF THE CREWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—Nearly every vessel arriving here recently from the West Indies has had yellow fever on board, and the experiences of some crews have been terrible. The brig H. E. Wheeler, from Sagua, Cuba, left there with all hands sick but the Captain and the cook. On the voyage they, too, were stricken, and the vessel left to drift at the mercy of winds and waves, with the helm lashed, until two men recovered sufficiently to navigate her. During the voyage the mate, Daniel Wescott, of Portland, and a seaman, John Patterson, of New-York, died. The brig Castilia, from Havana, for Baltimore, is reported in Hampton Roads with all hands down, several having died at sea. While at Havana, previous to Aug. 16, the fever carried off every man on board but the Captain. A second crew was shipped, and has met with nearly the same fate. Very strict quarantine is being enforced here.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

APPLICATIONS FROM MARSHALS FOR TROOPS.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION—FEARS OF A SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS RUMORED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Representative Alexander White, of Alabama, and other Congressmen who are here, had a protracted interview with the Secretary of War this morning upon the subject of Southern outrages. Mr. White, who is a native Southerner and a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the existing condition of affairs in the South, represented the general opinion to the Secretary of War. The result of the interview was that the Secretary is more than ever impressed with the lamentable condition of affairs in the Southern States, and is determined to execute the recent order of the President. This order has already had its effect. The full circular was telegraphed South last night, and this morning at the War Department there were several applications received from United States Marshals in most of the districts where outrages have been committed, making requisitions for troops to assist as a posse. In most instances the applications are for cavalry. These applications were referred to Gen. Sherman who will immediately take the necessary steps to comply with the President's order. It will be impossible at present to furnish any cavalry for the South, as all the available cavalry force is now engaged in the Indian Territory and in Texas. Provision will be made, however, so that the infantry can be mounted upon hired horses to any necessary extent. The official printed roster of the present assignment of troops in the South, which has been published in various quarters to-day, is incorrect and of an old date, and by no means represents the present location of troops. A considerable number of infantry will be hurriedly sent to the South to points which are not now made public. The Attorney General received dispatches last night of additional troubles, and this morning telegraphed here to facilitate preparations for the execution of his instructions to the Marshals.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Private dispatches received here to-night from Louisiana, show that the action of the President has already had a very healthful influence in that State. One dispatch says: "New-Orleans merchants, who have already made large advances to planters, were refusing to send on supplies on account of the threatened disorders, and the fear of general disturbance in social conditions, but since the letter of the Attorney General has been published, the shipment of supplies has been resumed, and a much more healthful feeling prevails. All classes now believe that the crops will be safely harvested under the protection which the United States Government will furnish to planters and laborers alike. As a consequence the levees to-day have been crowded with freights consigned to country parishes."

A TELEGRAPH BLOCKADE.

Another dispatch states that the telegraph office at Shreveport is absolutely blockaded by the agent of the Associated Press in charge, who is an active member of the White League. Congressman George Smith, of the Shreveport District, and State Senator M. H. Twitchell, a brother of one of the murdered men, are unable to obtain any answer to their telegrams to that office, which are of an extremely private nature.

LOCATION OF TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

J. R. Beckwith, United States District Attorney for Louisiana, arrived here this morning and had a long interview with the Secretary of War relative to the points at which the troops should be located in that State under the letter of the Attorney General. The points agreed upon are the following: New-Orleans, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Harrisonburg, St. Martinville, and Baton Rouge. These points are the most available points in the State, and from them troops can be easily moved to any place in the State where an outbreak may occur.

THE NATIONAL ERA ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS—WHY THE NEGRO SUFFERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The *National Era*, Fred. Douglass' paper, and the representative organ of the colored people, gives expression to the following opinion on the condition of affairs in the South: "The war against the negro is waged by the white race in the South, because, in the first place, of the faithfulness of the negro to the Union, and because of the rights and privileges he seeks to exercise under the amendments to the Constitution. Whatever of evil exists in the South can be traced directly to the resistence of the laws of the United States by the white people of that section. The negro seeks to use the ballot for the protection of his life and liberty. The White Leagues, Kuklux Klans, and Color Line parties use the ballot for vengeance, and call in the aid of the pistol, whip, and torch. The very first efforts of the latter class were to make the freedom of the negro merely nominal. War was begun upon the freedman before the elective franchise was extended to him. It was kept up after the Fifteenth Amendment became part of the Constitution, and to-day the whites are rallying to the war cry of a "White man's Government." The negro race can hold its own through the exercise of the rights of citizens, but it cannot exercise those rights against the armed opposition of pardoned rebels.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Attorney General Williams, before leaving the city last evening, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, designating the localities in which troops are most needed to suppress outrages. This letter, with the circular issued yesterday, was inclosed to Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of the South, this morning, with instruction to so distribute his forces as to protect the localities designated. No formal orders will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of troops, but the whole matter will be left with the department commanders, who will so dispose of the forces that they can be used by the United States Marshals in case of necessity. The Federal troops in the South are now distributed as follows: Three companies of the Second Infantry in Alabama, three in Georgia, and one in Tennessee; the entire Third Infantry at Holly Springs, Miss.; three companies of the Sixteenth Infantry in Kentucky; two in Arkansas, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, and one in Tennessee; eight companies of the Eighteenth Infantry in South Carolina, and two in Georgia; eight companies of the First Artillery in Florida, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina, and one in Virginia; six companies of the Second Artillery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, and four in Maryland, making the whole number of troops in the several Southern States between 2,500 and 3,000. The Third Infantry was ordered to Louisiana several months ago, but on account of warm weather and liability to fever it was decided that the regiment should remain at Holly Springs, Miss., until Fall. It will now be hurried to Louisiana.

ANOTHER REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE COUSHATTA BUTCHERY—TWO MORE VICTIMS.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 4.—The *Times* publishes a statement of Mr. Abney, a leading merchant of Coushatta, to the following effect:

Editor Shreveport Times:

We are glad to be able to report all quiet in Red River Parish. We are investigating the charges of inciting to riot, &c., against some twenty-five negroes, now under arrest, before a Citizens' Committee of the best men that we have. The investigation is bringing to light the most damnable plot that ever was concocted by any set of men. On the night of the 27th of August the young people of our town and vicinity had assembled to christen the new brick store of Messrs. Abney & Love by a dance. It is in evidence before the citizens' committee that a number of negroes had been brought to town armed for the purpose of an indiscriminate murder of the men, women, and children assembled there; that Frank Edgarton, Sheriff; Homer Twitchell and R. A. De Wees, and Henry Smith, a notoriously bad negro, were to lead them in the assault upon the defenseless citizens. The negroes were brought from the adjacent farms and packed in a corn-field near by, and under the residence of S. J. Twitchell. R. A. Dewees rode several times to the dancing party and back to the residence of H. J. Twitchell where the armed negroes were concealed, and was heard to say to the negroes: "The party is too strong for us." Learning that a large number of negroes were assembled about the town, the dancing party broke up. About 10 o'clock the young men formed themselves into a scouting party, and began patrolling the place. As young Dickson and James B. Dickson were riding in the vicinity of Twitchell's house, they saw and talked with H. J. Twitchell, and saw near him several armed negroes. Returning to report what they had seen, they were fired upon twice, and J. B. Dickson was dangerously wounded. Couriers arrived just at that time from Capt. W. A. Hersey at Brownsville, some twelve miles below, stating that the negroes were assembling in force, and with arms, and bore a very threatening attitude. A squad of some twenty young men was immediately dispatched for Brownsville, and the clubs in the country were called upon to come to the rescue of the people. Their prompt response proved our salvation. In a very few hours a thousand men were here. Being enraged at the damnable attempt to assassinate a whole community, their demand amounted to clamor for the prisoners. Seeing that they had no safety here, and that all that could be done by the best and most responsible citizens of the place could not protect them many hours, the prisoners submitted a proposition to leave the State and never again return. This proposition seemed to appease to some extent the wrath of the people, and it was accepted by the citizens. They, the prisoners, chose from the people at large their own guard, with a brave man at their head, and selected the route up the river for Shreveport, where they were to take cars for the North. About thirty miles above here the party were overtaken, the prisoners rescued from the guard, and shot.

Since Mr. Abney's statement was received, a report reaches this city that two negroes, charged with shooting Mr. Dickson, have been murdered by the mob at Coushatta. These negroes were among those examined by the investigating committee, who remanded two negroes to jail, and recommended that they be tried by the District Court, but the mob removed them from the jail and killed them.

The affidavits referred to by Mr. Abney have been received here, but they contain nothing in addition to the matters stated by him.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE FORMOSAN QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED—THE JAPANESE HOPE FOR PEACE, BUT ARE PREPARED FOR WAR—ARREST OF GEN. LE GENDRE BY UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The steam-ship Great Republic arrived here to-day. She brings Yokohama dates to Aug. 14. The Japanese adhere to their determination not to be driven into war with China except in the last extremity. The whole tendency of their present negotiations is pacific, but so many influences are operating against them that they feel the necessity of fully preparing themselves. To this end large bodies of troops have been assembled in certain southern ports ready for instant departure in case of need, and several large steamers have been added to their transport fleet. The most important of these are the Pacific Mail Company's ship New-York, purchased for $250,000, and the ships Acantha and Madras, for $118,000 and $90,000 respectively. In regard to the New-York it is possible that the claims for commissions, yet unsettled and about to be adjudicated, will swell the amount paid by the Japanese to $280,000.

Gen. Le Gendre, who sailed for China a fortnight ago, to continue the peaceful negotiation commenced in Formosa, was arrested by United States officials on landing at Amoy. It is not yet known whether he will be temporarily or permanently detained. Astonishment at the news of his seizure is chiefly caused by the fact that the amicable character of his mission was known to every body. It is looked upon as another proof of the determination of foreign representatives to obstruct the efforts of Japan to arrive at a fair understanding. No foreigner acting on behalf of China has been molested or interfered with in any way. The Japanese Government fortunately foreseeing the possibility of obstacles in Gen. Le Gendre's case, dispatched other Commissioners, immediately after his departure, who could not to be hindered in the fulfillment of their duties. The first of these is Okubo, Minister of the Interior, and a member of the highest board of the Government. His assistant is Yoshshara, an officer of the Treasury Department, and the head of the Yokohama Custom-house. They are to proceed directly to Peking. Accompanying them is a French gentleman in the legal service of the Japanese. So eager are the foreign Ambassadors to deprive Japan of all kinds of foreign counsel in this emergency that the French Minister undertook to detain this employe, but having the law and a complete knowledge of the law on his side, he was able to convince M. Bertheny of the danger of the course he was pursuing. The Japanese are still hopeful of tranquilizing the results of this last mission. The Mikado takes the keenest interest in the deliberations of the Government on the Formosa question. On the 4th ultimo he personally visited the office of the Diajokwan, or the first board of the Government, and presided over the debates—an act almost without precedent in modern times.

United States Consul General Van Buren has arrived and assumed the duties of his office.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY—SAGASTA TO FORM ANOTHER.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—Marshal Zabala's Cabinet has resigned. Senor Sagasta will form another Ministry. It will probably be constituted as follows:

Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.
Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Colmenares, Minister of Justice.
Serrano Bedoya, Minister of War.
Camachos, Minister of Finance.
Rodrigues Arias, Minister of Marine.
Navarro Rodrigo, Minister of Commerce.
Romero Ortiz, Minister of the Colonies.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—Two thousand men will be sent to Cuba in a few days to reinforce the Spanish troops on that island.

CARLISTS ABANDON THE SIEGE OF PUYCERDA.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Puycerda. The failure of the insurgents to capture the place causes great rejoicing.

THE NEW AMBASSADORS—CARLIST OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The credentials of the recently-appointed Spanish Ambassadors make no mention of the republic.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Carlists are intrenching themselves around Bilbao.

The damage done by the bombardment of Puycreda was insignificant.

FRANCE.

REPORT ON THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The official report of the commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the escape of M. Bazaine is made public. It implicates the jailers, and states that they were instigated by Col. Villete, Bazaine's aide-de-camp, to facilitate the prisoner's flight, but acquits the garrison of the fort of complicity in the affair.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS—PROTESTS AGAINST PARTIALITY.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—A meeting of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly was held yesterday, M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, presided.

M. Demahy, a Deputy of the Left, complained of the continued rigorous treatment by the Government of newspapers in the municipalities. He also called particular attention to a speech of a Capt. Mun at a meeting in La Vendee, in which he advised his hearers to follow the example of the inhabitants of that department at the time of the first revolution, and draw their swords against their enemies.

M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government would make inquiries into this matter.

M. Tirard, another deputy of the Left, complained of the unequal treatment of the newspapers by the Government. Some, he charged, were favored and others were oppressed. He also made complaint against the restrictions placed upon the introduction and circulation of foreign journals, and of the suspension of a newspaper in Bordeaux because it stated that Marshal MacMahon was coldly received during his recent journeys. M. Tirard declared that notwithstanding these proceedings by the Government, the Paris *Figaro* was allowed to incite citizens to hatred of each other. He demanded the cessation of these rigorous measures.

M. Chabaud-Latour justified the action of the Government in suspending the journal in Bordeaux, and in prohibiting the publication of eight other Bonapartist papers, because of the reproduction in their columns of attacks which were of a serious nature. He stated, however, that he regretted the necessity for such proceedings.

M. Picard asked the Government to enforce the decision of the Assembly abolishing the Empire. He said that M. Berger, Bonapartist candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Maine et Loire, had issued a circular to the electors ignoring this decision.

M. Chabaud-Latour said he disapproved of this circular, but was unwilling to interfere, because it would be an invasion of electoral liberty.

Several members of the Extreme Right uttered their protests against the recognition of Marshal Serrano's government in Spain, because it was opposed to the interests of France.

M. Chabaud-Latour replied that France had acted in harmony with the other powers. He added that large bodies of troops had been dispatched to the frontier to preserve strict neutrality.

BAZAINE GONE TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—*Le Bien Public* says Marshal Bazaine has gone to England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH TEAM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 5—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* Dublin correspondent says the forthcoming Irish-American rifle match excites the greatest interest. The Irish team will embark on the Cunard steamer, at Queenstown, Sunday morning.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and lady will escort them to Queenstown, and they will be accompanied to America by Viscount Masserene and Mr. Bagnall, as extra members of the team; also by several ladies and representatives of the Irish press.

THE COTTON SPINNERS.

LONDON, Sept. 5—5:30 A. M.—At a meeting of the cotton spinners of Manchester, yesterday, it was decided that a circular should be sent to the Lancashire mills, advising that work should be limited to four days a week.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

THE AMERICAN PARTY AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The expedition from the United States to observe the transit of Venus arrived at Cape Town on the 5th of August.

POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

THE AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION HEARD FROM—THEIR VESSEL WRECKED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The members of the Austrian Polar Expedition, for whose fate grave fears were felt, have been heard from. They were shipwrecked and took to sleighs, in which they have succeeded, after a long journey, in reaching the Norwegian island of Wardoe.

TWO WINTERS ON THE ICE—LAND NORTH OF NOVA ZEMBLA.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Further details of the Austrian Polar Expedition have been received. After abandoning their ship, the party traveled for seven months in sledges and two Winters were passed on the ice. The highest point reached was in latitude 80°. A large tract of land was discovered to the northward of Nova Zembla. The expedition arrived at Wardoe on a Russian boat. Only one death occurred during the entire voyage.

MINNESOTA.

DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE FRAUDS BY THE LATE STATE AUDITOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—The committee appointed by the last Legislature, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to investigate the transactions of the late State Auditor, Charles McIlrath, on account of the school and swamp lands, which were in his charge as State Land Commissioner, *ex officio*, to-day made a unanimous report, showing a startling state of things. The committee claim to have discovered defalcations on the part of McIlrath to the amount of $89,559.

The committee say that the examination of the books, papers, and records of the Auditor's office, which were turned over to the present State Auditor, and the testimony of those now in that office develop the startling fact which was subsequently admitted by McIlrath, in his testimony before the committee, that no account whatever could be found or was kept of the transactions, amounting to thousands of dollars, and especially of any money received in payment of timber cut upon school, university, railroad, swamp, indemnity, and internal improvement lands without permits, or in many cases with permits. An equally unsatisfactory state of affairs was found to exist with reference to the proceeds of the sale of grass upon school lands.

The committee say: We find that on or about the 5th August, 1869, McIlrath, as State Auditor, furnished to the officers of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company an official statement of the amount of money that had been collected by him in payment of timber cut in the Winters of 1866, 1867, and 1868 on the odd sections of land then held in trust by the State for the construction of the said railroad, and also of that cut the same seasons upon certain swamp lands then held by the State in trust for the said railroad company. In these statements McIlrath certified that he collected the following sums:

For timber cut upon swamp lands	$8,198 48
For timber cut upon odd sections	2,238 37
Total	$10,436 85

No record of these transactions is to be found in any form in the Auditor's or State Land Office, and we find that no portion of this money has been paid into the Treasury of the State, and that the same is to be added to the deficit above shown to exist. The committee discover ample evidence that McElrath, while State Auditor, was secret partner of parties trespassing on the school and university pine lands under charge of the Auditor, and give a schedule of the lands so occupied. The testimony of P. M. Myers, of New-York, tends to convince the committee that McIlrath kept for two years Missouri State bonds belonging to the school fund in the hands of Myers, on which McIlrath regularly drew interest which is unaccounted for. The bonds were finally legally transferred to the school fund."

The committee further say: "Your committee having ascertained the foregoing facts, the inquiry suggested itself as to what remedy the State had, if any, to indemnify itself for the losses. This developed the fact that McIlrath executed no official bond to the State at the time of or since the commencement of his last official term of three years. His official oath was duly filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, but there was no bond of the State Auditor. It is impossible for your committee to explain why the Executive, Hon. Horace Austin, should have overlooked so important an official duty. No other charge of direct complicity with McIlrath is made against Ex-Gov. Austin.

The committee closes the report as follows: "Your committee cannot conclude this report without giving expression to their regret at being compelled to make these disclosures. They do it sorrowfully, and only in obeyance to the stern demands of the public duty and responsibility imposed on them by your body. No citizen of our young State can learn of the facts herein disclosed without feeling humiliated and indignant at discovering that one of the most sacred trusts ever imposed upon a public officer has been thus violated. Every citizen of Minnesota has felt an especial pride in the belief and assurance that our school fund secured to his children and generations unborn, the means whereby they were to become educated and worthy citizens of our common country, and to now learn that the State has been defrauded of any portion of that fund, which all should guard with their lives if need be, will arouse in him a feeling akin to the desolation of his hearth.

(Signed,)
JOHN S. McDONALD,
LUCAS F. HUBBARD,
WILLIAM McKUSICK,
Committee.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PHILIPSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Sumner Baldwin, Col. Allen, L. Burr, Dr. W. W. Crandall, Rufus L. Colwell, and Henry Burt were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from Allegany County yesterday.

THE LATEST RETURNS FROM VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 4.—Returns from Judge Poland's district (five small towns excepted) give Poland, 5,515; Denison, 6,875; Davenport, 1,768, and scattering 924. Two years ago the same towns gave Poland 10,794; Steele, 2,917; Davenport, 2,180, and scattering 557.

Judge Peck is elected Governor by 21,000 to 23,000 majority over Bingham, Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 4.—The Springfield *Republican* has the complete and revised returns of the vote in every town of Judge Poland's district, which foot up as follows: Poland, 5,749; Denison, bolting Republican, 7,099; Davenport, Democrat, 2,022; scattering, (chiefly for Mead, Granger candidate,) 931. Denison's plurality, 1,350; Denison's failure of a majority, 1,604. Judge Poland's total vote is but a trifle over half what he received two years ago, when he had 11,070 votes, and a majority over a bolting Republican and the Democratic candidate of 5,695, or almost as much as his present total vote.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 4.—In the Third Vermont District returns are from all the towns but eleven. The vote stands: Hendee, 8,713; Edwards, 3,340; Hendee's majority, 5,373. The total vote will be a thousand or more lighter than in 1872, when the district gave Hendee 11,473, Adams 3,182; Hendee's majority 8,291.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the North-west, and is highest off the New-England coast. It has risen decidedly over the South Atlantic States. Partly cloudy weather and occasional rain continue over the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Atlantic coast. Brisk north-west winds with light rain have prevailed on the Texas and for a short time on the Middle Atlantic coasts. The rivers have risen at Cairo and fallen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, somewhat higher temperature, generally clear weather, with local rain.

Over New-England, stationary barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature, generally clear weather.

Over the Middle States, stationary barometer, east and south winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

NATURE OF THE DISCUSSION—CREATION OR EVOLUTION.

QUESTIONS SUGGESTED—DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN MAN AND THE LOWER ANIMALS—LANGUAGE—RELIGION—ABSTRACTION—THE MORAL SENSE—PROGRESS—COMMUNITY OF NATURE—OPINIONS OF PROF. TYNDALL—THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH RELIGION—IMPORTANCE OF MR. TYNDALL'S ADDRESS—ITS RECEPTION IN ENGLAND, AND COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The interest that has been felt in this subject, especially since the publication, in 1859, of the first edition of Mr. Darwin's *Origin of Species*, has suddenly received a new impulse from the remarkable address delivered at Belfast by Prof. Tyndall, in his position as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In noting the salient features of that address we propose to outline some of the most important questions which have to be dealt with in connection with the leading topic, and also to set forth in some measure the present state of opinion as it is to be found among men who have devoted themselves to the consideration. With regard to the general nature of the discussion, it must be remarked that there is no apparent possibility of its ever being finally closed. When Aristotle announced his theory of the universe, and boldly declared all others to be impossible, philosophers could not have been without the hope that the truth or falsity of his opinions must, sooner or later, be absolutely proved. Similarly, there are views entertained at the present day which, complex as they may seem to us now, we may certainly regard as capable of verification in the perhaps not very distant future. But theories concerning the origin of man are not of these. Evidence may be gathered in favor of one or other of them, or even of all, but we cannot hope that the final great question shall be ever solved. We can only deal with hypotheses as they rise before us in the growing light of science, and estimate their probable approach to veracity by accumulated knowledge and inductive reasoning. Beyond this we cannot go. Yet the limitation thus presented should be in no sense a reason for refusing to grapple with any great subject of deep scientific interest. On the contrary, such questions open out so many others collaterally, which often can be answered, and which in their turn develop still other revelations, that in the progress of the human intellect we dare not pass them by. This suggests the expediency of offering at this, the outset of our remarks, another proposition, to which, in our judgment, much weight should be attached, but which is too often not entertained even by many who have given some attention to the tendencies of modern thought. There is nothing in the consideration of the origin of man which in any way militates against the fundamental principles of revealed religion. Further than this, and as we hope to be able to explain as we proceed, the extreme views entertained and so ably defined by Prof. Tyndall ought not to be confounded with the teaching of those who deny the existance of a Divine Creator. Mr. Darwin's *Origin of Species* startled everybody, although the theories there propounded were new only in their elaboration. Few took the trouble to give the book that close and calm and careful examination which it demanded. It was enough that theories were put forth which clashed with preconceived notions and habitual belief, to bring down bitter denunciation. Theologians, especially, attacked the new hypotheses, and denounced the man who had ventured to offer them to the public. But they invariably failed to give an intelligent analysis of Darwin's argument, and were content to brand it as atheistical. Now it need not be accepted in that light. We can comprehend that the fullest belief in Mr. Darwin's theories is quite compatible with the fullest belief also in the Scriptures. It has never been proved, to be otherwise, for assertions go for nothing, whereas the truth of our proposition is capable of being distinctly shown. We shall advert, however, to this again.

In order to divest our observations, as far as possible, of any complications which may have a tendency to render them less perspicuous, it will be convenient to enunciate in the first place the two principal theories that have led to so much discussion concerning the origin of man, and thence to notice some, at least, of the most difficult problems that are attached to them. First, then, we have the suggestion which apparently most accords with the literal interpretation of the Mosaic record, that man was a separate creation, subsequent to and distinct from the creation of all other animals, and that he thereby became endowed with faculties which were in no degree accorded to the brutes. On the other hand stands the theory that man is a development from a lower order of being, not a separate and distinct creation, but the result of a constantly rising excellence in the progress of nature's works, and necessarily the highest of them. It will readily be seen that these two theories involve one grand difference, simple enough when viewed in its integrity, but vastly complex when examined in all its relations. It is this: If man be a separate creation, he will, in all certainty, have endowments which cannot in any degree be detected in any other animal. If he be a development from a lower sphere, his faculties, too, will be developments of similar faculties existing, though it may be in an infinitesimal degree, in the lower animals. The question then resolves itself into this: What are the distinctions between man and other animals? But it is not easily answered, and the further we advance in its contemplation the greater our difficulties become. It is worthy of remark that philosophers long ago thought they answered it to their own satisfaction, and it is only as they come to realize its intricacies that the great obstacles to a complete solution of it become apparent. Aristotle defined man to be an animal capable of social organization. Voltaire said that plants possessed organization; animals organization, sentiment, and instinct; and man organization, sentiment, and intelligence. Geoffroy St. Hilaire expresses almost a similar idea thus: Plants live; animals live and feel; man lives, feels, and thinks. Buffon held that man is distinguished from the brutes by possessing the faculties of thought and speech. Quintilian says: "*Deus ille princeps, parens rerum fabricatorque mundi nullo magis hominem separavit a ceteris quæ quidem mortalia sunt animalibus, quam dicendi facultate.*" And Max Müller and some other modern writers hold the same views. In De Quincey's essay on Plato's *Republic* we read: "By two tests is man raised above the brutes. First, as a man capable of religion, (which presupposes him a being endowed with reason;) secondly, as a being capable of marriage." Locke attributed to man exclusively the power of abstraction, and this opinion, too, has had more recent adherents. Some have hoped to make the capability of education a distinction; others have found it in a knowledge of the use of fire or of tools, but it is not necessary to refer to these more especially. It must be remembered, however, that in dealing with any of these points of alleged difference two things have to be proved—first, that all human beings possess the particular faculty, and, secondly, that no animals possess it in any degree whatever.

A writer in a late number of the *Quarterly Review* puts the whole proposition in another shape; and as we shall have occasion to make some quotations from the conclusion to which he arrives, in illustration of the condition of one side, at least, of opinion on the subject, we cannot do better than add his form of the problem to our own. He defines the questions to which attention ought to be directed as these:

"1. Can any direct evidence be found of traces of men, past or present, existing in a brutal or irrational condition? 2. Does available evidence clearly point to the past existence of such a condition? 3. Are races anywhere to be found in a condition which is less remote from mere animal existence than from the highest human development of which we have as yet experience?"

There is some degree of vagueness about these, but in connection with what we have already said, they will serve a useful purpose. The pecially is open to objection on the ground that the point at issue in it must remain more or less a matter of opinion under all probable circumstances. It might, for example, be impossible, and probably would, for two men of different predilections to agree as to whether the lowest savage more nearly approximates to the highest of the brutes or to the highest of his own race. The question can only be settled by an examination of particular faculties in detail, and that brings us back to the form in which we preferred to state the proposition.

Without entering into anything like a complete examination of the various details that now come before us, we shall briefly notice the most important, in order to show some, at least, of the difficulties that surround them. The faculty of speech seems perhaps to offer a very easy field for inquiry, but in reality it is as complex as any. It must be shown that all men possess it, and that no animals possess it. We must distinguish, too, between speech and language. Language is an intellectual, or, rather, mental activity; speech is the expression of mental conceptions by articulate sounds. Sir John Lubbock admits that, while discoveries have been reported of races of men existing entirely without language, by which he seems rather to mean speech, the accounts are not well authenticated. It is also very generally admitted that all tribes of men have the faculty of language, allowing always that they have the power of abstraction. In the case of deaf mutes Mr. E. B. Tylor, the author of *Researches into the Early History of Mankind*, and himself an advocate of the development, or monistic, hypothesis, says:

> "Even in a low state of education the deaf mute seems to conceive general ideas, for when he invents a sign for anything he applies it to all other things of the same class, and he can also form abstract ideas in a certain way, or, at least, he knows that there is a quality in which snow and milk agree, and he can go on adding other white things, such as the moon and whitewash, to his list. He can form a proposition, for he can make us understand, and we can make him understand, that 'this man is old, that man is young.'"

The inference, therefore, is that, although the faculty of speech is wanting, that of language is present. If we rest here, as the writer in the *Quarterly Review* has rested, we avoid much of the difficulty that is before us. But it is right that that should be mentioned, and it rests upon the stated fact that the lower animals undoubtedly possess that power of mental activity which in man is called language, and they also have the power of communicating the results of that mental operation—call it thought, or idea, or emotions, or what you will—to their fellows. The evidence that has been accumulated in support of this is very strong, especially that gathered from a close examination of the habits of such animals as the dog, elephant, horse, ant, bee, monkey, beaver, &c., and many birds. Archbishop Whately said emphatically: "Man is not the only animal that can make use of language to express what is passing within his mind, and can understand more or less what is expressed by another."

There is, however, another suggestion which bears forcibly upon this question. Was language—and we use the term here in its widest signification where it includes speech—originally an invention of man or a revelation to him? If an invention, then man once existed without it; and if it were a revelation, then, too, unless it were coincident with creation, there was a time when man had it not. If, however, it were a revelation thus coincident, why should we deny a similar revelation to the brutes, especially when we know that they possess the faculty? Max Muller regards it as a "revealed science." Locke, Adam Smith, and Dugald Stewart are among those who consider it as a human invention.

The possession of the moral sense, or the faculty of knowing right from wrong, presents to us another important phase of this discussion, and in close connection with it is the capability of religion. The writer already referred to adduces a quantity of evidence in favor of the theory that no tribes of men, however low, have ever been altogether exempt from some kind of moral influence sufficient to enable them to distinguish, within the limits of their experience, right from wrong. But he omits to comply with the other essential condition under which this inquiry must be conducted. He does not show that the brutes do not possess a similar faculty, and he must show that, if it is to be accepted as a distinction between them and man. But most persons know that many of the lower animals possess it in a marked degree, especially dogs, elephants, apes, horses, and some others. It is only when we come to the higher development of this moral consciousness that any doubt need arise. Before, however, we ask ourselves whether religion is universal throughout mankind, we must first understand what we mean by religion. If it mean all that a Christian understands by it, all men, of course, do not possess it. If we go to the other extreme and define it in its mildest form as a sense only of the supernatural, we must note that many competent authorities have attributed the possession of that sense to some of the brutes. Whether such a view can be sustained is not at all clear. We are not prepared to say that it cannot: but it is quite possible that what may have been considered as indications of such a sense may have been only the operation of some temporary emotion. This, however, is merely a suggestion. It is more profitable to see how far the theory can be supported that some tribes of men have no sense of religion, that is, no perception of a future state, or of a Deity. Capt. Perty, in describing the aborigines of Solomon's Archipelago said, "In many of the islands there is no trace of religion." Rev. J. Leighton, writing of the Mpongwes in Africa declared that they had neither religion nor idolatry. Rev. J. Brown, another missionary, says of the Kaffirs: "They have not in their language any word to use as the name or to denote the being of a God—of any God." A Bosjesman, when asked the difference between good and wicked, said it was good to steal another man's wife, and wicked when one's own wife was stolen. Another missionary, Rev. Mr. Scultheiss, writes also of the Kaffirs: "They have no religion, never pray, know nothing of a higher Being, and believe only in the existing life." Of the Equimaux, Whitebourne, writing in 1612, said: "They had no knowledge of a God, and lived under no form of civil government." Capt. Burton observes of fetishism that "it admits neither God, nor angel, nor devil; it ignores a resurrection, a soul, a spirit, a heaven, or a hell." And Sir J. Emerson Tennent tells us of the Veddahs: "They have no religion of any kind; no knowledge of a God or of a future state; no temples, idols, altars, prayers, or charms." Of the Australians, Mr. Schmidt says: "They have no idea of a Supreme Being;" and Mr. Parkes, Premier of New-South Wales, adds to that, "they have no words for justice or sin." Rev. Dr. Lang, who is generally considered one of the best authorities upon this subject in that country, and one not likely to underrate the qualities of the aborigines, describes them as having "no idea of a Supreme Divinity, no object of worship, no idols, nor temples, nor sacrifices; nothing whatever in the shape of religion to distinguish them from the beasts." Among a few of the tribes there is a belief in the existence of a spirit of evil, a huge black fellow, whose imps people the woods, and whose whole existence is devoted to stealing women and children. But these tribes have no idea whatever of a future state.

How far these facts bear out the theory that religion is not universal throughout mankind it is not our province to determine. Mr. Tylor, mentioning some cases different from those we have given but similar in character, considers that many of them may be regarded as founded upon insufficient data; and the *Quarterly Review* goes further, and declares that there is no evidence whatever of the existence of any race altogether devoid of religious conceptions. At the same time the possibility of such a race existing is guarded against by the assumption, which, however gratuitous is at least ingenious, that there still is to be found no reason why such races should not be descended from remote ancestors with a much higher creed.

Another alleged distinction between the brutes and man is the possession by the latter of the power of abstraction. We find no notice of this in the writing to which we have referred, and the omission is the more curious on account of the great weight that is usually attached to it by adherents of the dualistic hypothesis. A brief exposition will suffice to show the position to which this portion of the argument has advanced. A recent French writer, an opponent of the Darwinian theories, reminds us that the *Principia* of Newton, the *Paradise Lost* of Milton, the *Orientales* of Victor Hugo are among the fruits of this power of abstraction, [illegible] that as these could not have been the work of brutes, [illegible] brutes do not possess that power. But the argument is [illegible] fallacious. [illegible] of, writing the *Principia*, for instance, [illegible] much if it prove anything, for it leads to the conclusion that the majority of men have not the power of abstraction, and if that be true then it ceases to be a distinction between man and the lower animals. It is not at all certain that some of the lowest members of the human family do possess this faculty, but that is a point about which more inquiry is necessary. It is a difficult subject for investigation, and sufficient attention has not been given to it. So far, therefore, we must admit that our knowledge is too deficient to enable us to arrive at any conclusion. But, taking the other half of the question, whether animals possess this faculty in any degree, it cannot be denied that there is some evidence in the affirmative. Dogs have been known to distinguish color. The collies in the Highlands of Scotland constantly exhibit actions in the management of flocks which show that they have some conception of number. Either of these faculties is evidence of the power of abstraction inherent in them. When the infant Newton began to count he entered upon the path which led to the *Principia*.

Another question involved in this discussion is, whether savage races have degenerated, or whether they have advanced from a still lower state of social organization. This again is exceedingly complex and difficult to answer. The point where it bears directly upon the main subject under consideration is that where it relates to the earliest condition of man. Supporters of the evolution theory must admit that man in his first form was at the lowest stage of his existence. Advocates of a separate creation, on the contrary, may affirm, and they generally do, that at that period, that is, at the very moment of his creation man may have enjoyed a comparatively high development—one at any rate that was immensely higher than anything enjoyed by the brutes. Mr. Tylor and Sir John Lubbock, while admitting the extreme difficulty of proving anything here, are both disposed to think that if any retrogression have taken place it is not material nor very extensive. There is abundant evidence in history, nevertheless, not only that retrogression is possible, but that it is of frequent occurrence. We have it in the records of Central America. We have it in Spain, in Greece, in Persia, and other nations that will readily suggest themselves. Both the authors we have named refer to the evidences supplied by religious ceremonials, but they do not lay as much stress upon them as they might. We know that there are Scriptural traditions, as for example, of the Deluge, first noticed by Humboldt in South America, and since noted by travelers among the aborigines of Australia and elsewhere, which seem to point to a time when the races possessing them occupied a higher place in civilization. Mr. Tylor, however, does not fail to direct attention to the ceremonial purifications practised by the Kaffirs. Of these he says, in the second volume of his work on *Primitive Culture*:

> "It is to be noticed that these ceremonial practices have come to mean something distinct from mere cleanliness. Kaffirs who will purify themselves from ceremonial uncleanness by washing, are not in the habit of washing themselves or their vessels for ordinary purposes, and the dogs and the cockroaches divide between them the duty of cleaning out the milk-baskets."

And upon this it has been with much justice remarked that one of two things must be conceded. We have either a case of degradation and degeneration from earlier cleanliness, or else there must have been an original spiritual meaning in certain primitive washings pointing to a higher religious condition than that at present existing among those who practice the ceremonies in question. Admitting that degeneracy is common, it does not certainly follow that it is universal among aboriginal tribes, but as we have said, the subject is full of perplexities. In the present state of our knowledge it is well summarized by the writer in the *Quarterly*, who, it may be necessary to say more distinctly, is a supporter of the dualistic hypothesis. From that point of view he remarks:

> "There is, then, much reason to think that degeneracy may have been both great in degree and wide-spread in its effects, so as to account by degradation for the existing state of all the various tribes of savages which discovery has made known to us. But the maintenance of this position is by no means necessary to justify the religious belief of even the most orthodox Christians. Orthodoxy does not by any means necessarily conflict with such views as those put forward by Messrs. Tylor and Lubbock. All traces now, or to be hereafter, discovered of an ancient man, may indicate ascent and progress, and all existing savages may be ascending from still lower levels, and yet the first man may, notwithstanding, have been all that theology asserts that he was. Nay more, his progeny may none the less have preserved for a considerable period a high degree of direct, simple, moral elevation in an age of stone, and yet have been the ancestors of races who fell below the level of any savages now existing on the earth. In theology Adam stands in a category of his own. According to it he was actually all that it became him as a man to be, having the full and perfect use of reason in the first moment of his existence. But it is impossible to argue from Adam even to his immediate descendants, as the difference between their states is a difference not of degree but of kind. According to the strictest theology, part even of Adam's knowledge was acquired, not infused, and, therefore, took time and depended upon the occurrence of opportunities. His descendants were naturally in a state of mere ignorance, to be removed only by education either by way of what is technically called *disciplina* or else by *inventio*. Now as regards their degenerate descendants, the *Homines sylvatici*, these were, by the hypothesis, in a position which deprived them of the first of these influences, and circumstances might well have rendered their power of *inventio* inoperative and practically futile. Thus some might have remained stationary, or have continued to retrograde till discovered by civilized man, while others more favorably circumstanced might have again spontaneously advanced by their own *inventio*, and been found by discoverers in a positively ascending and improving condition. Nothing, therefore, which ethnology or archæology can demonstrate can conflict with Christian doctrine, since the question as to the mental condition of Adam is one utterly beyond the reach of any physical science, while any facts which science can prove concerning *Homo sylvaticus* will be welcomed by theologians as tending to throw light upon the condition of his descendants, as to which question there is complete freedom of opinion.
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> It is physical science, not theology, which inclines us to assign a greater scope to degeneration than that assigned to it by the authors we are reviewing. As has been said, instances of degeneration are before our eyes to-day in Europe. Even the periodical literature of our own country is continually giving vent to opinions which have but to spread predominantly to render our degradation certain.
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> One of the greatest achievements of the last 2,000 years has been the successful promulgation of the doctrine that purity of intention, and not success, is that which is really deserving of esteem. Yet the essentially cruel heartlessness of paganism is having its intellectual justification prepared for it in the midst of our beneficent, humanitarian activities. To show this the more clearly we may quote the words of one who, in so many ways, contrasts favorably with other members of that school of thought which he has not as yet explicitly repudiated. The exigencies of his present philosophical position have betrayed even Mr. Herbert Spencer into speaking of the 'Worthy and the 'Unworthy' as synonymous with the 'well' and the 'ill-to-do,' and he does not guard himself from being understood to call the poor and the unsuccessful, as such, by the opprobrious epithet 'good-for-nothings.' Another triumph of the same Christian period has been the establishment of at least a pure theory of the sexual relations and the protection of the weaker sex against the selfishness of male concupiscence. Now, however, marriage is the constant subject of attack, and unrestrained licentiousness theoretically justified. Mr. George Darwin proposes that divorce should be made consequent on insanity, and coolly remarks that, should the patient recover, he would suffer in no other respect than does any one that is forced by ill health to retire from any career he has begun (!); 'although, of course, the necessary isolation of the parent from the children would be a peculiarly bitter blow.' Elsewhere he speaks in an approving strain of the most oppressive laws, and of the encouragement of vice in order to check population. There is no hideous sexual criminality of Pagan days that might not be defended on the principles advocated by the school to which this writer belongs. This repulsive phenomenon affords a fresh demonstration of what France of the Regency and Pagan Rome long ago demonstrated, namely, how easily the most profound moral corruption can coexist with the most varied appliances of a complex civilization. The peasants of the Tyrol, on the other hand, serve equally well to demonstrate how pure and lofty a morality and how really refined a mental civilization may coexist with very great simplicity in the adjuncts and instruments of social life."

The author of this quotation goes on to lay much stress upon what he terms the "community of nature." The objections usually made to bringing any part of the discussion under this head are these: (a) It is indefinite in meaning. (b) It is comprised in other parts of the argument, or it contains those parts. (c) It is irrelevant, because, whatever their origin, men are still men, whether they be Caucasians or Malays, and therefore it is to be expected that some community of nature must exist among them. Mr. Tylor cites many illustrations in support of this community. He does not think it at all subversive of his theory. We, too, have already mentioned others which have a bearing in the same direction. But if the evolutionists do not set much value upon it, the advocates of the dualistic hypothesis do. They regard [illegible] as strong evidence in favor of a common and well-defined origin. It is quite true that many animals of the same kind, sprung undoubtedly from a common origin, have different habits, different powers, and different propensities. In them "community of nature" has become almost if not quite imperceptible, but it must be remarked that this argument, which might be resolved into a very forcible one of its kind, has rarely been taken advantage of by those whose opinions it is calculated to sustain. They are content to rest their case upon other grounds. Their opponents, however, are not slow to avail themselves of what seems to them an advantage, and we cannot better convey an idea of the position now being sustained by the supporters of the dualistic theory than by again quoting from the *Quarterly Review* the summary which is there offered, as follows:

> "From the absence of any positive proof as to a brutal condition of mankind, and from the absence of even any transitional stage, a presumption, at the least, arises that no such transition ever took place. This absence, also (there being at the same time so much positive evidence of essential community of nature amongst all men,) clearly throws the *onus probandi* on those who assert the fact of such transition in the past. At the least they must betake themselves to philosophy, which is alone able to decide as to the abstract possibility or impossibility of such a process, and show by it that the asserted transition is not only possible but also probable; and both demonstrations, we are confident, are beyond their power.
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> It seems, then, that in the sciences we are considering, namely, ethnology and archæology, the most recent researches of the most trustworthy investigators show that the expectations of the supporters of the dualistic hypothesis are fulfilled, while those of the favorers of the monistic view are disappointed.
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> The final result therefore is that ethnology and archæology, though incapable of deciding as to the possibility of applying the monistic view of evolution to man, yet, as far as they go, oppose that application. Thus the study of man, past and present, by the last-mentioned sciences, when used as a test of the adequacy of the theory of evolution, tends to show (though the ultimate decision, of course, rests with philosophy) that it is inadequate, and that another factor must be introduced of which it declines to take any account—the action, namely, of a divine mind as the direct and immediate originator and cause of the existence of its created image, the mind of man.
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> Such being the result of the inquiry we have undertaken, the assertors of man's dignity are clearly under no slight obligations to Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor for their patient, candid, and laborious toil. But if such is the case with regard to these writers, how much greater must be the obligation due to that author who has so profoundly influenced them, and whose suggestive writings have produced so great an effect on nineteenth century biology? A deep debt of gratitude will indeed be one day due to Mr. Darwin—one difficult to overestimate. This sentiment, however, will be mainly due to him for the indirect result of his labors. It will be due to him for his having, in fact, become the occasion of the *reductio ad absurdum* of that system which he set out to maintain—namely, the origin of man by natural selection, and the insufficiency of mechanical causes to account for the harmony, variety, beauty, and sweetness of that teeming world of life of which man is the actual and, we believe, ordained observer, historian, and master.
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> But the study of savage life has taught us much. Our poor obscurely thinking, roughly speaking, childishly acting, impulsive cousin of the wilds, the *Homo sylvaticus*, is not a useless tenant of his woods and plains, his rocks and rivers. His humble testimony is of the highest value in supporting the claims of his most civilized brothers to a higher than a merely brutal origin.
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> The religion of Abraham and Chrysostom, the intellect of Aristotle and Newton, the art of Raphael, of Shakespeare, of Mozart, have their claims to be no mere bestial developments, supported by that testimony. Through it these faculties are plainly seen to be different in kind from complex entanglements of merely animal instincts and sensible impressions. The claims of man as we know him at his noblest, to be of a fundamentally different nature from the beasts which perish, become reinforced and reinvigorated in our eyes, when we find the very same moral, intellectual, and artistic nature (though disguised, obscured, and often profoundly misunderstood) present even in the rude, uncultured soul of the lowest of our race, the poor savage—*Homo sylvaticus*."

It will not be necessary to extend this portion of our observations by reference to various questions and suggestions which hold minor places in the chief line of argument. We have advanced sufficient to enable us, with good hope of making the matter clear, to define with some conciseness the general aspect of the subject. It is this. The dualistic theory of man's origin long prevailed. It arose, no doubt, out of the popular interpretation of the account of the creation given by Moses. Then came the monistic or evolutionary theory, supported in its beginning by the results of investigation in natural science which seemed to point to the absence in nature of special creations. As, for example, when we find it impossible to draw a line between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; or, when we see a certain uniformity of design among animals, and certain well-marked gradations of development; or, when among plants, very different in structure and property, we meet with points of similarity and bonds that connect them indissolubly together. But the new theory needed confirmation, and the advocates of the old forthwith threw upon its defenders the burden of proof. These at once pointed to the actual resemblance in all particulars between man and animals. The difference, it was alleged, being one not of kind but of degree. The dualistic theorists in turn sought to prove that the difference is real and not one of degree only. And they are still engaged in it. Thus the *onus probandi* has been transferred from one side to the other, and all we can say of the discussion now is that much more evidence is everywhere desirable, and that actual proof is wanting and ever will be wanting, as we stated at the outset. But the evolutionists are not idle. Leaving their opponents behind to search for the evidence that is requisite to maintain their own position, or rather to subvert that of their opponents, the champions of the monistic hypothesis are steadily advancing. Assuming that the theory of evolution cannot be refuted, they are striving to trace it out to its logical end. To do this, they avail themselves of the supposition, to which they are entitled, that the work of creation has been going on through, humanly speaking, unlimited periods of time, and with the aid which this affords they profess to be able to explain every fact which can be brought against them. This represents the juncture at which Prof. Tyndall comes forward and boldly adds the weight of his authority to the cause of evolution. His address is one of the most remarkable that has ever been delivered by a President of the British Association, and ere long it must be expected to bring about a very lively controversy. But at present it is being contemplated with considerable equanimity on all sides. In many respects it was a surprise. It was not anticipated that Mr. Tyndall would have chosen such a subject for so elaborate an analysis, and having chosen it, it was not expected that he would have expressed himself with so much unreserve upon the doctrine of materialism.

With an apparent desire to treat his subject as fully as circumstances permitted, he traced back the line of philosophical thought to its earliest historical beginning, and behind that he ventured into the dark region of prehistoric times to draw a fancy picture of the mental operations in primeval man. We shall pass over these to note first the just tribute which he paid to the memory of Democritus, of whom few but Bacon have spoken with becoming respect. He reminded us that this eminent Thracian, to whom the discovery of the atomic theory is due, showed an uncompromising antagonism to those who attributed the phenomena of nature to the caprices of the gods. This was evidenced in the principles which he laid down as follows:

> "1. From nothing comes nothing. Nothing that exists can be destroyed. All changes are due to the combination and separation of molecules. 2. Nothing happens by chance. Every occurrence has its cause, from which it follows by necessity. 3. The only existing things are the atoms and empty space; all else is mere opinion. 4. The atoms are infinite in number, and infinitely various in form; they strike together, and the lateral motions and whirlings which thus arise are the beginnings of worlds. 5. The varieties of all things depend upon the varieties of their atoms, in number, size, and aggregation. 6. The soul consists of free, smooth, round atoms, like those of fire. These are the most mobile of all. They interpenetrate the whole body, and in their motions the phenomena of life arise.
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> "Thus," continues Mr. Tyndall, "the atoms of Democritus are individually without sensation; they combine in obedience to mechanical laws; and not only organic forms, but the phenomena of sensation and thought, are also the result of their combination. That great enigma, 'the exquisite adaptation of one part of an organism to another part, and to the conditions of life,' more especially the construction of the human body, Democritus made no attempt to solve. Empedocles, a man of more fiery and poetic nature, introduced the notion of love and hate among the atoms to account for their combination and separation. Noticing this gap in the doctrine of Democritus, he struck in with the penetrating thought that it lay in the very nature of those combinations which were suited to their ends to maintain themselves, while unfit combinations, having no proper habitat, must rapidly disappear. Thus, more than 2,000 years ago, the doctrine of the 'survival of the fittest,' which in our day, not on the basis of vague conjecture, but of positive knowledge, has been raised to such extraordinary significance, had received, at all events, partial enunciation."

Having traced with much minuteness the various steps by which the theory of evolution in the form of a vague materialism came down through generations, and having [illegible] which modern civilization, even in this particular, [illegible] owes to the Arabians and Eastern nations, Mr. Tyndall does not miss the opportunity of showing how truth, when it came as an innovation, was ridiculed and persecuted in past times by the most intelligent of the people. He says:

> "Toward the close of the stationary period a word-weariness, if I may so express it, took more and more possession of men's minds. Christendom had become sick of the school philosophy and its verbal wastes, which led to no issue, but left the intellect in everlasting haze. Here and there was heard the voice of one impatiently crying in the wilderness, 'Not unto Aristotle, not unto subtile hypotheses, not unto Church, Bible, or blind tradition, must we turn for a knowledge of the universe, but to the direct investigation of nature by observation and experiment.' In 1543 the epoch-making work of Copernicus on the paths of the heavenly bodies appeared. The total crash of Aristotle's closed universe with the earth at its centre followed as a consequence; and 'the earth moves' became a kind of watchword among intellectual freemen. Copernicus was canon of the Church of Frauenburg, in the diocese of Ermeland. For thirty-three years he had withdrawn himself from the world and devoted himself to the consolidation of his great scheme of the solar system. He made its blocks eternal; and even to those who feared it and desired its overthrow it was so obviously strong that they refrained for a time from meddling with it. In the last year of the life of Copernicus his book appeared; it is said that the old man received a copy of it a few days before his death, and then departed in peace. The Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno was one of the earliest converts to the new astronomy. Taking Lucretius as his exemplar, he revived the notion of the infinity of worlds, and combining with it the doctrine of Copernicus, reached the sublime generalization that the fixed stars are suns, scattered numberless through space, and accompanied by satellites, which bear the same relation to them that our earth does to our sun, or our moon to our earth. This was an expansion of transcendent import; but Bruno came closer than this to our present line of thought. Struck with the problem of the generation and maintenance of organisms, and duly pondering it, he came to the conclusion that nature in her productions does not imitate the technic of man. Her process is one of unraveling and unfolding. The infinity of forms under which matter appears were not imposed upon it by an external artificer; by its own intrinsic force and virtue it brings these forms forth. Matter is not the mere naked, empty capacity which philosophers have pictured her to be, but the universal mother, who brings forth all things as the fruit of her own womb. This outspoken man was originally a Dominican monk. He was accused of heresy and had to fly, seeking refuge in Geneva, Paris, England, and Germany. In 1592 he fell into the hands of the Inquisition at Venice. He was imprisoned for many years, tried, degraded, excommunicated, and handed over to the civil power, with the request that he should be treated gently, and 'without the shedding of blood.' This meant that he was to be burned; and burned accordingly he was on the 16th of February, 1600. To escape a similar fate, Galileo, thirty-three years afterward, abjured, upon his knees and with his hand upon the holy Gospels, the heliocentric doctrine. After Galileo came Kepler, who from his German home defied the power beyond the Alps. He traced out from preexisting observations the laws of planetary motion. The problem was thus prepared for Newton, who bound those empirical laws together by the principle of gravitation. During the Middle Ages the doctrine of atoms had to all appearance vanished from discussion. In all probability it held its ground among sober-minded and thoughtful men, though neither the Church nor the world was prepared to hear of it with tolerance. Once, in the year 1348, it received distinct expression. But retractation by compulsion immediately followed, and thus discouraged it slumbered till the seventeenth century, when it was revived by a contemporary of Hobbs and Descartes, the Père Gassendi."

As opposed to those who would make materialism and atheism necessarily synonymous terms, the definition of Gassendi's theory is worthy of attention. Gassendi having formally acknowledged God as a great first cause, says the speaker, immediately after drops the idea, applies the whole known laws of mechanics to the atoms, and thence deduces all vital phenomena. But this is what Mr. Tyndal adds directly after:

> "God, who, according to Gassendi, created earth and water, plants and animals, produced in the first place a definite number of atoms, which constituted the seed of all things. Then began that series of combinations and decompositions which goes on at the present day, and which will continue in the future. The principle of every change resides in matter. In artificial productions the moving principle is different from the material worked upon; but in nature the agent works within, being the most active and mobile part of the material itself. Thus this bold ecclesiastic, without incurring the censure of the Church or the world, contrives to outstrip Mr. Darwin."
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> "The atomic doctrine, in whole or in part, was entertained by Bacon, Descartes, Hobbes, Locke, Newton, Boyle, and their successors, until the chemical law of multiple proportions enabled Dalton to confer upon it an entirely new significance. In our day there are secessions from the theory, but it still stands firm. Only a year or two ago Sir William Thomson, with characteristic penetration, sought to determine the sizes of the atoms, or rather to fix the limits between which their sizes lie; while only last year the discourses of Williamson and Maxwell illustrate the present hold of the doctrine upon the foremost scientific minds. What these atoms, self-moved and self-posited, can and cannot accomplish in relation to life is at the present moment the subject of profound scientific thought."

Contrasting the doctrines of Lucretius with those of Bishop Butler, Mr. Tyndall takes occasion to criticise not only the views of the latter, but the temperament of the period in which he lived, and he does so with consummate skill to turn the argument toward his own side. Bishop Butler accepted with unwavering trust the literal interpretation of the Scriptural record, and, though it may seem strange to many persons, it was this unswerving reliance upon the Bible that led him to a dilemma where he must either acknowledge himself at fault or admit that arguments which he applied to man applied with equal force to the brutes. He accepted the latter, and at once declared his conviction that the whole animal world is embraced in the scheme of immortality.

> "Ninety years subsequent to Gassendi," said Mr. Tyndall, "the doctrine of bodily instruments, as it may be called, assumed immense importance in the hands of Bishop Butler, who, in his famous *Analogy of Religion*, developed, from his own point of view, and with consummate sagacity, a similar idea. The Bishop still influences superior minds, and it will repay us to dwell for a moment on his views. This is the key of the Bishop's position: 'Our organized bodies are no more a part of ourselves than any other matter around us.' In proof of this he calls attention to the use of glasses, which 'prepare objects' for the 'percipient power' exactly as the eye does. The eye itself is no more percipient than the glass, and is quite as much the instrument of the true self, and also as foreign to the true self, as the glass is. 'And if we see with our eyes only in the same manner as we do with glasses, the like may justly be concluded from analogy of all our senses.' Lucretius, as you are aware, reached a precisely opposite conclusion; and it certainly would be interesting, if not profitable, to us all to hear what he would or could urge in opposition to the reasoning of the Bishop. As a brief discussion of the point will enable us to see the bearings of an important question, I will here permit a disciple of Lucretius to try the strength of the Bishop's position, and then allow the Bishop to retaliate, with the view of rolling back, if he can, the difficulty upon Lucretius. Each shall state his case fully and frankly, and you shall be umpire between them. The argument might proceed in this fashion: 'Subjected to the test of mental presentation, (*Vorstellung*,) your views, most honored prelate, would present to many minds a great if not an insuperable difficulty. You speak of "living powers," "percipient or perceiving powers," and "ourselves;" but can you form a mental picture of any one of these apart from the organism through which it is supposed to act? Test yourself honestly, and see whether you possess any faculty that would enable you to form such a conception. The true self has a local habitation in each of us; thus localized, must it not possess a form? If so, what form? Have you ever for a moment realized it? When a leg is amputated the body is divided into two parts; is the true self in both of them or in one? Thomas Aquinas might say in both; but not you, for you appeal to the consciousness associated with one of the two parts to prove that the other is foreign matter. Is consciousness, then, a necessary element of the true self? If so, what do you say to the case of the whole body being deprived of consciousness? If not, then on what grounds do you deny any portion of the true self to the severed limb? It seems very singular that from the beginning to the end of your admirable book, (and no one admires its sober strength more than I do,) you never once mention the brain or nervous system. You begin at one end of the body, and show that its parts may be removed without prejudice to the perceiving power. What if you begin at the other end, and remove, instead of the leg, the brain? The body, as before, is divided into two parts; but both are now in the same predicament, and neither can be appealed to to prove that the other is foreign matter. Or, instead of going so far as to remove the brain itself, let a certain portion of its bony covering be removed, and let a rhythmic series of pressures and relaxation of pressure be applied to the soft substance. At every pressure 'the faculties of perception and of action' vanish; at every relaxation of pressure they are restored. Where, during the intervals of pressure, is the perceiving power? I once had the discharge of a large Leyden battery passed unexpectedly through me; I felt nothing, but was simply blotted out of conscious existence for a sensible interval. Where was my true self during that interval? Men who have recovered from lightning-stroke have been much longer in the same state; and, indeed, in cases of ordinary concussion of the brain, days may elapse during which no experience is registered in consciousness. Where is the man himself during the period of insensibility? You may say that I beg the question when I assume the man to have been unconscious, that he was really conscious all the time, and has simply forgotten what had occurred to him. In reply to this, I can only say that no one need shrink from the worst tortures that superstition ever invented if only so felt and so remembered. I do not think your theory of instruments goes at all to the bottom of the matter. A telegraph operator has his instruments, by means of which he converses with the world; our bodies possess a nervous system, which plays a similar part between the perceiving power and external things. Cut the wires of the operator, break his battery, demagnetize his needle; by this means you certainly sever his connection with the world; but, inasmuch as these are real instruments, their destruction does not touch the man who uses them. The operator survives, and he knows that he survives. What is it, I would ask, in the human system that answers to this conscious survival of the operator when the battery of the brain is so disturbed as to produce insensibility, or when it is destroyed altogether? Another consideration, which you may consider slight, presses upon me with some force. The brain may change from health to disease, and through such a change the most exemplary man may be converted into a debauchee or a murderer. My very noble and approved good master had, as you know, threatenings of lewdness introduced into his brain by his jealous wife's philter; and sooner than permit himself to run even the risk of yielding to these base promptings he slew himself. How could the hand of Lucretius have been thus turned against himself if the real Lucretius remained as before? Can the brain, or can it not, act in this distempered way without the intervention of immortal reason? If it can, then it is a prime mover which requires only healthy regulation to render it reasonably self-acting, and there is no apparent need of your immortal reason at all. If it cannot, then the immortal real reason, by its mischievous activity in operating upon a broken instrument, must have the credit of committing every imaginable extravagance and crime. I think, if you will allow me to say so, that the gravest consequences are likely to flow from your estimate of the body. To regard the brain as you would a staff or an eye-glass—to shut your eyes to all its mystery, to the perfect correlation that reigns between its condition and our consciousness to the fact that a slight excess or defect of blood in it produces that very swoon to which you refer, and that in relation to it our meat and drink and air and exercise have a perfectly transcendental value and significance—to forget all this does, I think, open a way to innumerable errors in our habits of life, and may possibly in some cases initiate and foster that very disease, and consequent mental ruin, which a wiser appreciation of this mysterious organ would have avoided.' I can imagine the Bishop thoughtful after hearing this argument. He was not the man to allow anger to mingle with the consideration of a point of this kind. After due consideration, and having strengthened himself by that honest contemplation of the facts which was habitual with him, and which includes the desire to give even adverse facts their due weight, I can suppose the Bishop to proceed thus: 'You will remember that in the *Analogy of Religion*, of which you have so kindly spoken, I did not profess to prove anything absolutely, and that I over and over again acknowledged and insisted on the smallness of our knowledge, or rather the depth of our ignorance, as regards the whole system of the universe. My object was to show my deistical friends, who set forth so eloquently the beauty and beneficence of Nature and the Ruler thereof, while they had nothing but scorn for the so-called absurdities of the Christian scheme, that they were in no better condition than we were, and that for every difficulty they found upon our side quite as great a difficulty was to be found upon theirs. I will now, with your permission, adopt a similar line of argument. You are a Lucretian, and from the combination and separation of atoms deduce all terrestrial things, including organic forms and their phenomena. Let me tell you in the first instance how far I am prepared to go with you. I admit that you can build crystalline forms out of this play of molecular force, that the diamond, amethyst, and snow-star are truly wonderful structures which are thus produced. I will go further and acknowledge that even a tree or flower might in this way be organized. Nay, if you can show me an animal without sensation, I will concede to you that it also might be put together by the suitable play of molecular force. Thus far our way is clear, but now comes my difficulty. Your atoms are individually without sensation, much more are they without intelligence. May I ask you, then, to try your hand upon this problem? Take your dead hydrogen atoms, your dead oxygen atoms, your dead carbon atoms, your dead nitrogen atoms, your dead phosphorus atoms, and all the other atoms, dead as grains of shot, of which the brain is formed. Imagine them separate and sensationless; observe them running together and forming all imaginable combinations. This, as a purely mechanical process, is seeable by the mind. But can you see, or dream, or in any way imagine, how out of that mechanical act, and from these individually dead atoms, sensation, thought, and emotion are to arise? You speak of the difficulty of mental presentation in my case; is it less in yours? I am not at all bereft of this *Vorstellungs-Kraft* of which you speak. I can follow a particle of musk until it reaches the olfactory nerve; I can follow the waves of sound until their tremors reach the water of the labyrinth, and set the otoliths and Corti's fibres in motion; I can also visualize the waves of ether as they cross the eye and hit the retina. Nay more, I am able to follow up to the central organ the motion thus imparted at the periphery, and to see in idea the very molecules of the brain thrown into tremors. My insight is not baffled by these physical processes. What baffles me, what I find unimaginable, transcending every faculty I possess—transcending, I humbly submit, every faculty you possess—is the notion that out of those physical tremors you can extract things so utterly incongruous with them as sensation, thought, and emotion. You may say, or think, that this issue of consciousness from the clash of atoms is not more incongruous than the flash of light from the union of oxygen and hydrogen. But I beg to say that it is. For such incongruity as the flash possesses is that which I now force upon your attention. The flash is an affair of consciousness, the objective counterpart of which is a vibration. It is a flash only by your interpretation. You are the cause of the apparent incongruity, and you are the thing that puzzles me. I need not remind you that the great Leibnitz felt the difficulty which I feel, and that to get rid of this monstrous deduction of life from death he displaced your atoms by his monads, which were more or less perfect mirrors of the universe, and out of the summation and integration of which he supposed all the phenomena of life—sentient, intellectual, and emotional—to arise. Your difficulty, then, as I see you are ready to admit, is quite as great as mine. You cannot satisfy the human understanding in its demand for logical continuity between molecular processes and the phenomena of consciousness. This is a rock on which materialism must inevitably split whenever it pretends to be a complete philosophy of life. What is the moral, my Lucretian? You and I are not likely to indulge in ill-temper in the discussion of these great topics, where we see so much room for honest differences of opinion. But there are people of less wit, or more bigotry, (I say it with humility,) on both sides, who are ever ready to mingle anger and vituperation with such discussions. There are, for example, writers of note and influence at the present day who are not ashamed to assume the "deep personal sin" of a great logician to be the cause of his unbelief in a theologic dogma. And there are others who hold that we who cherish our noble Bible, wrought as it has been into the constitution of our forefathers and by inheritance into us, must necessarily be hypocritical and insincere. Let us disavow and discountenance such people, cherishing the unswerving faith that what is good and true in both our arguments will be preserved for the benefit of humanity, while all that is bad or false will disappear.'"

From this point aptly taken, Mr. Tyndall glides with impressive skill into the more recent consequences of a literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and hence to a demonstration—the first he has ventured upon—of the gradual development theory of nature's operations. The importance of this is great, for from it to evolution the step is not a long one. The insidious nature of the following, therefore, will be appreciated:

> "Since Bishop Butler's time the domain of the naturalist has been immensely extended—the whole science of geology, with its astounding revelations regarding the life of the ancient earth, having been created. The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for periods embracing untold millions of years this earth has been the theatre of life and death. The riddle of the rocks has been read by the geologist and palæontologist, from subcambrian depths to the deposits thickening over the sea-bottoms of to-day. And upon the leaves of that stone book are, as you know, stamped the characters, plainer and surer than those formed by the ink of history, which carry the mind back into abysses of past time compared with which the periods which satisfied Bishop Butler cease to have a visual angle. Everybody now knows this; all men admit it; still when they were first broached these verities of science found loud-tongued denunciators, who proclaimed not only their baselessness considered scientifically, but their immorality considered as questions of ethics and religion. The book of Genesis had stated the question in a different fashion; and science must necessarily go to pieces when it clashed with this authority. And as the seed of the thistle produces a thistle, and nothing else, so these objectors scatter their germs abroad, and reproduce their kind, ready to play again the part of their intellectual progenitors, to show the same virulence, the same ignorance, to achieve for a time the same success, and finally to suffer the same inexorable defeat. Surely the time must come at last when human nature in its entirety, whose legitimate demands, it is admitted, science alone cannot satisfy, will find interpreters and expositors of a different stamp from those rash and ill-informed persons who have been hitherto so ready to hurl themselves against every new scientific revelation, lest it should endanger what they are pleased to consider theirs. The lode of discovery once struck, those petrified forms in which life was at one time active increased to multitudes, and demanded classification. The general fact soon became evident that none but the simplest forms of life lie lowest down; that as we climb higher and higher among the superimposed strata more perfect forms appear. The change, however, from form to form was not continuous, but by steps, some small, some great. 'A section,' says Mr. Huxley, '100 feet thick will exhibit at different heights a dozen species of ammonite, none of which passes beyond its particular zone of limestone or clay into the zone below it or into that above it.' In the presence of such facts it was not possible to avoid the question, Have these forms, showing, though in broken stages and with many irregularities, this unmistakable general advance, been subjected to no continuous law of growth or variation? Had our education been purely scientific, or had it been sufficiently detached from influences which, however ennobling in another domain, have always proved hindrances and delusions when introduced as factors into the domain of physics, the scientific mind never could have swerved from the search for a law of growth, or allowed itself to accept the anthropomorphism which regarded each successive stratum as a kind of mechanic's bench for the manufacture of new species out of all relation to the old. Biased, however, by their previous education, the great majority of naturalists invoked a special creative act to account for the appearance of each new group of organisms. Doubtless there were numbers who were clear-headed enough to see that this was no explanation at all, that in point of fact it was an attempt, by the introduction of a greater difficulty, to account for a less. But having nothing to offer in the way of explanation, they for the most part held their peace. Still the thoughts of reflecting men naturally and necessarily simmered round the question."

Among the writers who now contributed to throw a light upon the rapidly progressing hypothesis were De Maillet, a contemporary of Newton, Charles Darwin the elder, Lamark, Wells, the founder of the present theory of dew, Prof. Grant, Von Buch, D'Halley, and others, till in the year 1859 came, as we have said, the first edition of the *Origin of Species*.

> "Darwin for twenty-two years pondered the problem of the origin of species, and doubtless he would have continued to do so had he not found Wallace upon his track. A concentrated, but full and powerful epitome of his labors was the consequence. The book was by no means an easy one; and probably not one in every score of those who then attacked it had read its pages through, or were competent to grasp their significance if they had. I do not say this merely to discredit them; for there were in those days some really eminent scientific men, entirely raised above the heat of popular prejudice, willing to accept any conclusion that science had to offer, provided it was duly backed by fact and argument, and who entirely mistook Mr. Darwin's views. In fact, the work needed an expounder; and it found one in Mr. Huxley. I know nothing more admirable in the way of scientific exposition than those early articles of his on the origin of species. He swept the curve of discussion through the really significant points of the subject, enriched his exposition with profound original remarks and reflections, often summing up in a single pithy sentence an argument which a less compact mind would have spread over pages. But there is one impression made by the book itself which no exposition of it, however luminous, can convey; and that is the impression of the vast amount of labor, both of observation and of thought, implied in its production. Let us glance at its principles. It is conceded on all hands that what are called varieties are continually produced. The rule is probably without exception. No chick and no child is in all respects and particulars the counterpart of its brother or sister, and in such differences we have 'variety' incipient. No naturalist could tell how far this variation could be carried; but the great mass of them held that never by any amount of internal or external change, nor by the mixture of both, could the offspring of the same progenitor so far deviate from each other as to constitute different species. The function of the experimental philosopher is to combine the conditions of nature and to produce her results; and this was the method of Darwin. He made himself acquainted with what could, without any manner of doubt, be done in the way of producing variation. He associated himself with pigeon-fanciers—bought, begged, kept, and observed every breed that he could obtain. Though derived from a common stock, the diversities of these pigeons were such that 'a score of them might be chosen which, if shown to an ornithologist, and he were told that they were wild birds, would certainly be ranked by him as well-defined species.' The simple principle which guides the pigeon-fancier, as it does the cattle-breeder, is the selection of some variety that strikes his fancy, and the propagation of this variety by inheritance. With his eye still upon the particular appearance which he wishes to exaggerate, he selects it as it reappears in successive broods, and thus adds increment to increment until an astonishing amount of divergence from the parent type is effected. Man in this case does not produce the elements of the variation. He simply observes them, and by selection adds them together until the required result has been obtained. 'No man,' says Mr. Darwin, 'would ever try to make a fantail till he saw a pigeon with a tail developed in some slight degree in an unusual manner, or a pouter until he saw a pigeon with a crop of unusual size.' Thus nature gives the hint, man acts upon it, and by the law of inheritance exaggerates the deviation. Having thus satisfied himself by indubitable facts that the organization of an animal or of a plant (for precisely the same treatment applies to plants) is to some extent plastic, he passes from variation under domestication to variation under nature. Hitherto we have dealt with the adding together of small changes by the conscious selection of man. Can nature thus select? Mr. Darwin's answer is, 'Assuredly she can.' The number of living things produced is far in excess of the number that can be supported; hence, at some period or other of their lives there must be a struggle for existence. And what is the infallible result? If one organism were a perfect copy of the other in regard to strength, skill, and agility, external conditions would decide. But this is not the case. Here we have the fact of variety offering itself to nature, as in the former instance it offered itself to man; and those varieties which are least competent to cope with surrounding conditions will infallibly give way to those that are most competent. To use a familiar proverb, the weakest comes to the wall. But the triumphant fraction again breeds to overproduction, transmitting the qualities which secured its maintenance, but transmitting them in different degrees. The struggle for food again supervenes, and those to whom the favorable quality has been transmitted in excess will assuredly triumph. It is easy to see that we have here the addition of increments favorable to the individual still more rigorously carried out than in the case of domestication; for not only are unfavorable specimens not selected by nature, but they are destroyed. This is what Mr. Darwin calls 'Natural Selection,' which 'acts by the preservation and accumulation of small inherited modifications, each profitable to the preserved being.' With this idea he interpenetrates and leavens the vast store of facts that he and others have collected. We cannot, without shutting our eyes through fear or prejudice, fail to see that Darwin is here dealing, not with imaginary, but with true causes; nor can we fail to discern what vast modifications may be produced by natural selection in periods sufficiently long. Each individual increment may resemble what mathematicians call a 'differential,' (a quantity indefinitely small,) but definite and great changes may obviously be produced by the integration of these infinitesimal quantities through practically infinite time."

Prof. Tyndall pays an eloquent tribute to the marvelous powers of observation, the vast accumulation of facts, the determination to overcome all obstacles, and the extraordinary patience and equanimity of temper which Mr. Darwin has brought to the elaboration of his theory:

> "He treats every objection with a soberness and thoroughness which even Bishop Butler might be proud to imitate, surrounding each fact with its appropriate detail, placing it in its proper relations, and usually giving it a significance which, as long as it was kept isolated, failed to appear. This is done without a trace of ill-temper. He moves over the subject with the passionless strength of a glacier; and the grinding of the rocks is not always without a counterpart in the logical pulverization of the objector. But though in handling this mighty theme all passion has been stilled, there is an emotion of the intellect incident to the discernment of new truth which often colors and warms the pages of Mr. Darwin. His success has been great; and this implies not only the solidity of his work, but the preparedness of the public mind for such a revelation. On this head a remark of Agassiz impressed me more than anything else. Sprung from a race of theologians, this celebrated man combated to the last the theory of natural selection. One of the many times I had the pleasure of meeting him in the United States was at Mr. Winthrop's beautiful residence at Brookline, near Boston. Rising from luncheon, we all halted as if by a common impulse in front of a window, and continued there a discussion which had been started at table. The maple was in its Autumn glory; and the exquisite beauty of the scene outside seemed, in my case, to interpenetrate, without disturbance, the intellectual action. Earnestly, almost sadly, Agassiz turned, and said to the gentlemen standing round, 'I confess that I was not prepared to see this theory received as it has been by the best intellects of our time. Its success is greater than I could have thought possible.'"

But Mr. Tyndall does not stop at the doctrines laid down in the *Origin of Species*. He acknowledges that he does not know how Mr. Darwin would explain the origin of a primordial form, or what he thinks of the introduction of life. He does not, however, hesitate to express his own views. Noting the radical significance of the doctrine of the conservation of energy, "the ultimate philosophical results of which are as yet but dimly seen," he brings to his aid the philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. Whether he approves the whole of that philosophy unreservedly, we do not know. But he has evidently been largely influenced and fascinated by it, and he uses it to explain to himself the origin of the primordial form which Darwin failed to account for. How came that form there? The answer is not Mr. Spencer's, nor is it all Mr. Tyndall's. It is Mr. Tyndall's, realized through the aid offered by Mr. Spencer. The definitions of matter usually given are, he considers, insufficient:

> "Trace the line of life backward, and see it approaching more and more to what we call the purely physical condition. We reach at length those organisms which I have compared to drops of oil suspended in a mixture of alcohol and water. We reach the *protogenes* of Haeckel, in which we have 'a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely granular character.' Can we pause here? We break a magnet and find two poles in each of its fragments. We continue the process of breaking, but however small the parts, each carries with it, though enfeebled, the polarity of the whole. And when we can break no longer, we prolong the intellectual vision to the polar molecules. Are we not urged to do something similar in the case of life? Is there not a temptation to close to some extent with Lucretius, when he affirms that 'nature is seen to do all things spontaneously of herself without the meddling of the gods?' or with Bruno, when he declares that matter is not 'that mere empty capacity which philosophers have pictured her to be, but the universal mother who brings forth all things as the fruit of her own womb?' The questions here raised are inevitable. They are approaching us with accelerated speed, and it is not a matter of indifference whether they are introduced with reverence or with irreverence. Abandoning all disguise, the confession that I feel bound to make before you is that I prolong the vision backward across the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern in that matter, which we in our ignorance, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of every form and quality of life."

This, then, is the explanation [illegible] and life. Let us pause for one moment to consider the full meaning of it. Many persons will, we believe, be ready at once to denounce it as either atheistical or pantheistical. We stated before our belief that the acceptance of Mr. Darwin's theories is compatible with an entire acceptance of the Scriptures. We will now go a step beyond, and include in the same proposition Mr. Tyndall's theories, and as the greater includes the less, the whole ground will be covered. If we admit that matter has the power thus attributed to it, whence did it derive that power? To this there can be but one answer, and the existence of a Divine Being is admitted. Or again, assuming that matter has developed into form and life, it regulates its procedure according to certain determined laws. Where did those laws originate, if not with a Divine Being? We are not defending Mr. Tyndall or Mr. Darwin; we purposely abstain from either defending or opposing them. Whatever opinions we may entertain, we have no wish to express them, our purpose being rather to explain the discussion as we find it, than to criticise any portion of it in favor of one side or the other. But the tendency to condemn such an expression as Mr. Tyndall's, on the ground of its being opposed to a belief in God and in the revelations of religion, is so great that we have deemed it necessary to offer such protest against it. We would even submit whether it is not a higher attribute that we contemplate in the Deity, when we regard the entire universe, from the smallest atom to the mightiest sun, as working out its own destiny according to laws and with an inherent power which have been from the beginning of time given to it by the Creator, than if we regard Him as constantly at work arranging and rearranging the ultimate atoms of matter into new forms, and directing each individual particle into some fresh course. Something similar to this idea, though not plainly stated, is perhaps comprised in the following, where Mr. Tyndall says:

> "The whole process of evolution is the manifestation of a power absolutely inscrutable to the intellect of man. As little in our days as in the days of Job can man by searching find this power out. Considered fundamentally, it is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past. There is, you will observe, no very rank materialism here. The strength of the doctrine of evolution consists, not in an experimental demonstration, (for the subject is hardly accessible to this mode of proof,) but in its general harmony with the method of nature as hitherto known. From contrast, moreover, it derives enormous relative strength. On the one side we have a theory, (if it could with any propriety be so called,) derived not from the study of nature, but from the observation of men, a theory which converts the power whose garment is seen in the visible universe into an artificer, fashioned after the human model, and acting by broken efforts as man is seen to act. On the other side we have the conception that all we see around us, and all we feel within us—the phenomena of physical nature as well as those of the human mind—have their unsearchable roots in a cosmical life, if I dare apply the term, an infinitesimal span of which only is offered to the investigation of man. And even this span is only knowable in part. We can trace the development of a nervous system and correlate with it the parallel phenomena of sensation and thought. We see with undoubting certainty that they go hand in hand. But we try to soar in a vacuum the moment we seek to comprehend the connection between."

But whatever differences of sentiment may arise upon this subject and its collateral issues, Mr. Tyndall has full dependence on the irresistible powers of science. If the development theory be sound, as he believes it to be; if man take his origin in a process of evolution, and thus, in fact, must be regarded as the highest attainment of nature progressively advanced from the lower orders of animal life, no power can in his judgment resist the proof which science will be ready to produce.

> "We fought and won our battle even in the middle ages; why should we doubt the issue of a conflict now? The impregnable position of science may be described in a few words. All religious theories, schemes, and systems, which embrace notions of cosmogony, or which otherwise reach into its domain, must, in so far as they do this, submit to the control of science, and relinquish all thought of controlling it. Acting otherwise proved disastrous in the past, and it is simply fatuous to-day. Every system which would escape the fate of an organism too rigid to adjust itself to its environment, must be plastic to the extent that the growth of knowledge demands. When this truth has been thoroughly taken in, rigidity will be relaxed, exclusiveness diminished, things now deemed essential will be dropped, and elements now rejected will be assimilated. The lifting of the life is the essential point; and as long as dogmatism, fanaticism, and intolerance are kept out, various modes of leverage may be employed to raise life to a higher level. Science itself not unfrequently derives motive power from an ultra-scientific source. Whewell speaks of enthusiasm of temper as a hindrance to science; but he means the enthusiasm of weak heads. There is a strong and resolute enthusiasm in which science finds an ally; and it is to the lowering of this fire, rather than to a diminution of intellectual insight, that the lessening productiveness of men of science in their mature years is to be ascribed."

All that Mr. Tyndall asks is that science shall have the right to discuss any questions that may come before it, no matter how repulsive they may at first appear. He claims this especially in the concluding portion of his remarks, which, characterized as it is with a steady adherence to his views, and a brilliancy and eloquence that are not often equaled in scientific addresses, must have produced an intense appreciation among his audience of the magnitude and dignity of the subject that had been put before them.

> "I have touched," he said, "on debatable questions, and led you over dangerous ground—and this partly with the view of telling you, and through you the world, that as regards these questions science claims unrestricted right of search. It is not to the point to say that the views of Lucretius and Bruno, of Darwin and Spencer, may be wrong. I concede the possibility, deeming it indeed certain that these views will undergo modification. But the point is that, whether right or wrong, we claim the freedom to discuss them. The ground which they cover is scientific ground; and the right claimed is one made good through tribulation and anguish, inflicted and endured in darker times than ours, but resulting in the immortal victories which science has won for the human race. I would set forth equally the inexorable advance of man's understanding in the path of knowledge, and the unquenchable claims of his emotional nature which the understanding can never satisfy. The world embraces not only a Newton, but a Shakespeare—not only a Boyle, but a Raphael, not only a Kant, but a Beethoven—not only a Darwin, but a Carlisle. Not in each of these, but in all, is human nature whole. They are not opposed, but supplementary, not mutually exclusive, but reconcilable. And if, still unsatisfied, the human mind, with the yearning of a pilgrim for his distant home, will turn to the mystery from which it has emerged, seeking so to fashion it as to give unity to thought and faith—so long as this is done, not only without intolerance or bigotry of any kind, but with the enlightened recognition that ultimate fixity of conception is here unattainable, and that each succeeding age must be held free to fashion the mystery in accordance with its own needs—then, in opposition to all the restrictions of Materialism, I would affirm this to be a field for the noblest exercise of what, in contrast with the knowing faculties, may be called the creative faculties of man. Here, however, I must quit a theme too great for me to handle, but which will be handled by the loftiest minds ages after you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past."

The manner in which this powerful advocacy of a materialistic doctrine has been received in England is instructive. There is no denying the momentous issues that are involved. If Mr. Tyndall be right the supporters of the dualistic hypothesis are wrong. Man is not a separate creation, but a being sprung from out a process of evolution. He is not distinct and different from the lower animals except in so far as he possesses the highest qualities, which in them are imperceptible or very small, only developed to the full magnitude in which we see them in the nobility of manhood. In other words, if Mr. Tyndall be right Prof. Huxley is right, and the close relations which he in less attractive words described not long since as existing between man and the highest of the brutes, are true and real. When viewed in connection with the prevalent impression of ordinary minds, the doctrine is doubtless astounding. But it has not been so received in Europe. There Mr. Tyndall appears to have disturbed nobody's equanimity, and his open avowal and masterly advocacy of what was once, and still is in some places, a very unpopular doctrine, have been accepted with calmness and much approbation. The inference to be drawn from that is simply that the public mind in England is in full state of preparedness to consider it. The doctrine has, indeed, been carefully examined by most thoughtful people for a long time past, and all that strikes them now as new in the discussion is that it should have received the sanction of so eminent an authority as Mr. Tyndall, and in an address of so much ability, boldness, and literary beauty.

The London *Times*, after giving to the two fundamental doctrines of the indestructibility of matter and the indestructibility of force equal authority, and treating them as incontrovertibly true, adds the following:

> "Nature always works according to the law of least effort, and the 'survival of the fittest' means only the victory of that organization which attains the maximum result at the smallest expenditure of cost. If with these is also conceded the hereditary tradition of the differentiating circumstances of [illegible], Professor Tyndall's [illegible] is complete. Teleological [illegible]

framed in order to produce the consequences flowing from their existence, but have fought their way to the front because, among countless competitors, they were best fitted to produce these consequences. Excellences are transmissible and even capable of development, so that subsequent members of a species start with faculties antecedent to experience, to which the common consent of mankind has given the name of instinct.

"There is no theological reason for recoiling from the conclusion to which Prof. Tyndall would conduct us. The flight of time is nothing in the contemplation of the Creator; and all that is, and all the perfection that we hope will be, lay hid in the image of the future which was conceived before the foundations of the world were laid. Let it be granted that we can trace our civilization back to a chaos of matter and a hurly-burly of elements, and the more severe the reasoning which has constrained us to connect our present with such a past, the more irresistibly are we compelled to admit that the present has been a necessary consequence of the laws laid down from the beginning, and we are thus confronted with the old difficulty of accounting for the origination of these laws which have conducted the world up to this moment. Theology is apparently slain only to revive. Prof. Tyndall does not solve, and it is obvious that his method cannot enable him to solve, the riddle of the universe."

The *Standard* and *Daily News* review the address, less closely perhaps, but calmly and approvingly. No exception is taken to any part of it, but the latter paper expressly intimates that none can be taken. "If," it tells us, "the address be read fairly, there will be found in it nothing to which reasonable exception can be taken, while it is full of lessons which our age much needs to learn."

The *Daily Telegraph*, while admitting the importance and legitimacy of the subject, asks for demonstration before according belief. Demonstration we know cannot be had, not at least in our present state of knowledge; though when we remember that the chemist can now produce in his laboratory compounds identical with what were a few years ago considered as exclusively the products of organic life; when, too, we remember the marvelous advances that have been made in all the leading branches of science during the last quarter of a century, and the insight which we have obtained into the innermost operations of nature in her grandest as well as in her minutest works, it is hazardous to speculate upon what may or what may not ultimately be attained in the way of demonstrating the powers of matter. The *Telegraph* thus concludes its observations:

"Very naturally, the question thus mooted at Belfast will receive considerable attention at the hands of scientific men everywhere. Many there are who, with the late Prof. Agassiz, not only refuse to accept the doctrine of evolution, but lament the undoubted progress which it is making with the intellectual and thoughtful. Others, again, while admitting the theory, reject the deductions which are sketched out by Dr. Tyndall and those who think with him, and prefer to believe that, though all the known forms of existence may not have been created, they have yet sprung from certain primordial forms, designed and effected by the direct intervention of an intelligence wholly distinct from any of the properties which are allowed to belong to matter. Subtle the reasoning undoubtedly is which sees in sensitive pigment cells the incipient eye, or in the varied organic adjustment of plants the germs of sense and feeling. And difficult is it to define the exact difference between the granular *protogenes* and the life-giving albumen. * * * Still there is no reason why materialists should slacken their efforts or discontinue their search; for, as ofttimes in the pursuit of a mirage a hidden spring is discovered, so, in following the theory of 'necessary powers of matter,' great truths may be evolved, which, being invaluable to the human race, will fully reward the inquirer, although they may, at the same moment, prove the doctrine with which he started to be fallacious and unreal."

The *Athenæum* expresses a little disappointment in that Mr. Tyndall should have chosen a metaphysical subject in place of some one suggested by his own more special branch of science. But it admits that the theme is worthy of a great mind and a great occasion, and the writer further says:

"We go entirely with the speaker in thinking that the principles of the Darwinian theory cannot be too often reiterated, since, from the tone of his antagonists, we clearly infer that the very elements of the theory have not yet been as much as understood by them."

The *Saturday Review* notices prominently the tact displayed by Mr. Tyndall in dealing with a controversial question without giving offense to anybody. It partakes somewhat of the disappointment alluded to in the *Athenæum*, but is fully prepared for a full discussion of the abstract questions involved in the materialistic theory. Alluding personally to Mr. Tyndall, it says:

"He has more than once, it is true, incurred great odium by the outspoken way in which he has declared his opinions, and he has been pronounced rash for so doing; but it has required only a few years to see that he had calculated better than his adversaries the amount of popular support that his views would presently obtain. There was just as little doubt that his address would be a success when delivered as there was that it would provoke keen controversy afterward.

"In neither respect has his address disappointed expectations. It is somewhat premature to speak of the controversy it will excite, but both the subject and the treatment were such as to render it all too certain that controversy will follow. We confess that we were surprised that the President so wholly abandoned himself to elaborating one idea, and that one so distasteful to a large portion of those interested in science—the idea of the utterly mechanical nature of the universe, animate and inanimate alike. That he would touch on the so-called points at issue between science and religion was to be anticipated, but we expected that past experience would have taught him to content himself with incidental references to them, without taking one for his text. But he has shown himself to be one of those eager champions of science whose zeal will not permit them to allow science to colonize quietly district after district over which of old theology exercised a nominal sway, but who insist on the formal cession of the whole. No doubt theology thought it a usurpation when she was dictated to on the subject of the structure of the solar system. But she soon found that her own ideas were very vague and scant on the subject, and rested on no basis whatever, while the rival ones were clear in detail, and rested on indefeasible evidence. So she gave up with a tolerably good grace, and subsequently showed that she had so far profited by the lesson as to repeat the process with much greater grace when geology and other sciences came to take from her other portions of the unknown, which she had supposed to be beyond the reach of science and to be in her own realm. Darwinianism, so far as it has been demonstrated with any degree of certainty, is as freely admitted by that part of the clergy who keep pace with the literature of the day, as were the fundamentals of geology some few years ago; and when we are in a position to demonstrate the mechanical origin of life, or even to make it probable, save by a superficial generalization whose cogency varies inversely as the thoroughness of the study on which it is based, then the same people will admit the truth of this doctrine."

With regard to Mr. Tyndall's claim for the full freedom of science in all investigations, the *Review* goes on to admit the satisfaction which this demand will very generally excite among persons interested in such inquiries, but at the same time deplores the rapidity with which science is already advancing in certain directions:

"Prof. Tyndall confesses, as of course he must, that in deciding that the atoms possess in themselves the potentiality of forming conscious beings he goes beyond evidence, and under such circumstances he cannot claim to have established a right to be followed by others. If the step be a right one, it will be taken in due course of time by mankind in general, and the way to hasten that time is by increasing the evidence on the subject, and not by rousing opposition by confessedly premature manifestoes. The world takes a long time to digest new knowledge, but it does inevitably digest it at last. When this is done, its behavior will be affected thereby in the right way, but you cannot antedate that time by preaching what, after all, are only possibilities, not certainties."

The *Spectator* offers, perhaps, the most philosophical analysis of Mr. Tyndall's theory, and, too, in opposition. Honoring him for the courage which has impelled him to tell out his real thought, and to face whatever of obloquy attaches to such extreme opinions, it regards them as the "dreary conclusion of a splendid address:"

"That the result of such a philosophy, if universally accepted, would be evil, or rather, to avoid theological terminology, would be injurious to human progress, we have no doubt; but if it be true, the injury is no argument against its diffusion, for the injury, whatever its amount, is less than that which must proceed from the deliberate lying of the wise, or from the existence of that double creed, an exoteric and an esoteric one, which is the invariable result of their silence, or their limitation of speech to a circle of the initiated. Lucretius denying God and deifying Nature is a safer as well as nobler teacher than the augur chuckling in silent scorn as he announces to the mob the imaginary will of the gods whom, for him and for them alike, he believes to be non-existent." * * * "It would have been well if Prof. Tyndall had stated frankly what his opponents would consider the great objections to his theory, had removed at least the primary difficulty, that the reference of all thought to motors apart from the independent and conceivably immortal mind in man, does not, like any other scientific assumption, explain the visible phenomena.

"The hypothesis does not, for instance, explain in any way the consciousness of free-will, which is as strong as that consciousness of existence without which it is impossible to reason; or the independent influence of will, whether free or not, on the brain itself; or, above all, the existence of conflicting thoughts, going on in the mind at the same indivisible point of time. If a consciousness which is universal and permanent is not to be accepted as existing, why should the evidence of the senses, or the decision of reason, or the conclusions of science be accepted either? If the fact, as we should call it, is mere illusion, why is not the evidence for the conservation of energy mere illusion too? Belief in either [illegible]

chinery could not co-exist. The machine may be as fine as the mind can conceive, but still it can only do its natural work—cannot change its routine, cannot, above all, decline to act, as the mind unquestionably often consciously does. Lucretius, who killed himself to avoid corrupt imaginings, could, had his sanity been perfect, have controlled them—that is, could have declined to let the mind act as it was going to act; and in that control is at least an apparent demonstration that he possessed something above the product of any material energies."

From these extracts, which must be taken as the first expressions of public opinion, not only on the spot where the address was delivered, but in a country where the popular mind is already ripe for entering with vigor into a thorough discussion of the metaphysical problems which have been again brought prominently before them, it may be safe to infer that a warm controversy is at hand. It may or it may not possess the character of publicity, but it will certainly take place. The mere fact that Mr. Tyndall has avowed himself a convert to materialism will probably carry some along with him. But the subject is one of those in which the disputants do not readily yield their opinions. Every point on both sides will, in all probability, be warmly contested, and if so they cannot fail also to be very much elucidated. The only fear for which there is any real foundation is that some will rush hotly into the contest under the impulse of prejudice or ignorance. Such persons only do mischief. What is wanted is a calm and careful investigation of the whole subject in all its minutest details, and with accumulated knowledge of facts, by men of science and powerful mental capacity. If such an inquiry should in reality follow as one of the consequences of Mr. Tyndall's address, and we have much hope that it will, no Presidential oration that has yet been delivered before the British Association will have surpassed it in the value and deeply interesting nature of its results.

LOWELL MANUFACTURES.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON—THE NEW TEN-HOUR LAW.

From agents of leading manufacturing companies, representing different branches of cotton and woolen manufacture in Lowell, Mass., the *Courier* of that city has obtained the following information and expression of opinion upon manufacturing prospects there: "The general prospect for the Fall and Winter does not at present afford much encouragement, although goods have been moving within a few weeks more briskly than for some time previous from the store-houses to purchasers, and manufacturers are hopeful. Some see already a silver lining to the cloud, while others are wary in expression of opinion. A few weeks may make a great deal of difference in the outlook, and will make the Winter's production and sale more a settled question. On the Middlesex Corporation there is only about two-thirds the production that there was last year at this time, although the amount of help has not been decreased in the same ratio. Manufacturing companies dislike to discharge skilled hands from their employ when they can avoid it without much sacrifice. On the Appleton Corporation the additional facilities afforded by the construction of the new mill have been brought into requisition to some extent, and more goods are at present made by that company than ever before. It is doubtful, however, if the increased facilities for manufacture would have been provided at this time if the managers had foreseen the long-continued dullness in the market. While machinery is in running order it is better to have it running than lying idle, however, even though no profit is made on the goods. A considerable portion of the machinery in the new Appleton Mill was taken from the old ones. The Lowell Company is producing about the same amount of goods as last year, a portion of its manufactures finding a ready market at present. The other corporations continue work with little or no diminution in the amount of goods produced, compared with the manufacture the corresponding time last year. The Massachusetts Company is increasing its capacity this season, and other corporations have been increasing their power by putting in improved turbine wheels. Under the ten-hour law, which goes into effect Oct. 1, the hours of labor will be changed as follows: Forenoon working hours, from 6:45 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon; afternoon working hours, from 1 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., excepting on Saturday, when the working hours in the afternoon will be from 1 to 4:30 o'clock. Under the Ten-hour law the corporation employes will work but four and a half hours less a week than at present; the week's work now being but sixty-four and one-half hours, between bell and bell. This reduction, although small, will be felt by the manufacturing companies as well as by their employes. While the amount of production of their goods will be lessened, as they say, by the reduction, their general expense account, including watchmen's pay, clerk hire, &c., will vary but little. It is not improbable that the manufacturing companies will unite in testing the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court, and they will very likely do so if it works them much injury. Some manufacturers think that their employes will petition for a repeal of the law. When it goes into operation they will work to disadvantage, they say, in competing with manufacturers outside of the State. Under its provisions they cannot run their works at night to answer any increased demand for goods, and outside manufacturers will in this way get trade from them. At all events, it seems evident that manufacturing prospects ahead are much better than they were four weeks ago. No manufacturer is so despondent as to harbor a feeling that work on two-thirds time will be made necessary this Fall, as during the corresponding time last season."

POISONOUS PAINTS.

Martin Donnelly, an employe in the color-shop of the American Print Works, at Fall River, Mass., died on Wednesday from the effects of inhaling the fumes arising from a quantity of tartaric acid and yellow prussiate of potash, which he was engaged in mixing for the purpose of producing a steam blue. The *News* says: "Mr. John P. Henry, who has charge of the color-shop, gave Mr. Donnelly the recipe for making the color. It was the same as had been given many times before. Mr. Donnelly went to the kettle, poured in the ingredients prescribed, and had been bending over the kettle four or five minutes, when he fell to the floor insensible. Word was sent to Mr. Henry, who came at once to the spot, and had Mr. Donnelly removed to the open air, and ammonia administered to him freely. For a few minutes he gave indications of rallying, but subsequently began to sink. A physician was sent for, but the unfortunate man died in about twenty minutes after he fell, and before the physician arrived. When the latter (Dr. Abbott) reached the place, he expressed his entire approval of the means employed as the most proper in the case. We learn that it is not an unfrequent occurrence for men employed in mixing this color to be unfavorably affected, and sometimes to fall over from the effects of inhaling the gas arising from the mixture. Mr. Henry has himself been thus affected. But the parties who are thus engaged generally avoid such unpleasant effects by stepping aside whenever they begin to feel any unpleasantness, and not remaining over the kettle long at a time. This is the first instance which has resulted fatally since the print works were established, a period of about forty years. It is reported among the workmen that Mr. Donnelly had been talking about the gas, and its effect in causing the party engaged in mixing to fall, and it is surmised that, being a strong, well-developed man, he may have thought to test its effect upon himself, and so remained too long over the kettle inhaling the deadly fumes. Deceased had been employed at the works but a few months, and was much liked by Mr. Henry as a steady, reliable man. He was about twenty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and one child."

THE NEW CAVE OF THE WINDS.

We have heretofore referred, says the Niagara Falls *Gazette* of the 2d inst., to "explorations that have been made behind the American Fall, entering from below Prospect Park. All descriptions represent the trip behind the great Fall to be unrivaled for weirdness of scene and novelty of experience. Fascinating as is the cave under the Luna Island Fall, the unexplored mysteries of the wild and tumultuous recesses behind the American Fall shadow the interest in the wonders of the old cave. Since the organization of the Prospect Park Company it has been contemplated fitting up approaches to this new cave, and building such mechanical helps as may be found practical to facilitate pleasure trips behind the sheet. Last season Conroy and Mumford made a thorough examination of the entrance, extending their trip around the first bend in the precipice. The floor was found perfectly smooth, with a sheet of comparatively still water some three feet deep overlying it. Since this trip last season, the cave has not been entered until on Monday of this week, when Conroy and Mumford volunteered to guide a stranger through the explored portions of the place. The stranger, Mr. Geo. B. Johnson, of New-Orleans, thus has won the distinction of being the first visitor to Niagara who has ever been behind the American Fall. The party pressed their investigation over 200 feet behind the sheet. Conroy expresses his conviction that a passage-way extends through to Goat Island—a path which can be treaded with safety, and which he intends at some future day to explore. Mr. Johnson was lavish in his expressions of delight with the trip, which he pronounced unequaled for strangeness on the face of the earth. He left on Tuesday to join friends in the East, and contemplates returning in a few days with a party, when he will make another trip in company with his friends."

SINGULAR RECOVERY.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* tells of a queer trip taken by a lady visitor's parasol the other day. The lady accidently dropped it into the swift current that hurries under the Luna Island Bridge. The current whisked the light burden over the [illegible]

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

THE APPROACHING STATE CAMPAIGN.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—THE REPUBLICANS SANGUINE OF SUCCESS—NO HOPE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT A NULLITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

The political campaign in this State can now be considered as fairly opened, and a review of the situation and the prospects as they appear at the outset of the struggle may not be uninteresting to the readers of THE TIMES. The Independent Reform, or, as it is called by some, the Farmers' Party, was the first to enter the field and enunciate the principles upon which they base their claims for popular support. The Republican Party, followed with a clear and decided reaffirmation of the principles which have guided the party heretofore, and the maintenance of which has led the party on from victory to victory, until it appears to have become absolutely invincible. More recently some fragments of the Democratic Party, the Liberal Republicans, and a number of disappointed aspirants for public favor from the Republican Party, met together under the direction of the Democratic State Central Committee and framed a platform, the principal feature of which is now, and has ever been, one of the fundamental doctrines of the Republican Party—the honest payment of the public debt.

The adoption of this plank by the "opposition" party cost them dearly, and came very near causing an open rupture in the convention. It could not have been adopted if the basis of representation had been the vote for Greeley in 1872. The Central Committee in making the call fixed the representation in the convention from the several counties in the State upon the total vote of 1872 for both candidates for the Presidency. Under the operation of this provision of the call, the few disaffected Republicans from the large Republican counties who joined the movement, came to the convention with enough delegates to override the delegates from the Democratic counties. This the Democrats very justly thought a great wrong, and a number of delegations, previous to the assembling of the convention openly declared their determination to bolt if the principles laid down in the call were adopted as the platform of the party. These constituted nearly one-half of the convention. The managers became frightened at the impending breach, and late in the day made a trade with delegates from the southern part of the State, by which Mr. Carroll, the candidate of the Southern delegates, should be nominated for State Treasurer, in consideration of which they were to help to carry out the programme of the Central Committee. Apparent harmony was preserved by this transaction, and the "hard money" plank of the platform—the declaration in favor of paying the public debt in gold—adopted by a pretty close vote. This could not have been effected without some such a combination. It was a bitter pill, but the Southern members swallowed it as gracefully as possible.

A large minority of the delegates went home very much disheartened at the prospect before them. There is no hope for the success of the State ticket, and the disgusted ones are very free in expressing this opinion. There is nothing left them but to secure the election of as many local officers as possible, and to this they will devote their energies. Probably the greatest disappointment is felt by those who favored an increase in the volume of currency, and these constitute about one-half of the party. The advocates of the Pendletonian theory also shared in the general despondency.

To form an intelligent opinion as to the prospects of the new party organization it was only necessary to converse with the more intelligent men who, against their better judgment, helped to form it. They are absolutely without hope, and can see nothing before them but ignominious defeat. Some of them declare that the ticket is unworthy of support. The aspirants for office and pelf, as a matter of course, are very positive in their expressions of approval of the platform and their hope of success.

The Independent Reform Party is, in fact, a very small affair, and is daily growing beautifully less. So far as the State ticket which has been nominated by that party is concerned, there is absolutely nothing upon which to build a hope. There was not from the inception of the movement any good reason for even a faint expectation of electing their candidates for State offices. The party—what there was or now is of it—was based upon a class idea, legislation in the interests of one class, without due regard to the rights of the great mass of the community, narrow and exclusive in its operation, and, as a consequence, necessarily unpopular with the people as a whole. The party was unfortunate in having for its leaders men who were not in their mental organization very well balanced; who were not endowed with that fine sense of justice which impels mankind, while maintaining their inalienable rights and privileges, to accord similar rights and privileges to all others. In addition to this great fault of the leaders of the Independent or Farmers' Party, they are, for the most part, disappointed politicians whose aspirations for preferment have not been gratified to the extent which they have desired. The failure of such men in their ambitious endeavors naturally caused in them a bitterness of feeling, which found vent in very indiscreet and foolish expressions. For men to talk about shooting legislators and hanging up Judges—and this in public meetings, where every word is given to the world through the medium of the press—because the first do not enact laws suited to the insane ideas of a few fanatics, and the other do not interpret the law to their liking, can have only one effect upon thinking people who are disposed to be in favor of equal and just laws. Such utterances are enough to ruin any party, no matter with what prestige and power it may enter the political arena. It has been the misfortune of the Farmers' Party to have such leaders, and the movement is in consequence almost a nullity. It certainly is so far as the prospects of the State ticket are concerned.

Since the Democratic Convention nominated one of their candidates, the Republicans in the movement have become very lukewarm. They do not relish the idea of being used as cats-paws to draw Democratic chestnuts out of the fire. The leaders of the movement are trying to conciliate this feeling by an effort to have their State Central Committee take from their State ticket the name of Mr. Etter, who has been indorsed by the Democratic Convention, and made their candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. No matter what may be done by the Independent Reform Party, their part in the campaign will be but insignificant. Some of the newspapers of the State which supported the nominees of that party, have come out in opposition to them since the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, as have also a number of prominent men who took part in the movement.

The effort to organize a straight-out Democratic Party in the State has so far proved futile. The call was issued by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, but was responded to so meagrely that it was impossible for them to organize a convention. The [illegible] some time in September or October. There are many Democrats who sympathize with the movement, but they are in the traces of the combination, and it is very difficult to induce a Democrat to rebel against party authority, when he has once even tacitly given his assent to it. It is pretty sure that the straight-out Democrats will cut no figure at all in the election unless they make a better exhibition of strength than they have so far been able to show. They have issued a protest against the action of the State Central Committee of the "Democratic-Liberal-Opposition" Party, and also against the action of the convention; but this will not have any effect as a party measure—it can only cause a lack of co-operation, by a small fraction of the Democratic Party, in the opposition movement.

There were serious apprehensions during the early part of the Summer that the disaffection of Mr. Hesing and his paper, the *Staats Zeitung*, would carry away from the Republican Party a majority of the Germans who have heretofore voted with us. This danger was more imaginary than real. Formerly Mr. Hesing wielded a powerful influence with the German element of the State; but latterly it appears that his power is waning, and he has not now as great a power over the German vote as he formerly exercised. It is true that he and his paper will carry a portion of the vote with them, but not enough to affect the general result.

The prospects for an increase of our delegation in Congress are very flattering indeed. In the Nineteenth District, now represented by Hon. S. S. Marshall, there are three candidates in the field. Col. W. B. Anderson, a Democrat, and very popular in the district, is the nominee of the Farmers' Party. He will carry a large Democratic vote, sufficient, it is thought, to cripple Mr. Marshall very seriously. Gen. Green B. Raum is the Republican candidate. He is very popular, and will receive more than the regular party vote. His chances of election are very good; indeed Mr. Marshall is far from being confident of his re-election. He spoke very freely upon this matter in a conversation with your correspondent a few days since. In the Fifteenth District, which is now represented by Hon. J. R. Eden, there is also a strong probability of electing a Republican. The situation is similar to that in the Nineteenth District, as mentioned above. Mr. Eden appreciates the fact, and privately expressed his fears when he was here at the State Convention. In the Twelfth District, now represented by Hon. James C. Robinson, we are as certain of electing a Republican as we possibly can be of anything which is not an accomplished fact. The Democrats nominated Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of this city, who is very unpopular in his own county; besides which, there is a serious disaffection in the strongest Democratic county in the district. So bitter is the animosity that they will vote for a Republican in preference to the candidate of their own party. The Farmers' Party will place a candidate in the field who will draw his support mainly from the Democratic Party. All these facts taken into consideration make it appear morally certain that we will elect our candidate. We will probably lose the Fourteenth District, now represented by Hon. J. G. Cannon. He has been renominated, but he has against him, in addition to the Democratic, a Farmers' candidate, whose votes will come mainly from Republicans.

The districts not mentioned will remain the same as they now are. If the result in the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Districts should prove to be as is now expected, we will gain three Congressmen and lose one—being a net gain of two.

The State Legislature will undoubtedly be Republican, but not by as large a majority as last year. In many districts the Farmers' Party have put candidates in the field, and under the operation of the cumulative system of voting, can elect their man by "plumping"—that is, casting three votes for him.

While there is a general feeling of doubt among all our opponents, the Republicans are very sanguine of the success of the State ticket, and we will hold our own everywhere except in a few districts where local causes and combinations operate detrimentally.

THE TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA.

STATEMENT BY LIEUT. GOV. ANTOINE OF THAT STATE.

Lieut. Gov. Antoine, of Louisiana, is now in Chicago, and according to the *Tribune* of that city has expressed himself quite freely upon the condition of affairs in that State. Mr. Antoine is a young colored man, a native of Louisiana, and thirty-seven years old. Speaking of the White League he said:

This organization was got up for the purpose of intimidating the colored Republicans of the South. It has been encouraged by recent Democratic victories in the North, by the recognition of Baxter, of Arkansas, and Cook, of Texas, which have caused the White League to get up a reign of terror, persecuting both white and colored Republicans. In Northern Louisiana it is freely owned by the leaguers that the issue is not between Democrats and Republicans, but between whites and negroes, and they invite all Republican whites either to join the League or leave the country. Those who assert their manhood in the face of this order are threatened with death by shooting or hanging.

A war of races in the South, he continued, and especially in Louisiana, is an impossibility, for the negroes have no disposition either to fight or otherwise disturb their white neighbors, and if they did, they have no means of getting ammunition or arms. Nor could their friends, the white Republicans, hear of such a thing. Inasmuch as a large majority of the colored population of the South are dependent for subsistence upon their labor as tillers of the soil, they would be the very first to expose any such conspiracy if it existed. One of the strongest proofs of the peaceable and law-abiding character of the negroes is the fact that when a fight does occur, it is always found out the negroes are beaten, and that the number of slain negroes always exceeds that of slain whites. The reason of this is as follows: In certain parishes the White League have taken upon themselves the responsibility of demanding the resignation of the Republican officials. When this demand has been met with the calling out by the Sheriff of a posse-comitatus to preserve and maintain the dignity of the law, the whites will not accept the responsibility of coming out in its defense. The negroes, however, being loyal to the Government and to the Republican Party, and being law-abiding citizens, always respond to the summons of the authorities. It is this readiness to aid in supporting the law that has given the White League the excuse for heralding it through the country that the negroes are rising, and talking war of races, &c. As a case in point, in Coushatta, in the Parish of Red River, the White League demanded the resignation of all Republican officials. The Sheriff called for a posse to preserve the peace, and out of sixty-five citizens called out only fifteen were white, the rest being colored. The presence of even these fifteen white men proved the fallacy of the White League's assertions, as if there were really a war of races, it would be impossible to get fifteen men to combine with the negroes. The present condition of the State is very bad, and unless the President and the North frown down the turbulent spirit of the White League it will continue so.

FIGHT WITH CIRCUS MEN.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 3d inst. says: "The Keystone Circus Company, of which Andrew J. Leibly, of this city, is ticket agent, gave an exhibition at Safe Harbor, yesterday. After the performance in the evening was over, a crowd of negroes, twenty or thirty in number, went up to the Mansion House, John Miller, proprietor, and indulged in very boisterous behavior, attacking a number of the circus men, whereupon the order was given by the proprietor of the hotel to "clean out the niggers." A general riot then ensued, the circus men drawing their revolvers, and using them freely. One of the negroes, named William Robinson, was shot, and taken by his companions to a stable, where he was found with a ball lodged in his ribs, and with severe cuts in the head. Yesterday morning Robinson died and an inquest was held over the remains by Deputy Coroner Amos Groff, assisted by Dr. J. G. Cliager, of Conestoga township. Upon examination being made the bullet was found to be lodged under the ribs on the right side of the body, having entered from the back. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased 'came to his death from a pistol-shot, fired by the hands of some person to the jury unknown.' The remains were buried at Safe Harbor, this morning. Robinson is reported to have been a [illegible]

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

QUESTIONS AGITATING THE STATE.

CONSERVATIVES AND THE THIRD TERM—REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION—MORE CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.

Although I have a very decided opinion of the diverse motives which are influencing our Conservative politicians and newspapers to agitate in favor of the so-called "third-term movement," it is unnecessary to go into that inquiry, because the movement itself, as far as it is conservative, is a mere feint and juggle that will come to nothing. Yet there is no question but that it is just now employing much of the thought and industry of many leading Conservatives in Virginia, both among journalists and the professional or hereditary place-hunters and wire-workers. In this city the *Enquirer* is the only Conservative paper that flatly opposes the third term, while both the *Whig* and the *Dispatch* are presenting it to the Southern people as something that may, in certain events, be very desirable. Many other Conservative journals throughout the State coincide in the views of the *Whig* and the *Dispatch*, while Mosby, Kemper, Mahone, Barbour, and other prominent men are lending their countenance to the movement. But the masses of the Conservatives are firmly fixed in favor of a square fight between the Republicans and Democrats next Presidential election, and they will in due time coerce their journals and politicians to fall back into the ranks. The Conservative sentiment in Virginia on the third-term question has been clearly expressed in the unanimous nomination of Ex-Gov. Walker in this district, who emphatically and publicly condemned the third-term movement, and in the equally unanimous defeat in the Eighth District of Hon. James Barbour, who, as Mosby's candidate, was understood to be a third-term Conservative. If President Grant be run for a third term, it will be as the candidate of the Republican Party, unsupported by the Democrat-Conservatives of Virginia.

The Republican Executive Committee of this Congressional District has postponed the time for the meeting of the nominating convention to Wednesday, Oct. 7, in this city. The election of delegates is also fixed to take place at meetings to be held on the 30th of September, *delegates elected before that time not to be eligible to seats in the convention.* This action on the part of the committee may be fair and just enough, but it is likely to cause trouble from the fact that several townships of Chesterfield have already chosen delegates instructed to vote for Mr. Joseph Walker, of that county, while others in the district, I believe, have selected delegates instructed to support Mr. Rush Burgess, of this city. But the present able and popular Republican Representative, Hon. J. Ambler Smith, who has just returned from a trip to England, where he went on a mission for the benefit of his district and the whole State, has just returned here and made known that he is a candidate for renomination—the impression having prevailed to his detriment that he would not return in time to make a canvass, and that he did not desire renomination. All this, of course, materially alters the state of affairs, and appeals strongly to the party to give Mr. Smith the fair chance which he deserves. It is unfortunate, nevertheless, that Mr. Smith absented himself till this late date, and allowed the belief to get abroad that he would not again be a candidate. The Conservatives are now charging that it is the design of leading Republicans to prevent a nomination and allow Mr. Smith to run as an independent candidate, uncommitted upon the Civil Rights bill and other measures; but this is plainly a dodge to injure Mr. Smith with his own party, and to kill off, if possible, one who has already shown that he can carry a district which was gerrymandered by a Conservative Legislature to elect a Conservative member of Congress.

At the last session of the General Assembly a joint subcommittee of the two houses on Constitutional Amendments was appointed, consisting exclusively of Conservatives, with power to sit and act during vacation. This subcommittee recently met at Orkney Springs, and, as the result of their labors, the following amendments to the present State Constitution were agreed upon, to be reported and recommended to the next session of the General Assembly:

1. The restoration of George Mason's "Bill of Rights" to its former place and relation to the Constitution, it being now inserted in the body of that instrument.
2. The requirement of the payment annually of $2 capitation tax as a condition precedent to the right to vote—the tax to be devoted exclusively to the support of public free schools.
3. The restoration of the old *viva voce* mode of voting.
4. The Executive to be enabled to veto any portion of an appropriation bill without invalidating the whole bill.
5. Members of the House of Delegates not to exceed 100 in number; the Senate to consist of not less than thirty-three nor more than forty members; biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature; yeas and nays to be called on the passage of all bills, and a majority of members elected required in all cases to pass a bill; the General Assembly to be authorized to provide for the government of cities and towns, and the limitation of that power in the present Constitution to be stricken out.
6. Abolishing the County Court system, and providing a sufficient number of Circuit Courts, with District Courts of appeal.
7. Striking out the present clause requiring the Legislature to levy taxes for the support of public free schools.

You can see at a glance what an "about face" this is on the Constitution, accepted under the Reconstruction acts in the election of 1869. The first amendment is probably of no consequence, but the second proposes to make every citizen pay $2 annually for his right to vote. The third abolishes the security and independence of the ballot system, and by requiring *viva voce* voting places every voter under popular or class terrorism. The fourth appears to be a good measure. The fifth has several excellent features, but in so far as it restores the old power of the General Assembly over cities and towns it will only enable that body to perpetrate such enormities as that of the new Constitution of Petersburg, which Gov. Kemper vetoed this past session, and which placed a Republican city, as it was then believed, under Conservative control. The sixth is called the lawyers' measure, and is not very popular with the people, although it may do well. The seventh is simply a preparation for withdrawing support from the public free schools in event of the passage of the Civil Rights bill, or for other or no cause. Probably the subcommittee thought it a good time to promulgate these proposed amendments, so that they could be used to aid the election of Conservatives in November, but they will find that they have furnished a two-edged sword to the fight, which may be wielded rather against than in favor of Conservative triumph.

In the Seventh District, at a convention held at Staunton, the Conservatives to-day renominated Hon. John T. Harris for Congress; and at a convention also held to-day at Suffolk, the [illegible] Platt, Jr. Mr. Harris, it is said, will be opposed by Col. C. T. O'Ferrall, Independent Conservative, whose style of oratory in our House of Delegates was dubbed by our present Attorney General, Raleigh T. Daniel, "the horse-auctioneer" style. Mr. Goode, of Norfolk, is a man of brilliant parts, but he has no prospect of carrying the Second District, as it is overwhelmingly Republican.

At Marion, to-morrow, the Conservatives will probably renominate Hon. R. T. Bowen in the Ninth District, but it is said he will be opposed by Col. J. M. French, Independent Conservative, who is a strong man. In the Fourth District, as I have heretofore said, no Conservative Convention has been called.

THE TENNESSEE MASSACRE.

LETTER FROM GOV. BROWN TO THE LAW OFFICER OF GIBSON COUNTY—HE FEARS THE INTERVENTION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, has addressed the following letter to the Attorney General of Gibson County, that State:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Aug. 31.

DEAR SIR: As I have already assured you and the Sheriff of Gibson by telegram of previous date, I am ready and anxious, by all the means within my command, to aid you in discovering and arresting all the actors in the late unfortunate troubles in that county, the rioters and jail-breakers alike. If you need detectives, or associate counsel, or additional force, I am ready to furnish it on the requisition of yourself or the Sheriff. While I do not deem this assurance necessary, yet it will do no harm, and I scarcely have language to express my anxiety to have the guilty parties detected and brought to punishment. This is a test of the power and efficiency of the civil laws to protect society in the State where the people labor under no disabilities. If we fail in this it will afford the most plausible pretext for bringing the military power of the General Government into requisition, of which God knows we have already had enough. There is a great tendency to centralization in all the departments of the Government. There exists even in Tennessee an ardent desire to reopen the question of reconstruction, and there is an equal desire to give to the Federal Courts exclusive jurisdiction of all cases involving any controversy between the races. If our local courts fail to detect and punish the late offenders in Gibson, the whole question will be investigated before United States Commissioners of the United States Court, under military protection if need be, and such investigation may not only result in the conviction of innocent parties, under the effect of false swearing, but it will afford centralizers in Congress and elsewhere an unanswerable argument against both the ability and the disposition of the State courts to protect society and do justice between the two races. To my mind there is an important crisis, not merely for the people of Gibson County, but for the State and the whole South. It were better for your court to sit until Christmas, and for the State to expend any amount of money, than for us to fail in this matter. Therefore, if money properly expended, if detectives, if legal ability, if additional posses are needed, let any or all of these agencies be brought into requisition. I am ready to assume any responsibility within the expressed or reasonably implied powers conferred by the Constitution, and will promptly and unhesitatingly respond to any such demand made upon me.

In saying this much, I do not mean to imply a single doubt either of the sufficiency, disposition, or ability of the agencies already involved. I have the most implicit faith in the success of the efforts you promptly inaugurated, and are still prosecuting. But I only write what I do to assure you of my interest in and sympathy for your earnest efforts to proclaim the majesty, efficiency, and power of the law to meet all the emergencies of society. I know, too, the difficulties attending the detection of crime committed by a large body of men in disguise, and under the friendly protection of night. But when these difficulties are overcome, as they can be, the triumph of the civil law and its officers is only so much the greater. I have not written earlier, because my dispatches were sufficiently comprehensive to give you assurances of my desires of co-operation, and I desire also to take a calm survey of the whole field, uninfluenced by false rumors or excitement. Yours very truly, JOHN C. BROWN, Governor.

To Hon. JOHN SUFFINGTON, Attorney General, Trenton, Tenn.

P. S.—Show this letter to the presiding Judge and Sheriff, and make such other use of it as you may think proper. I hope to hear from you in a day or two.

THE CINCINNATI OFFICIALS.

THEIR RETURN HOME, AND THE ACCOUNT THEY GIVE OF THEIR NEW-YORK EXPERIENCES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 1.

The Cincinnati municipal excursionists returned yesterday from their Eastern trip. They reached home at 6 A. M., in good condition. A reporter of the *Commercial* met Mayor Johnston yesterday, and had a talk with him about the trip. The Mayor describes the reception in Philadelphia as one of unbounded hospitality. The people of that city more than reciprocated the attentions paid to their representatives here a year ago. There were no unpleasant formalities. Their stay in the Quaker City and in that vicinity was a continuous feast.

The people of Trenton, N. J., through which place the excursionists passed, regretted greatly that the party could not stop with them and be entertained. They had in mind, of course, the visit paid to this city, recently, by their crack hose company. There was a crowd around the depot at this place, and music and cheering, and large baskets of flowers were sent up to the Cincinnati party at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, from the town. The Trenton people would have been very happy to entertain the Cincinnati party. The latter appreciated their feeling, but as their time was limited they had to push on.

Mayor Johnston does not admit that the excursionists were "snubbed" in New-York. There is no man more tenacious on points of etiquette than the Mayor of the Queen City. Our dignity he is always ready to maintain. He states that our people did not give the New-York authorities any chance whatever to snub them. Before they reached New-York they resolved not to accept the hospitalities of that City, and arranged as to their hotel accommodations to suit themselves. But Mayor Johnston admits that there was no outpouring of the people of Gotham, headed by their officials, to thrust our people into carriages, open champagne for them, bestow them in their little beds, and otherwise fête them. When he finally met the Mayor of New-York the latter said he should be happy to have the Cincinnati people signify their wishes, their preference, as to entertainment. But Mayor Johnston assured Mayor Havemeyer that there was nothing that New-York could do for their pleasure. They had already arranged, each for himself, how they should pass the few brief hours left them to pass in New-York. Mayor Havemeyer appeared to be much embarrassed, and assured our Mayor that he was anxious to do something. Mayor Johnston thinks there is a difference of opinion between New-York and Cincinnati as to the etiquette of public receptions of representatives of cities. Cincinnati has a way of meeting her guests at the depot. New-York receives them in her City Hall. New-York did not understand Cincinnati and Cincinnati did not understand New-York, only that and nothing more. But the difference was sufficient to throw the strangers on their dignity, and on their own resources, as a consequence.

Mayor Johnston has in his pocket a dispatch from Mayor Havemeyer, which was sent to the city and telegraphed back to the party. Here it is:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27.

Hon. G. W. C. Johnston, Mayor of Cincinnati:

Your telegram announcing the intended visit of the municipal authorities of Cincinnati is received. I shall be very happy to welcome the party to New-York.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

A COURT INCIDENT.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* relates that recently in a suit for damages in that city, the counsel for the plaintiffs, who were a mother and her daughter, related a fable of a swallow building her nest 'neath the eaves of a court-house, and, when her young were hatched and in their callow helplessness were dependent upon her, a serpent came and devoured them. When she discovered her loss her lamentations were sorrowful and distressing to witness, and a friend attempted to console and assuage her grief. Her reply was that she mourned not so much the loss of her tender little ones as she did that they perished where they did. She had sought the protecting ægis of the temple of justice, hoping that the weakness of herself and young would find there a defense from all harm. "The next morning," continues the paper quoted, "as the clerk was reading the minutes, a swallow flew into the court-room and perched upon the Judge's head, and flying off alighted upon the volume of statutes in front of him, looked him full in the face, chirruped, and then flew to the jury-box, hopping from railing to railing, avoiding those who sought to capture it, and with another merry chirp flew out of the window."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

The *Continental Herald* says: "Tales are sometimes told in which the hero dies from an excess of joy, but it has rarely occurred that an instance has happened such as that just recorded from Gessenay, near Berne, wherein a man hung himself from being overwhelmed with good luck. The man who is the subject of the story, by immense efforts, in which he was seconded by his wife, who was even more avaricious than himself, succeeded in amassing a considerable sum of money. Not long ago he was informed that a legacy of 25,000 francs had been left him. This piece of fortune gave him the mortal blow; a profound melancholy attacked him, and the fear of death from hunger haunted him day and night. [illegible]

ALABAMA OUTRAGES.

THE MURDER OF THE NEGRO MAIL AGENT.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC VERSIONS OF THE ATROCIOUS CRIME.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, a Democratic paper, gives the following regarding the assassination of Thomas L. Ivy, a negro United States route mail agent, on the day previous: "Yesterday afternoon, as the Alabama and Chattanooga train was coming this way, about three miles beyond York, and six this way from Livingston, a man stood upon the track and flagged the train down with his hat. Charlie Briggs was the engineer, and stopped his train. Immediately as the train stopped some three or six shots, variously stated by eye witnesses, were fired at Thomas L. Ivy, the colored mail agent. He is said to have uttered a single exclamation of pain, and, from the terrible character of the wounds, was doubtless killed instantly after. The train brought the body on to this city. It is supposed that Ivy came to the door of the car to observe what the train was stopping for, and so gave his slayers the fair opportunity they wanted. It is said there were assailants on both sides of the train. Their work was quick and decisive, and they disappeared in the brush, and no one of all the people about the train recognized any one. We lately heard from Ivy riding about Livingston with his double-barreled gun bidding defiance, and saying a great many provoking things, as, for instance, 'Show me the man who shot Billings, and I'll shoot his head off.' From what we have heard of his incendiary talk and acts we conclude that he has foolishly and needlessly provoked his fate."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* comments as follows upon the same outrageous affair:

"Shortly after the assassination of Billings by the Kuklux Democracy of Sumter County, the Meridian *Mercury* got up a story about Tom Ivy's never traveling from home except in company with a squad of associates, and that his house was generally occupied at night by a number of men for his protection! Specific allusion was made, in the *Mercury's* article, to a pretended rising of the negroes in the Coatopa neighborhood on the succeeding Saturday. That was the day which had been appointed for the meeting of the Republicans in the neighborhood of Coatopa, and the exposure which we made of the meditated outrage at the place had the good effect to save the meeting from disturbance and the life of Tom Ivy! The Kuklux Democracy were there in force on the occasion of the Republican meeting, and we all know they did not come there to participate in the proceedings, but to watch for a convenient opportunity to carry into execution their well-known threat against the Republicans in that neighborhood! Tom Ivy was, next to Billings, the most active Republican organizer in Sumter County, and on this account alone he had incurred the displeasure of the leaders of the Sumter Democracy. But Tom Ivy, although he escaped death by the means which he adopted while at his own home, was destined to elude the men who sought his life but a short time. He is a route agent of the Post Office Department. He lives in Sumter County, near Coatopa station. He was on duty as route agent of the Post Office Department last Friday night. When the railroad train bearing the United States mail had reached the vicinity of York station, in Sumter County, it was 'flagged' to stop. It did stop, and Tom Ivy, the route agent of the Post Office Department came to the door of his car to see what was the matter, when the Kuklux Democracy, who had doubtless 'flagged' the train for the purpose, riddled his body with buck-shot, and he fell back into the postal car, to which his duties confined him, a dead man! Thus has another Republican been assassinated in Sumter, and for no other reason than that he was actively engaged, when not on duty, organizing the Republicans of his own county! Here is a route agent of the Postal Department shot dead while in the car set aside for mail matter, and in the faithful discharge of his duty to the Government whose servant he was! He fell while discharging his duty to the Government of the United States, in an important public position, and while his murderers may glory temporarily in his untimely taking off, they have surely made him glorious in his death! No man, however humble, can die in the faithful discharge of duty without winning the meed of well done! But to be killed under such circumstances, having first 'flagged' the train so as to force it to stop for the purpose, and then to shoot him down in the car where the Government of the United States held complete custody through him, its humblest servant—what is this but to strike at the Government through its agent? We do not permit ourselves to doubt that this dastardly outrage will be properly resented. It has ever been the boast of Americans that allegiance as a citizen carried with it the obligation of protection. If this be so in foreign countries, why should it be less so in unfriendly sections? Tom Ivy, while only a colored citizen of Sumter, was also an officer in the service of the Government of the United States! He therefore has special claims upon the Government which he served so well."

A LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER'S THREATS.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, which is perhaps the ablest Democratic newspaper in the Gulf States, in a late issue publishes the following article under the head "The Jacobins charge violence:"

"The negro party papers of Alabama are dreadfully exercised by the 'white man's' party and its threat of terrible danger to peace and good order. We are glad of it. These blear-eyed gentry can now appreciate how we have liked the 'negro man's' party that was put in existence by a Radical Congress when it invented Southern State reconstruction, with which we have been bedeviled for the past eight years. Our people have made up their minds at last, and they have been a mighty long time in doing it, that 'sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander,' and, when these howling and sneaking hypocrites cry out against the supposed violence of the white men in the coming election, we put this thought for their consideration, to wit: That white violence will keep active pace with black violence; that for one blow they shall have two, with full measure; that there shall be no more polls in quiet possession of negro mobs, and white men deterred from casting their ballots, and all under the command of carpet-bag bullies. Cost what it may, and what you choose to call it, the way to the ballot-boxes shall be cleared. If you can beat us in voting, all right. If you can beat us at bullying, all right, too. But in both cases you have got to fight for it as you have never been called upon in Alabama to fight before. The carpet-bag and scalawag Generals have a hefty business before them. If out of this the Selma *Republican* or any other Radical sheet can show that the Mobile *Register* counsels violence, let them make the most of it. The white people do not mean to be either cheated or intimidated, as they have been before. They have eaten dirt enough to last them for a century. For the rest, first disarm your negroes, who are drilling and drum-beating everywhere, in every town and village and hill and valley, and then talk about peace to the white people."

THE HARVESTS OF FRANCE.

The official reports on the French harvest have not yet appeared, but a highly respectable Marseilles firm has collected information on the subject, and has issued a circular which gives the following results: The wheat crop has been very good in the departments of Ain, Aisne, Alpes Maritimes, Ardennes, Ariege, Charente Inférieure, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Doubs, Eure, Eure et Loire, Finistère, Ile et Villaine, Indre et Loire, Jura, Loire Inférieure, Loires, Maine et Loire, Manche, Marne, Haute Marne, Mayenne, Meurthe et Moselle, Meuse, Morbihan, Nièvre, Nord, Oise, Pas de Calais, Haute Saone, Saone et Loire, Savoie, Haute Savoie, Sarthe, Seine et Marne, Seine et Oise, Seine Inférieure, Deux Sevres, Somme, Tarn et Garonne, Vendée, Vienne, Haute Vienne, and Vosges. It has been simply good in Allier, Basses and Hautes Alpes, Ardèche, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Bouches du Rhone Calvados, Charente, Cher, Correze, Corse, Dordogne, Garde, Haute Garonne, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Indre, Landes, Loir et Cher, Loir, Lot, Lat et Garonne, Lozere, Orne, Puy de Dôme, Pyrenees Basses et Hautes, Rhone, Seine, Tarn, Var, Vaucluse, Yonne, to which may be added Algeria. It has been fair in Cantal, Drome, Isere, and Haute Loire, while it has been inferior in the Eastern Pyrenees. The oat crop does not appear to be above an average. It has been very good in three departments, good in three, as also in Algeria; tolerably good in fifteen, fair in seventeen, inferior in thirty-one, and bad in three departments. Three or four departments do not produce oats in appreciable quantities. Rye is in much the same position as oats; barley is in a little better position. Maize has been generally good. The harvest has thus been very good in forty-six departments, containing 3,646,456 hectares devoted to cereals, is good in thirty-seven departments, with 5,392,000 hectares, and tolerably fair in four departments, with 664,000 hectares, while one department, the Eastern Pyrenees, with 41,000 hectares, has had inferior crops. The apprehensions expressed a little while ago as to a season of distress have not, therefore, been justified by a bad harvest.

LOW WATER AT TROY.

The Troy *Times* of Thursday evening says: "A very small amount of rain fell in August, the amount being but .77 of an inch—less than has fallen during the same month since 1826, and four inches less than fell during the same month last year. In August, 1873, about four inches of rain fell. The water in the river has not before been so low for three Summers past. No trouble is experienced by the New-York boats in leaving this City at night, but the low water makes it pretty hard work to get up at the usual hour in the morning. The water is about eight feet below the dock, and the incline to the New-York boats makes the loading and unloading with trucks quite difficult. The drought is already beginning to show itself upon the crops in the neighboring country. The damage to potatoes will be considerable if rain is not soon had. The lower lakes connected with the city water supply are quite low, but those in Brunswick have lowered but little. There is no [illegible]

WESTERN NEBRASKA.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, AND GRAZING RESOURCES—FOSSIL REMAINS—BUFFALO HUNTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874.

The tourist en route from the Pacific to the Atlantic States who has not seen the "Great American Desert" of our ancient geographers, becomes fully aroused as the iron steed dashes down the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, for he expects to see much that will interest him in that desert which used, in childhood days, to cause him so much annoyance to locate and define its characteristics. He looks anxiously for the first glimpse of its barren, alkaline fields, but he soon learns that he would never find it, or recognize it rather, from the impressions received of it from his school books. It is, in fact, a myth, for no such region is found where it is generally represented to be, although something approaching it is found to the north, in a country which has been a perfect *terra incognita* until within the last few years. My first introduction to the desert caused me much disappointment, as it dashed to pieces all my preconceived ideas of it. It is popularly supposed to extend from the Missouri to the western limits of Nebraska, but when I anxiously looked for it in every direction I could see naught but a gently-rolling, treeless plain extending to the horizon in every direction, and luxuriantly clad with buffalo, and other grasses, whose deep verdure was heightened by the many gorgeous flowers which dotted the landscape. Immense herds of horned cattle were scattered over the country, and their sleek and rounded bodies proved how tender and profuse the vegetation was, and how little geographers knew of the region which they represented as a desert.

The physical geography of Western Nebraska may be called tame, as it is one vast, apparently level, plain from the Rocky Mountains to the North Platte River; yet this contour is somewhat deceptive, for we know that it is an inclined plane, though it does not show this to the eye, as the descent is gradual. The only elevated land visible are two ranges of sand-hills, varying from 50 to 200 feet in height, which extend about 100 miles to the east, and flank the valley on both sides. These are a tertiary siliceous formation, except where, in a few places, they are intermingled with indurated clay. They are of undoubted lacrustine origin, and their very appearance is enough to prove that this region is not by any means so old geologically as some scientists have asserted. It was taught that the Rocky Mountains arose in the Paleozoic Age; yet, if that is true, the lithological formation of this portion of the country proves the falisty of the generally accredited theories that the prevailing rocks attest the age of a region. The rocks visible here are either permian, carboniferous, or cretaceous, hence we must deduce as a logical sequence that all the assertions of geographers and geologists who wrote a dozen years ago are based on fallacies—at least so far as they refer to Western Nebraska. The only reason that I can assign for terming it a desert is the fact that no cereals or esculents can be produced without irrigation, as the soil is comparatively light, and but little rain falls. The atmospheric result is due, no doubt, to the altitude of the region and the paucity of trees, for nothing higher than a few shrubby bushes which border the streams, are met with in an area of several thousand square miles. Where irrigation is practicable, however, the soil yields a crop of vegetation which will compare with that of any portion of the North-west.

At Sidney, the most westerly town in Nebraska, Gen. Dudley, the commander of the military post located there, tried the experiment of irrigation, and found the results exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He raised an excellent crop of esculents, equal to the product of any portion of the State, while his flowers grew in the most wayward luxuriance. It was a pleasure, indeed, to visit the garrison grounds and note the contrast between them and the surrounding country, for while they displayed a profusion of the graminæ, flora, and garden vegetables, not another cultivated spot was visible anywhere. The question may be considered here of how far the country is capable of irrigation, as the rainfall seldom exceeds twelve inches per annum, and the streams are few. The principal river in this vicinity is Lodge Pole Creek, and that is of comparatively little importance, as portions of it are dry in Summer, and even in the Spring, its volume is quite limited. It has, however, in my estimation, a capacity sufficient to irrigate land enough to produce all the crops required to feed the population dwelling along its course, and this must be an important economic item toward settling that sparsely populated region. Several good-sized streams are found north of the line of the railroad, and by cutting canals from these in various directions they could be used for purposes of irrigation. This, however, would require quite a large capital, so I refer to it only for the purpose of showing what can be done when our increasing population may need this land. The entire area of Western Nebraska is used at present as a grazing range, and for this purpose few regions excel it, as grass is always abundant, and cattle require no further care the year round than being herded. The indigenous grasses are short and succulent, and retain their nutritive qualities throughout the seasons, and the Winters are usually mild; hence the country possesses the most desirable qualities for pastoral pursuits.

That portion of Nebraska which might with most propriety be called the "Desert," is that adjoining the Loup and Niobrara Rivers, far to the North near the Dakota line. This is the "*Mauvaises Terres*," or bad lands of the old Canadian voyageurs, and the dreaded "Makoosetchä" of the Dakota Sioux, for its white, rugged, and dreary plateaus reveal naught but the most barren desolation. It was, and is yet, a terror to all travelers, for not only is it difficult to traverse, owing to its ruggedness, but it is also devoid of wood and water—the two greatest necessaries to the wandering wayfarer. Though forbidding, as a landscape, it yet possesses the greatest interest for the paleontologist, as it is undoubtedly the most extensive cemetery of fossil animals in the world. Almost every species known to this continent in its various ages are found there in profusion, and many which have not been found in other portions. It is estimated that several thousand species now extinct lie buried there. Among the later fauna, which occupy the upper beds, we find several species of camels, varying in size from the present Arabian type to one little larger than a Shetland pony; numerous specimens of the equidæ, ranging in bulk from the heavy Flemish cart-horse to one the size of a Newfoundland dog, and furnished with three hoofs to each foot, though the lateral ones were merely rudimental. The carnivorous animals are represented by wolves and foxes, some of which were larger than any now living; three species of the hyænodon, which were most remarkably [illegible], and five varieties of the felidæ, whose [illegible] display the terrible conflicts they had with their contemporaries. Among the larger [illegible] found there, owing [illegible] continent, are the pachyderms, which were quite numerous. They ranged in size from one no larger than a cat to one having the ponderous dimensions of the African hippopotamus. Several species of the rhinoceros family also roamed over the lacustrine marshes existing there in the tertiary era, and, later still, the elephant and mastodon sought the shade of the tropical forests then prevalent in Nebraska. Of all the animals found, however, none equals in numbers the ruminantia, for over seven hundred varieties of one species have been found. Among these the ruminating hogs, to us, are the most interesting, as none now exist. These fossil bones are preserved with the greatest care, for they display no sign of abrasion; and they are as white and clean as if they had been bleached, and the fact that they are not worn in any way would go to prove that they have not been carried any distance by water or drift, and that the animals inhabited the region in which they perished. One peculiar fact in connection with this fossil fauna is that no crocodiles have been found among it, notwithstanding the Southern axiom that pigs were made to furnish meat and music to this lazy creature. The crocodiles of those days were not evidently educated to an appreciation of the dulcet "hog music," therefore sought it not.

This gigantic cemetery, which extends far to the west to the south-western base of the Black Hills of Dakota, is one of the wildest regions in the world, and, notwithstanding the glittering reports of Gen. Custer, it will be many a long day ere any pioneer, no matter how adventurous, will be content to seek a home amid its desolate wilds. A few pleasant parks may be found in the sections which he traversed, but they must be exceedingly limited, for I know by experience that the "bad lands" which I have been considering envelop nearly the greater portion of the northern area of the Black Hills. The climate in that region is also very severe in Winter, for thousands of buffaloes have been known to perish there from cold on several occasions. The grass also dies out early in October, so that little is left there to lure the Eastern settler away from his home. The "bad lands" of Nebraska are much more limited than those further West, as the term is generally confined to the more northerly region; yet a few apply it to the sand-hills following the course of the River Platte. This, however, is an error, as they make an excellent pasturage, being covered with the buffalo grass, which is very nutritive. Where these hills approach the river they give a nice exhibition of an axiom in natural philosophy. Though they may be two hundred feet high and apparently dry as granite, yet by digging down a short distance they will be found quite moist. This is caused by the fact that the sand absorbs the water and draws it near the summit by capillary attraction.

From the time the tourist leaves Sidney until he reaches North Platte, a distance of 123 miles, he will meet no towns; nor will he encounter any change in the landscape. It is so level, apparently, that you can see the telegraph poles in the perspective until they merge into one unbroken line. The houses are few, and such as are seen are "dug-outs," made of sod, and used by herders. They are far more primitive in appearance than log-cabins, and so low that one has to stoop to enter the door. A residence is often made by digging into a bank, so that one has neither roofing nor building to do, and thus secures a domicile that the fiercest prairie wind cannot blow down, while it is at the same time warm and comfortable. A hole through the bank suffices for a chimney. These houses are generally occupied by homesteaders, and nearly all the poorer country people, owing to the cost and scarcity of lumber; but, in a few years, they are supplanted by the white cottages, so indicative of a pleasant rural home. The town of North Platte, situated on the river of the same name, is the most important in the large area of country extending from Cheyenne to Kearny Junction. It has a population of about 800, but is rapidly increasing, owing to the establishment of machine-shops there by the railroad company, and its being selected by the Government as the point from which all freighting is to be done to the Red Cloud Agency in Dakota. It is also a garrison town, some two or three companies of cavalry being generally stationed there, but the troops have now left it to pay their respects to the marauding Sioux of Wyoming, so it is occupied by a company of the Thirteenth Infantry. While stopping there I had the pleasure of participating in a buffalo hunt, which lasted three days, but as one hunt is like all others, except in the number slaughtered, or the accidents encountered, an experience of one day will give an idea of how old sportsmen chase the bison. Being a novice in such hunting, I was compelled to leave all the details of my outfit to the leader of the party, and he gave me no cause to complain afterward.

We secured some excellent horses, magazine rifles, revolvers, and lariats, and thus equipped, ten of us mounted our steeds late in the evening, and wended our way southward to the rolling sand-hills. We marched until midnight, then encamped in and under the wagon which we brought along with us to transport our food and water out, and our buffalo steaks back. We found it impossible to sleep, however, owing to the voracity of the mosquitoes, which not even our blankets could guard us from; so we groaned, fidgeted, and I believe some of us swore a little mite. A most fortunate storm arose after awhile and blew them away, and we were just beginning to sleep when "Get your rifles" was shouted by one of our party. We unrolled ourselves from the blankets as rapidly as possible, then rolled out from under the cart. Shoes were grabbed and placed on without much reference as to whether they were on the proper foot or not; our weapons were then seized, one man in his haste seizing another by the hair of the head, and making him yell as loudly as if he were being scalped. There was much excitement, and many queries as to the cause of the disturbance; but the latter were soon answered by the clatter of galloping horses, and "Indians" was the first thought with all; so we prepared to meet them by making a barricade of the wagon. As they drew nigh we were both pleased and disgusted to hear a voice shout, "We'll camp here;" so drawing near our situation, they dismounted amid a volley of anything but pleasant epithets from our angry warriors. They proved to be a party of Teutons, who, like ourselves, were determined on signalizing themselves as Nimrods. All further ideas of sleep being banished, we saddled our steeds and moved off, and by daylight found ourselves on the buffalo grounds, but we could see none, except a cow and a calf, which were grazing along the bottom of the South Platte with a heard of domestic cattle. A party of four men started after them, and in a short time they had the youngster separated from its mother and in full run for the hills. The experienced horses, however, were too fleet for it, so after coursing about for twenty minutes it was brought to a halt, being too fatigued to run further. It was then seized, bound with a rope, despite its vigorous charging, and placed in a deserted "dug-out" for safe keeping. The guide and myself continued onward, and soon met a couple of strapping Spring calves. They approached to within a few yards of us ere they recognized our dangerous character, but that fact learned, they made for the bluffs at a speed one would not expect from such clumsy-looking [illegible]. We dashed after them, and in less than twenty minutes had turned them four or five times; but the wind being against us, our stiff lassos of rope would not accomplish their work, although they fell on the quarry some half a dozen times. After a run of three miles we lassoed them, then bound them tightly and left them at the place where captured while we went in pursuit of more. The little fellows, when pressed too closely, would halt suddenly, face about and charge our horses, but the latter being experienced veterans the tiny horns had no terror for them. When our party had assembled again, we started in search of the old herds, and after traveling some three miles had the exquisite pleasure of beholding one of the finest buffalo views imaginable. Some two miles to our right an immense herd extended in a dark, single line from the horizon to the river bottom, and presented a scene so striking that we gazed at it several minutes in mute admiration. We were preparing to pursue this herd when a flock of "buffalo birds," arose a little to our left, and knowing that their companions, the bison, must be close by, we turned our steeds in that direction, and in two minutes sighted a splendid drove, which were quietly grazing. When they saw us they raised their heads for a moment, then dashed wildly off with that long, heavy, swinging gait so peculiar to them. We sunk the spurs into our horses' flanks and dashed after, and in less than five minutes were alongside them. Those who wished to kill trophies threw the reins on the neck of the steeds and began using their repeating rifles with marked effect, while others broke through a portion of the herd to cut out the calves, which they intended to capture alive. For nearly three miles the crack of the rifle or revolver was heard; but, having tumbled over all we wanted in that distance, the assembly was sounded, and every one except those in pursuit of the calves returned to report progress. All expressed themselves delighted with their success, and said it was one of the finest runs they had ever seen, as the ground was rolling and free from prairie dog villages, so that there was little danger of the horses being thrown. Those who killed their first buffalo were greeted by the veterans with cries of "Victory! Victory!" so the caudal was clipped from all they had killed and fastened to the bridle. Having had our fill of sport for the day, and not desiring to injure our trusty steeds, we returned to camp, after cutting the hind-quarters and hump off the slain, and placed them with the captive youngsters in the wagon. The following two days we had sport *galore*, to use a Celticism, for we found the herds so thick that we were often in their midst, so had to shoot right and left to clear a passage out, or to avoid being borne along with the maddened throngs. Few sports are more exciting than a buffalo hunt, and anyone who is a good horseman, and is mounted on a good steed, need have no fear of returning from it without having captured a "brush." This noble animal will soon, however, be among the fauna of the past, for the "pot-hunters" and civilization are rapidly pursuing it to decimation.

It is estimated that the "hide hunters" of Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and Southern Nebraska kill 50,000 each year for the skins alone; that the Indians kill three times that number, and that perhaps 10,000 more are killed by sportsmen and those pioneers who depend on buffalo for their Winter meat; thus we have the enormous figure of 210,000 as the annual slaughter. But this even will not represent the grand total, for many calves are captured to be sold to menageries, museums, and to private gentlemen who desire such pets. I cannot approach a summary of the latter, but I think that from five to ten thousand would be an approximate estimate, though a low one. I have known instances where a hundred of these creatures were caught in a day by being run down, and not more than one-tenth were alive the next, for, though apparently strong, they cannot endure much hardship. By giving the figures in round numbers, we may estimate that a quarter of a million bison are destroyed annually, and that, I think, will not be far from the exact number. At this rate of destruction they cannot last long, so the present generation will probably witness the decimation of the animal most characteristic of the fauna of North America—one with which the history of our plains, pioneers, and trappers is most closely blended.

DEAN STANLEY ON RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

The Dean of Westminster lately preached a sermon to a large congregation in the Abbey, based on the words, "Two men went up to pray; the one was a Pharisee, and the other a Publican." Referring to the narrow-minded and sectarian spirit in which men, individually and collectively, were in the habit of thanking God that they were not as other men, he said in the eyes of St. Paul, Cæsar and Cæsar's ministers were not less truly ordained of God, and not less His ministers, than the pastors and presbyters on whom Paul himself had laid his hands. And to come later down, he might venture to say that in the impartial judgment of history Henry Plantagenet was more completely on the side of religious liberty than Becket in the height of his assertion of spiritual independence. Some of the great spiritual movements of Christendom had often been begun by the great lay world abolishing evils which the Pharisees of the ecclesiastical world often would not touch with their little finger. There was no such sharp distinction between the material and the spiritual, the sacred and profane, as some would have us believe. The spiritual might be found on the thrones of kings and rulers, and the material in the cells of hermits. The sacred and the Christian had often been found in the decrees of judges, and the profane and worldly in the decrees of councils. There have been narrow-minded Pharisees of the world and of the State, and there have been unselfish, simple-minded publicans of the Church. There had been times when the great secular society had despised the hard-working, pure-minded, simple-hearted Christians, or Catholics, or Puritans, with a spiritual pride as lofty and as empty as ever was that with which priest or saint or Covenanter looked down on the unregenerate and the reprobate of the world. "God, I thank thee"—such in spirit and almost in word was the expression of the great Roman historian Tacitus—"I thank thee I am not as the miserable sect called by the infamous name of Christians, odious to all mankind." "God, we thank thee," said the philosophers of France, "that we are not like those benighted men who converted the barbarous tribes or erected the Gothic cathedrals." "I thank thee," said the splendid Pope Leo X., "that I am not as this ignorant monk, Martin Luther." "God, we thank thee," said the great movers of the political and social revolutions of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries in England, "that we are not as those fanatics," the blind poet of Bunhill-row, and the wandering thinker of Bedford, or the scrupulous Bishop who could not accept the act of Settlement, or the Lincolnshire Pastor who spent his long life in itinerant preaching; and yet those early Christian martyrs, those mediæval missionaries and monk of Wittenburg, were mightier in the long run even than Tacitus or the encyclopædists of France, or the philosophers of the Renaissance. And those wayward Christians in England, as they seemed to be—John Milton, the author of *Paradise Lost*; John Bunyan, the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*; Bishop Kent, author of the Morning and Evening Hymn; John Wesley, the author of the religious revival in England, went down to their graves as much deserving of the praise of true statesmen and philosophers, even as Clarendon and Bolingbroke, as Walpole and Hume. In short, the result of this parable was to teach each man to seek to know his own secret failings, and to look justly, calmly, and charitably on those of others, remembering that in the judgment of our Maker often the last shall be first, and the first last, and often he that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

LETTER ADDRESSES.

A curious clerk in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Post Office has kept a record of the different ways in which the word "Kearsarge" has been spelled on letters received there for operatives in the Kearsarge Mills. He enumerates: Kearscarge, Kearsarga, Carsarge, Kersarge, Kersige, Kearsarg, Kearsarge, Kiasarge, Karescage, Kearsarige, Kearsirge, Carsarge, Kearshage, Keoureysarge, Kavalds, Kersarge, Kear Sarge, Kearsage, Kesarage, Kesaarge, Cassarge, Kearsarge, Narsarge, Kiersarge, Kearsige, Karsarge, Kearsarge, Kersage. One letter was addressed to "Kersty's Mill, Portsmouth, near Boston, N. H." The direction of another, from England, was as follows: "Miss C—— H——, care of the big mill named after the man-of-war that took the pirate Alabama, which I forget the name of—in [illegible]—Portsmouth, N. H."

THE CENTRAL VERMONT.

CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT OF THE ROAD.

THE LINE STEADILY IMPROVING—ITS EXTENSIONS, CONSOLIDATIONS, AND COMBINATIONS—LIST OF OFFICERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Friday, Aug. 28, 1874.

The Grangers are by no means the people most directly interested in the reduction of tariffs on railroads. Neither will their efforts contribute much to the solution of the problem of cheap rates for transporting the products of the farm from the interior to the sea-board. While they complain, hold meetings, and organize conventions, nominate candidates, and scare politicians and Congressmen, the monster railroads, the gigantic monopolies, against whom the Grangers war, are struggling for very life to solve the problem: How can a ton of freight be moved a mile for a cent? While it has happened to shippers on some occasions to make contracts whereby they paid only at that rate, freight has never been carried without an average cost to the road of absolutely more than a cent per ton per mile.

From Chicago to the sea-board are several great railroad lines which will load cars with wheat or corn and take them through to the tide of the Atlantic without breaking bulk. There are several water lines, and other lines part water and part rail. If one line will take the car-load for $50, the other lines must also take it for that price, or carry none at all till the cheaper road has exhausted its capacity for carrying and left behind a surplus which must seek more costly routes. Each railroad knows to a hundredth of a cent what its expenditures will probably be in fulfilling any contract, and, other things being equal, that line will have plenty of business, will prosper and grow rich, which can carry its freight a tenth of a cent per ton per mile less in actual cost to itself than can any other line. And the rate which brings prosperity to it is ruinous to its rivals.

The search of the gigantic monopolies for this key of power and of prosperity is therefore earnest, diligent, anxious, and sometimes costly and disastrous. And the incentive is stronger than the desire to cheat and impoverish the people, stronger than the ambition to crush rival corporations, stronger even than the greed of wealth—the incentive is self-preservation. Energy having such an origin will reach a result much more speedily than conventions and legislatures.

But this letter has another theme than cheap transportation. It is to be devoted to some account of one of the rival lines, the Central Vermont Railroad.

The Central Vermont Railroad, or, as it was called until recently, the Vermont Central, consisted originally of a line from Rouse's Point, in New-York, at the northern end of Lake Champlain, to Windsor, on the Connecticut River, a distance of 165 miles. The Charter was granted by the Legislature of the State in 1843, and that this was in the early history of railroading is apparent from the language of the act, which states the purpose of the road to be "to transport and carry persons and property upon the same, *by the power of steam or otherwise*, as said company may direct." The road was to give the State an outlet to the metropolis of New-England by connecting with some road on the Connecticut River to meet a railroad from Concord, N. H., or Fitchburg, Mass., to both of which places from Boston roads were already in operation. The moving spirit in the enterprise was Gov. Charles Paine, of Northfield, of honorable memory and fame in the State. In 1849 the road had been opened from Windsor to Montpelier.

The road ran through a very broken country, crossing both branches of the Green Mountain range, and was very costly to build. Engineers had not then learned that it was easier to go round a hill than to cut through it, and a vast amount of money was wasted in making cuts that would now be avoided by more experienced engineering. For this reason, principally, the company was bankrupt before the road was completed, and it became burdened with liabilities that delayed its progress and seriously injured its usefulness, causing what financial embarrassments the road has had. To recount the history of the company from its beginning to the present time, showing when, and how, and why, it failed to meet its engagements, and to pay the interest on its bonds—how its affairs went into the courts, who put the management in the hands of Trustees—how the trusteeship has been assailed and how defended, its struggles and failures and successes—would make an interesting, though long, chapter.

The fact of most importance now is that the company became bankrupt, and the management of the road was very early placed in the hands of Trustees, where it has remained till the present time. The first trustees appointed by the court were John Smith, Lawrence Brainerd, and Joseph Clark. On the death of John Smith, his son, John Gregory Smith, was appointed a Trustee, and has since been the leading manager of the road.

Gov. Smith foresaw a possibility of making the Vermont Central the leading railroad interest in New-England. He saw that it must be a link in the chains that should unite the metropolis of Canada with Boston and New-York. He saw that it might be a part of one of the great lines to bring the products of the West to tide-water. He resolved to make the road something more than a local enterprise for the gathering and transportation of Vermont products. When he entered upon the trusteeship the road extended from Rouse's Point to Windsor, a distance of 165 miles, including short branches to Montpelier and Burlington. Gov. Smith had already conceived the aggressive policy of extensions, consolidations, and combinations which has since controlled the management.

The first lease made was of the Sullivan Railroad, running from Windsor to Bellows Falls, a distance of twenty-six miles, giving connection with the Cheshire Road to Boston into the control of the Vermont Central. This Sullivan lease has been a profitable and somewhat important one. When the first lease expired there was a struggle for the renewal between the Northern Railroad of New-Hampshire and Gov. Smith, in which the latter won, by securing a charter for a new road, on the Vermont side of the Connecticut, to take the place of the Sullivan on the New-Hampshire side, which would render the latter road useless to any company. The charter is still valid for this new road, and it enables the Central to choose its own connections with Boston, and make terms which would otherwise be impossible.

The next extension was by the purchase of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Road, in Canada, which was constructed by a Canadian company, and was designed to connect Montreal, via St. Johns, with Lake Memphremagog, but stopped twenty miles before it reached the lake. It runs from St. Johns to Waterloo, and is forty-three miles long. This road is inexpensive to run, and along its line is found timber for ties, which are easily and cheaply procured for the whole Central line. The purchase money for this road has proved to be a very good investment.

Immediately after the acquisition of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Road the managers of the Central began the opening of a new route from the South to Montreal, much more direct than by way of Rouse's Point, by building the Vermont and Canada and Montreal and Vermont Junction Roads. The former is seventeen miles long, extending from St. Albans to the State line, and the latter twenty-six miles long, from the State line to St. John's, in Canada, where it meets a branch of the Grand Trunk from Montreal. This line has been for several years the direct and usual route of travel between New-York and Boston and Montreal.

For five or six years the Central made no more leases or extensions, but the managers continued to develop and improve the line then under their charge, which included a distance of 277 miles. About four years ago the policy of extension and combination again began to be applied. The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, from Rouse's Point to Ogdensburg, 118 miles, was leased by the Central, and immediately afterward the Rutland and Burlington also passed under its control by lease. Ogdensburg is the natural point of transfer for whatever traffic, coming through Lake Ontario, is designed to reach the Atlantic at a port of the United States. It is situated on the St. Lawrence a few miles above the first of the rapids, and accessible by any vessels which navigate the lake as easily as though it were upon the shore of the lake itself. The importance and value of the Ogdensburg road is, therefore, measured only by the magnitude of the commerce of the lake. The carrying trade over Lake Ontario has never been very great, owing to the incapacity of the Welland Canal to pass large vessels around Niagara Falls; and the Ogdensburg road, though always looked upon as one that ought to be useful and successful, has been comparatively neither the one nor the other.

The Central Vermont now holds it by a lease covering twenty years, and a new era in the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain seems to have begun during the present, which is the third year of the lease. The terms of the lease to the Central provide for the payment of a certain annual rental for three years. The succeeding three years a higher rental is to be paid, at the end of which period there is to be another increase, which will remain unchanged to the termination of the twenty years of the lease. The first year the earnings did not pay the rent by more than $100,000. The second year there was a marked improvement, but still the result was a loss. This year the earnings will more than pay the rent, and the business is placed on such a basis as to indicate certain large profits from the lease in the future.

This improvement in the condition of the Ogdensburg Road has been brought about in the following manner: The Central Company, about the time it leased the Ogdensburg Road, also leased the boats of the Northern Transportation Company. This company owned twenty-one propellers, constructed to navigate the lakes from Duluth and Chicago to Ogdensburg, possibly through the Welland Canal. That these propellers might be able to pass through this canal they were made so small that competition with vessels discharging at Buffalo was found unprofitable, and the company had anything but prosperity. While one of these propellers could carry a cargo of 12,000 or 15,000 bushels, the Buffalo boats could take 40,000 at a cost not very much greater. The Central tried to run these boats in connection with its line, but no reduction in expenses of management would make it pay. A number of barges were then built, and to each propeller two of them were attached, and now the former conditions are reversed. Each propeller and its two barges takes 50,000 bushels of wheat, and discharges them into the elevator at Ogdensburg, having consumed in the voyage from Chicago twenty cords of wood and one day of time only in addition to the time and fuel taken by each steamer when it made the run without the barges. Each barge is fitted with a mast and sails, so that in a storm it can be cut loose to take care of itself. This plan of using barges has been frequently suggested of late, and has received a large share of ridicule. It was proposed in the "Congressional" Convention at St. Louis, last year, that barges should be loaded on the Mississippi and towed down the river, through the Gulf, and across the Atlantic to Liverpool. The plan has first been tried and made successful this Summer, on the lakes, by the Central Vermont. It has caused a great increase in the freight of the Central Line, and renders the value of the Ogdensburg lease an assurance for the future. It has rendered the Northern Transportation Line also profitable, and it has made the dream of the St. Louis Convention possible of fulfillment.

The Rutland and Burlington Road was leased soon after the Ogdensburg. The lease of the Rutland and Burlington brought with it the roads which it had previously leased—the Vermont Valley and twenty miles of the Vermont and Massachusetts Roads, which extended the line south to Miller's Falls, twenty miles below the State line; the Whitehall and Plattsburg, the Montreal and Plattsburg, and the Addison Roads. The Rutland Road extends from Burlington to Bellows Falls by the way of Rutland, 120 miles. From Burlington to Rutland this line passes south through the Valley of Lake Champlain, often within sight of the lake and always in sight of some of the boldest and highest of the Green Mountain range—Mansfield, Camel's Hump, and Killington Peak. This is one of the most beautiful routes in the country, and from the windows of the cars are seen several landscapes worthy of the artist's study. The beauty and scenic interest of the route continue, indeed, to Bellows Falls, between which place and Rutland the Green Mountain range is crossed by a series of sharp grades, and on the Western slope several thrifty, neat country villages are seen in the narrow ravines some hundreds of feet below the track.

The Whitehall and Plattsburg is an uncompleted road, of which two short portions are built, on the New-York side of the lake. One extends between Ticonderoga and Port Henry, and the other south from Plattsburg to Ausable Forks, on the western verge of the Adirondack forest. The Montreal and Plattsburg extends from the latter place to the Province line, near Rouse's Point. Both divisions of the Whitehall and Plattsburg and the Montreal and Plattsburg Roads, in all sixty-eight miles, have been released by the Central Vermont to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The Addison Road is only sixteen miles long, and, starting at "Old Ti," crosses the lake and connects with the Rutland Road at Leicester Junction.

Two other leases close the list. They are the Northern New-London and Harlem Extension. The former extends the line from Miller's Falls to Long Island Sound, so that the company can now contract for freight at Duluth, and carry it on lines under its own management to tide-waters of the Atlantic. The New-London line makes a pleasant route from Montreal to New-York, when the quickest time is not desired. The morning train from St. Albans reaches New-London in the evening in time to take the steamer to New-York which lands its passengers the next morning. The regular express and passenger trains between New-York and Montreal, however, are now sent over the Harlem Extension, via Troy and Albany, and passengers leaving Montreal at 6 in the morning are put down in New-York the evening of the same day. The Harlem Extension ends at Chatham Four Corners. But there is a possibility that sometime in the not very distant future a new connection may be established with New-York City by means of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, which holds a line from Chatham to the City. The Harlem Extension was built by Mr. Park, of Bennington, the Emma Mine man. The Northern New-London Road is about 100, and the Harlem Extension 114 miles long. The Central Vermont now manages and controls over 800 miles of road, and twenty-one freight-boats on the lakes. Such a combination as this certainly entitles the company to a place in the list of the "great monopolies," and Gov. Smith will win the appellation of Railroad King if he can maintain the united management of many weak roads and create one prosperous line.

Of course the combinations have not been made without opposition, and the rivalries and jealousies that are to be expected from such vast operations have been stimulated and aroused. The cry of the anti-monopolists has been raised, and prejudices among the people and patrons of the roads have been engendered against the managers, and assailers and defendants are to be found on the street corners of every town in Vermont. Into the quarrels of those interested in the road I have no purpose to enter. I have never heard it charged that the trains of the road were not run to accommodate the people, that all its appointments were not first class, or that there was any lack of pains to please its patrons, whether travelers or shippers. Miller platforms, air brakes, elegant cars, everything that can contribute to the safety and comfort of travelers have been adopted by the road. The progress of trains, both freight and passenger, is recorded by telegraph at the general office at St. Albans, under a system arranged by Mr. Charles E. Tinker, formerly manager of the Western Union office at Washington, and at any hour of the day or night the Superintendent, by an inspection of the record, can tell the situation of every train upon the whole 800 miles of line. Whenever a train gets behind time, it reports the cause immediately by telegraph to St. Albans, and its subsequent movements are so controlled from there as to produce the least possible delay to other trains, and secure perfect safety. The utmost vigilance is exercised over the track, and accidents, attended by serious injury or loss, have been for several years almost wholly unknown.

The officers of the Central Vermont are at present as follows: President, J. Gregory Smith, St. Albans; First Vice President, John B. Page, Rutland; Second Vice President, W. C. Smith, St. Albans; Treasurer, H. C. Lockwood; General Superintendent, J. W. Hobart. Mr. Hobart has grown up with the road. He went to it from his father's farm when he was seventeen years old, in 1849, and has been employed on it twenty-five years. He began by planking a crossing. Then he was given a gang of construction hands to "boss," and was put through a half dozen different positions in quick succession. Gov. Paine was attracted by the unassuming, yet prompt, faithful, and capable manner in which every duty was performed, and at nineteen young Hobart was placed in charge of the largest station, at that time, on the road, Montpelier, where the business amounted to $15,000 per month. Gov. Paine was greatly surprised two years later to learn that the "boy" had just come of age, and that a minor had been bearing so great responsibilities. Mr. Hobart continued several years at Montpelier, and next became General Freight Agent, in which position he remained till about a year ago, when the resignation of Giles Merrill made vacant the position of Superintendent. Mr. Hobart is a most rigid disciplinarian, tolerating no laxity or faithlessness, but he does not find it inconsistent with the maintenance of discipline to treat every employe of the road, high or low, kindly and politely; and no person seeking him on business, no matter how trivial, goes away feeling that he has not been justly and courteously dealt with.

The line is separated into six divisions, under the direct management of a local Superintendent. They are A. Arnold, Central and Southern Division; Geo. L. Stone, Northern and Eastern Division; Geo. Schrier, Western Division; J. Burdett, Rutland Division; F. C. White, Harlem Extension; and Geo. R. Bentley, New-London Northern. L. Millis is General Superintendent of traffic, James M. Foss Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery, and S. W. Cummings General Ticket Agent.

The Central Vermont, as now consolidated, is, without doubt, one of those combinations of which the people in these times are watchful and properly jealous. Monopolies are against the interests of the people almost always, and always have a tendency against them. It is certainly true that the consolidation of railroads into long lines is productive of economy of management. The Central consolidation makes one more line to the West and increases competition in through freights. But it has broken down local competitions that before existed, and created a monopoly over local traffic. The result has forced the reduction of local tariffs in many cases, paradoxical as it may seem. For the road could not stand against a hostile people, and to appease the popular demand the rates to several points were actually reduced after competition was removed. But for the increased economy in the management the reductions would have occasioned loss. Nowhere was the company enabled to increase the tariffs by the power it obtained from the consolidation. Such are the immediate results, and future complications may be safely trusted to the future for solution.

PARAFFINIC ACID.

M. Pouchet, the son of the late distinguished physiologist of Rouen, France, lately sent in a paper to the Paris Academy of Sciences on the behavior of paraffin when treated with fuming nitric acid at 47° Baumé. We know that it absorbs oxygen, and is transformed into an oily liquid, having a slight yellowish green hue, called by M. Champion "paraffinic acid," a denomination to which M. Pouchet objects. He says that in whatever way the attack be conducted, provided we do not exceed a temperature of 110° Centig., and stop the operation when the consistency of butter is obtained, the results are pretty nearly the same, and may be reduced to two kinds, viz., soluble and insoluble compounds. The former consists of caproic, then butyric, caprylic, capric and other fatty acids accompanied with suberic, valerianic, œnanthylic and similar acids, some of which may be obtained crystallized from the mother ley. As for the compound, that is insoluble in water, M. Pouchet having got rid of it by frequent washing from the acid which soils it, finds it to be a new fatty acid, to which he restricts the denomination of "paraffinic acid." In support of this view, he says it is reduced to the state of an emulsion by the volatile fatty acids that encumber it; hence, if in this state it be subjected to long ebullition with water, the steam evolved will carry off all these parasitical compounds, and decompose their nitrous derivatives, and solid paraffinic acid will alone remain in the retort. This compound, in its pure state, is of a slightly yellowish white, and lighter than water; it has a smell of wax. Its color deepens by melting, and is easily decomposed by heat into a variety of hydracarburets of an exceedingly unstable nature. Under the influence of moderate warmth, it may be lighted with a match, and will then burn with a clear flame emitting much fuliginous matter. It is insoluble in water, but will dissolve in diluted alcohol, and much more completely in concentrated spirits of wine, ether, chloroform, benzine, petroleum, &c.

THE NEW BRITISH FACTORY ACT.

On the 1st January next the new act, passed in the late session of Parliament, to improve the health of children, young persons, and women employed in factories, and for the education of such children, will come into force. By this act, during next year no child is to be employed under nine, and after that year under ten, except where he was lawfully employed before that period. There are special regulations as to the employment and refreshment of children, young persons, and women in factories between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., but no employment is to be beyond four hours and a half continuously without a meal, nor any employment after 2 on Saturday. The hours of meals are to be simultaneous for children, and employment during meal-time is forbidden. Until the 1st January, 1876, employment for the recovery of lost time is to be permitted, until which time a person of thirteen and under fourteen is to be deemed a child unless an educational certificate [illegible]. After the 1st January, 1876, [illegible]

HOW TO ENJOY A HOLIDAY.

A WALK FROM MENDHAM, N. J., TO LAKE HOPATCONG.

THE EXPERIENCES OF TWO TRAVELERS—AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PEDESTRIANISM—A FAVORITE "CELESTIAL" DISH.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MENDHAM, N. J., Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

With our luxurious habits the American ideal of a Summer vacation has never risen to any very lofty height; the *summum bonum* seems to be an idling away of the pleasant days at some monster hotel, lounging on a piazza, perhaps occasionally playing a game of croquet, watching for the next meal time, and generally spending the evening in a ball-room. That time thus spent, by city men especially, is not beneficial in the highest degree, needs no demonstration. But a few weeks passed continually out-doors, in walking amid grand mountain scenery, through valleys dotted by knolls covered with trees, a pretty lazily-winding stream, rich fields, and with here and there a hamlet, suggesting at first sight Goldsmith's inimitable description of his "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain!" at once rebuilds a wasted system, curing dyspepsia and billousness, creating a ravenous appetite, inducing sleep, such as we never knew except when babes, and, which is better than all, bringing pleasures to the mind and soul that are lasting in their influence. Who that has ever stood on some lofty eminence, with a broad expanse of landscape spread out in the far distance, did not feel emotions welling up in his breast which he never felt before? Who that never drew deeper inspiration than that evoked by a shade-tree here and there along the beaten path to and from business, must not feel new life, new appetite, new and indescribable delights when breathing a bracing mountain air, inhaling the fragrant incense sent on high by the fields and meadows and mountains, and when reveling in that continuous change of scenes afforded by a pedestrian tour? If those that are strangers to the pleasures of walking—an exercise, by the by, with which not only English gentlemen but also ladies are so familiar—desire to know something about them, let them read just one page from the experience of two young men of only average physical development, presenting certainly nothing herculean in their appearance, who recently started from this charming Summer retreat to walk to Lake Hopatcong, distant about fifteen miles, and who returned the same day. With the early dawn, at that

"—— Solemn, silent hour,
When night and morning seem to meet,"

they started on the journey, having previously partaken of a light breakfast. The first four miles led them up a gradually ascending hillside whose top was soon reached, their pace being quickened by the crisp air, which seemed as if touched by frost. When they reached the lofty table land the sun rose above the far-distant hills, touched with its heated beams the drops of dew on flower and grass and trees, resolved them into a vapor, sent them darting on high, and opened a view of majestic beauty. There, far off in one direction, rose an endless succession of stately hills, some under high cultivation and presenting an immense patchwork of colors, according as the fields were sown with clover or corn or buckwheat—shining like a sheet of burnished silver in the burning sun; others are still covered with their primeval garb—sombre and imposing forests. Right ahead, and only a few miles distant, in a valley just large enough to be easily taken in by the eye at one glance, lay peacefully the village of Succasunna Plains. This our pedestrians reached by 8 o'clock, wended their way to the inn, ate a very substantial breakfast, rested a while, and then resumed their march for the lake. Shortly after 10 o'clock they reached Bertrandt's Island, situated near the end of the lake and communicating with the mainland by a pretty rustic bridge. Here a sight burst upon the eye, probably nowhere to be equaled so near New-York City. Looking north and south, the lake winds in and out among high hills, whose shaggy sides fringe the water's edge. One of those pretty miniature propellers being in sight, our pedestrians hailed it, got on board, sailed some distance up the lake, which is nine miles long and at some points two miles wide. Nothing could be pleasanter to all the senses than that bright blue sky overhead, the ruffled surface of the clear water, the deliciously fragrant air, the stiff, cool breeze, and the constantly changing aspect of the whole picture as the little boat puffed her way onward. But for the greater number of islands dotting Lake George, and the increased height of the surrounding hills, there can be no doubt but Lake Hopatcong would be a successful rival. Having gratified their desire for a sail, they procured a skiff, and for two hours trolled for pickerel; but, sad to say they met with no more than the usual luck. They were informed that only one pickerel was brought to land that day. It is a great pity that measures cannot be taken to stop all fishing in this lake for two or three years, to allow opportunity of restocking and multiplying of what fish still remains. The same applies to another almost equally beautiful place—Budd's Lake, which is quite near.

At about 2 o'clock these pedestrians, again ravenously hungry, betook themselves to a hotel and ordered dinner. When three hours before they approached the house, what was their surprise to see a veritable Chinaman, chasing within a small inclosure what appeared from a distance like a cat, or a very small specimen of the canine genus. While busily engaged over their dinner, one of them cast a casual glance over the inside page of the bill of fare, where he espied some Chinese hieroglyphics; showing his companion the discovery, he called the waiter and, pointing to the curious characters, ordered him to bring "some of this." That waiter, with a twinkle playing in his eye, and a grin running around his lips, started off and returned with a small dish, on which was placed something that was covered with a very fragrant sauce. One of the party took some on his plate, dissected it carefully, put some on his fork, then in his mouth, swallowed it, and smacked his lips. Here the other did the same, and then asked his friend if he knew what they had eaten, and how he relished that flavor. To neither question could he give an answer, but the thought then recurred to him that some hours before they had seen a Chinaman chasing some small animal. No more was said till after dinner, when both paid their respects to the clerk, and obtained his opinion on the damaging influence of Chinese cheap labor. Upon inquiry they were informed that the cook was a veritable Chinaman, and that these hieroglyphics in the bill of fare represented a famous and favorite "Celestial" dish. The clerk being informed that its merits had been tested, at once desired to know how it had been relished. The two guests informed him that they could not say much one way or another, that the flavor was new to them, and that, probably, with its admirers it was an acquired taste. With some surprise on his countenance the clerk asked if the gentlemen had ordered the dish, and when answered in the affirmative, seemed to breathe more freely. He said it was never offered to any one that did not ask for it. By this time our pedestrians had their "womanly curiosity" so thoroughly aroused that they begged to know, prior to their departure, what it was they had eaten. After a rambling introduction, that clerk informed them that it was stewed dog! Thus do they dispose of dogs in one part of New-Jersey.

After a smoke and a rest, our pedestrians commenced their homeward walk. By 6 o'clock they had walked almost half the distance, and then halted for supper. The remaining eight miles over the hills and through the woods, by the light of the full moon, and when all the air did "a solemn stillness hold," was interesting and enjoyable beyond all possibility of expression. Before 10 o'clock they had reached home, feeling almost as fresh, and certainly better in mind and spirits, than at the outset. Next day they complained of no lameness, and were among the earliest at breakfast.

With so much health to be gained, such a variety of experiences—the very spice of life—to be enjoyed, when, however, it is, perhaps, the most economical way of spending a vacation, it is to be regretted that more—especially young men—do not spend their vacations in similar tours. The heroes of this adventure (!) are certainly good evidence of the beneficial character of this mode of enjoying a holiday.

POISONED BY A GREEN CARPET.

At a recent meeting of the Swedish Medical Society of Stockholm, Dr. Kjellberg related the case of a young man who, having manifested symptoms of arsenic poisoning, was sent away to travel. During the following year he enjoyed perfect health, but, having at length returned home, he began to suffer, shortly after, in the same manner as before. Suspicion was now directed to a green carpet upon the floor of his chamber, and an analysis revealed the fact that there was contained in the [illegible]

NATIONAL ISSUES.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN AT COLUMBUS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO NATIONAL—OUTLINE OF REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENTS—THE QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE—NATIONAL CREDIT—SPECIE PAYMENTS—SIMPLIFYING THE TAX LAWS—INTEGRITY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

On the evening of the Ohio Republican Convention, Senator Sherman delivered an address, of which the following is the portion relating to national issues:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The two great parties have now by their State conventions in Ohio nominated their candidates and announced their principles. The people of Ohio have rejected the new Constitution and thus have postponed for the time all questions of State policy. No General Assembly is to be elected. No Governor is to be elected. The officers to be chosen are purely ministerial or judicial, and no local question can be decided. The people of Ohio are now called upon to choose between the only two existing national political parties and at an election when their immediate representatives in Congress are to be chosen. It is therefore a national election. The issues and results, whatever they are or may be, affect the whole people of the United States as much as the people of Ohio.

And, fellow-citizens, I am bound to say that at no period of our political history have the people of the United States been more free from embarrassment in the selection of parties than at this moment. All the great over-riding fundamental questions that have given rise to political parties are practically settled by the progress of events—by popular acquiescence and judicial decisions. The Federal and Republican Parties of Adams and Jefferson grew partly out of the tendency of the Federalists to aristocratic forms and usages, and partly from differences as to the powers of the General Government. The strength of the Republican Party of Jefferson was in its adoption of simple Republican forms. The ideas and habits which came to our ancestors from England tended to keep alive distinctions between citizens. These were encouraged by the Federal party, but were swept away by the success of the Republican Party. On the other hand, the powers of the General Government, as held by the Federalists, were established by successive decisions of the Supreme Court—and, though disputed from time to time, are now recognized by all parties and all classes. The supreme authority of the National Government over national questions, and the exclusive authority of State Governments over local questions, are now admitted by all, and the boundary between the two has been carefully defined.

The question that gave rise to the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties of Clay and Jackson were economic questions—questions about a national bank, the public land, and tariffs. These again have been settled. No one thinks of a national bank. The public lands are no longer regarded as a source of revenue, but by common consent are held for settlement under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws; and the tariff question is purely a matter of detail, in which revenue is regarded as the primary object, and the encouragement of domestic industry the necessary and proper incident.

REPUBLICAN POLICY VINDICATED.

The great, and, I may say, the only question that gave rise to the Republican and Democratic Parties of our day was the slavery question. Under Democratic management the political power of slavery had supreme control of all departments of the Government. It was violent, arrogant, and insulting, and finally repealed the Missouri Compromise and undertook by force and fraud to extend slavery over the Territories, and threatened if resistance was made to dissolve the Union. On this question the Republican Party had its birth and took its stand. The successive stages of this controversy were but the natural and unavoidable development of an irrepressible conflict. We declared against the extension of slavery. This led successively to a local conflict in Kansas, the election of Lincoln, the civil war, the abolition of slavery, and the citizenship of an emancipated race. In this conflict the Republicans won a clear victory. They gained possession of all the powers of the Government—the legislative, executive, and judicial. Every promise they made was faithfully performed. Their political creed is engrafted in the Constitution of the United States.

And now the question remains, shall we abandon the Republican Party and seek either in the Democratic Party or in new parties a representative of our views, hopes, and aspirations for the future of our country? It is to this inquiry I now invite your considerate attention.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

I said that all the fundamental questions that rise to the Republican Party are settled. And so they are, so far as the guarantee of the Constitution can settle them; but there are guarantees not yet enforced, and unless they are enforced much of our success will be but wasted energy. One is the guarantee made by the Fourteenth Amendment, which secures to all citizens equal rights and privileges and the equal protection of the laws. The same amendment gives to Congress the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. This has been done to some extent by securing to all citizens—white and black, native and naturalized—the equal enjoyment of the right to sue and be sued, to testify, and to acquire and hold property, but in some of the States the right to travel on railways, to stop at inns and fairly to share in the benefits of common schools has been denied. These rights are common incidents of citizenship, which all can enjoy without impairing their enjoyment by others. And especially the right to enjoy equal facilities in the education of children is a right of primary importance, not only to the individual, but to the whole community. The education of youth is by far the most costly object of local taxation, freely borne because it is essential to the maintenance of a Republican form of Government. In the old Constitution of Ohio, as well as in the new, which has been rejected, it is provided that "The General Assembly shall make such provision, by taxation or otherwise, as with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State."

Our system of common schools has, in Ohio, been fairly secured to all alike—unless voluntarily rejected from pride, creed or prejudice. It is a monument of wisdom. It is a stream of perpetual fertility.

In populous communities where the number of colored children is sufficient for a separate school, it is often preferable to form a separate school by local authority; but where there are few such children they go to the same school with white children and take part in the same class. I am assured by some of the best teachers in the State that practically no difficulty occurs when white and black are in the same class and school, and that very often the colored children are, from their general good humor, favorites with the children. The difficulty is not in the school or with the scholars, but with the parents in the blind unreasoning spirit of caste, the débris of slavery, and is strongest with the most ignorant and vicious.

At all events the blacks are citizens of the United States, armed with the ballot and with equal rights and privileges—entitled to equal immunities and advantages, and it is not for us as Republicans to deny them any of their rights essential to their manhood from a feeling of caste or prejudice arising from color or race or condition. They have borne their part in the contests through which we have passed, and we must not shrink from fairly enforcing the guarantees we have given them. The Republican Party is the only one so constituted that has the courage and disposition to enforce this guarantee, and we owe it to our honor, as well as to the logic of the lofty principle that has guided us, equal rights to all, to do so. I voted for the Civil Rights bill now pending in the House of Representatives, not only because I thought it was right, but because I felt bound in honor to stand by and enforce the great amendments to the Constitution, the pride and boast of the Republican Party, and the connecting link by which the immortal Declaration of Independence was made a part of our Constitution of Government. I have seen, one by one, the narrow prejudices of caste, which denied to the black race the rights of human nature, melt away without evil results, and perfect by securing to all men who are citizens of the United States precise equality in all civil and political rights, whether they tend to protect his person and property, or lift him above degradation by local or State authority. The unavoidable influences of wealth, birth, caste and education in lifting men in social life above their fellows, are surely enough to create inequality among men without appealing to local law or prejudice to force a man to occupy a lower plane than his native abilities and equal opportunities would give him. The Republican Party of Jefferson demanded equality before the law of all white men. The Republican Party of our day demands equality before the law of all men. How strange it is that we have to contest with a party calling itself Democratic for the right of all to have equal opportunities to rise and be a man the equal of other men.

Not only are these rights disputed, but in some parts of the Southern States the right to live and labor and to enjoy the fruits of labor is practically denied. The spirit of Kukluxism is only smothered. We hear daily of murders, outrages, and wrongs that may lead at any time to a war of races. If the Democratic Party was now in power the tendency to restore a condition of slavery in the South would be overwhelming, and then instead of a civil war between sections we would have a war between whites and blacks. We now hear of fraud, force, and violence in the South. These can only be arrested by peace and time. But if you add to these evils an open war between distinct races of men living together, waged as such wars always are, by assassination and the torch, you will have San Domingo over again with all its nameless horrors. The easiest way, the only way, is for the law to place all the rights, privileges, and immunities created by law upon precisely the same footing to all citizens. Then with equal opportunities let them rise or fall according to their merits and industry.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Fellow-citizens, there is another guarantee which we, as Republicans, are bound to see fulfilled. It is section 4 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

No one can doubt but that the Republican party will faithfully and honestly observe this guarantee—but it is equally certain that there are large portions of the Democratic Party that openly seek to impair [illegible] of the public debt of the United States. Direct and open repudiation would probably be sanctioned by a majority of the Democratic Party in the late rebel States. But this form of attacking the validity of the public debt is not the most dangerous. The Indiana State Convention adopted a series of resolutions, of which these are the first three:

1. "That we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued."
2. "We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold."
3. "We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency."

These resolutions taken together would directly invalidate and repudiate the great mass of the debt of the United States. They declare that the five-twenty bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, and not only with greenbacks issued when the bonds were issued, but new greenbacks issued now, in express violation of the loan acts. By the act of March 18, 1869, the public faith was pledged that the bonds would be paid in coin. This act was not only in accord with the public judgment, but has been acquiesced in for five years, and the five-twenty bonds have risen in market value to par in gold. They have been bought and sold. Five hundred millions of them have been paid in coin by the Government and new bonds issued. An attempt now to disturb the settlement made by the act of March, 1869, is a wanton and foolish breach of public faith pledged by that act. And the proposition now boldly made to issue new greenbacks in express violation of the act under which the five-twenty bonds were issued, in order to pay them off with notes not bearing interest, is a direct repudiation of the public debt. If it were possible to commit a crime by the announcement of an atrocious political dogma, this would be a crime. It will create uneasiness and impair American credit to the precise extent that it gains strength and belief. And at this day I believe these resolutions present the opinion of the disloyal elements of the South, and of those in the North who sympathized with such opinion.

The platform of the Indiana Democrats has been adopted by the Democratic Convention of Tennessee. The current is widening and deepening, and now in Ohio—which never shrank from the burden of her debt, never for a moment violated her faith, never even listened to such advice, except in the almost forgotten days of Byington and McNulty, and then, rejecting their counsel, sold her bonds at fifty cents on the dollar to pay her interest—even in Ohio, which we proudly claim as a model State, the Democratic Party, in their recent convention, squint toward the repudiation, but do not boldly, like the Indiana Democracy, assert their purpose to commit it. The Ohio Democrats resolve as follows:

"That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5-20 bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law, and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bondholders."

PROPOSED NATIONAL DISHONOR.

The Indiana Democrats assert as follows:

"That we are in favor of the redemption of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued."

The Ohio Democrats do not say they will pay the bonds in greenbacks, but they stop short and denounce the act of March, 1869. They say that the bonds were payable in greenbacks, and do not say whether they may now be paid in greenbacks. It is a most lame, pitiful, and impotent conclusion. If this policy of reopening the questions settled by the act of March, 1869, is not sheer demagogueism it is by far the most important issue of this canvass. Prior to 1869 there were some honest differences of opinion as to the construction of our loan laws. Mr. Pendleton claimed that the public debt in the form of bonds might be paid off by an unlimited issue of greenbacks, and thus practically repudiate the whole debt. Gov. Morton claimed that bonds might be paid in greenbacks kept within the limit of four hundred millions authorized by the loan acts, but the great body of both the Republican and Democratic parties held that bonds could only be paid in gold coin. This dangerous controversy greatly affected the public credit and entered into the canvass of 1868. The act of March, 1869, was universally regarded as forever settling this question. It declared that the public faith was pledged to the payment of both bonds and notes in coin. It was passed by a Congress fresh from the people, by a vote of 98 yeas to 47 nays in the House, and in the Senate by 41 yeas to 13 nays. It was the first act approved by President Grant. It was universally acquiesced in. The effect of the act was immediately to advance the public credit. It led to confidence and prosperity and the rapid payment of the public debt. Under the policy thus inaugurated $382,000,000 of the debt has been paid, the rate of interest has been reduced on $500,000,000 more of the debt still due, and an annual saving of interest has been made of over $25,000,000. A period of unexampled prosperity set in, which has only been checked by a too rapid development of distant and unproductive railroads.

Gentlemen, the reopening of this controversy is a real calamity. The failure of confidence in railroad investments was the cause of the recent panic. This swept away fortunes like a hurricane. Its receding waves still paralyze business, and especially in the production of iron and manufactures of iron. What then will be the effect of destroying confidence in public securities and the public faith? What would be the effect of hurrying home our discredited debt? What will be the result if the United States should now, in violation of the public faith, begin to pay out the newly printed notes in payment of bonds? It is this danger to the public credit that ought now to be grappled with and throttled by the people of Ohio with the fierce energy they grappled and throttled Vallandigham in 1863. Untarnished honor—honor so pure that it is not only free from open fault, but from even the shadow of it—this is the pride of a State. Men may not attain it, but organized States can. Fellow citizens, this movement, whether under the open flag of repudiation raised by the Indiana Democrats, or the covert, evasive threat of repudiation in the Ohio Democratic platform, is dishonor, shameless, palpable, and flagrant, with which we Republicans have this day made issue.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

Again I call your attention to the second clause of the section of the Fourteenth Amendment read by me. It provides that neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation in aid of the rebellion, or any claim for the loss of any slave. This provision is also in constant danger of violation. Claims have been assumed by States under the control of the Democratic Party which grew out of aid to the rebellion.

One of the dangers that now threaten our future is the assumption by the General Government, through the agency of the Democratic Party, of an overwhelming mass of claims growing out of the war. Heretofore, by the careful watchfulness of the Republican Party in Congress, the payment of claims in the Confederate States has been confined to supplies furnished to our army, and to such claims as by the well-defined laws of war a belligerent ought to pay for supplies in an enemy's country. Even these are enormous. I read you a statement recently made by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio:

"Some idea of the magnitude of these claims may be had by the fact that the claims presented to the Commissioners of Claims reach $50,033,764. Those now pending before Congress reach about $20,000,000, many of which are test claims, which, if successful, will be followed by very many millions more. The judgments of the Court of Claims for the year 1873 amounted to $489,034. The claims paid under relief acts by Congress for the same year were $797,748. I cannot state the amount paid on allowance of the Departments, but it was immense, and included $1,960,679 for claims for captured and abandoned property. Senator Davis, in his speech of May 13, estimates that all pending war claims before the departments, the Commissioners of Claims, and Congress number 30,242, aggregating $88,547,121."

This vast volume of claims might easily be enlarged by the adoption of plausible rules so as to include several hundred millions of dollars, and thus add many of the losses suffered by the rebels to the burden of our public debt. This the Democratic Party if in power will be sure to do, for there has been no case or class of cases that the Democratic members do not vote for. A Democratic Congress means a vast enlargement of the public debt by the assumption of rebel claims. This is not a fanciful danger.

Not only is there danger of the National Government being overburdened with debts caused by the rebellion, but now daily the actual services rendered and sacrifices suffered by leading rebels are rewarded by the Democratic Party—not for acquiescence in the results of war, as in the case of Longstreet and others, but as a direct reward and compensation for services rendered to the Confederate States, and as a mark of honor for duty done. Persons without number have been appointed and elected to office in Democratic States, solely because they were active, zealous, and able officers and agents of the Confederate States. Such service is almost a prerequisite to office in some of the Democratic States. It may be said that the right to vote precludes all question of the reason for a vote; but when we are invited to join the Democratic Party, we may well inquire into the motives that inspire and the influence that controls that party where it has full power. It sometimes, in the Northern States, adopts a resolution similar to that adopted by the Democratic Convention in Indiana: "That we bear in grateful remembrance the sacrifices made and the services rendered by the gallant soldiers of the late war in defense of the Union," but in a great majority of the Democratic States resolutions applauding the services and sacrifices of the rebels against the Union would be received with unbounded applause. The animating and controlling motive of the Democratic Party is now, as it was during the war, either to apologize for or defend the rebels who sought to overthrow the Union, and to decry and undo what was done in defense of the Union.

THE PATH OF SAFETY.

Fellow-Republicans, the true path of safety and duty demands that we who have written these guarantees upon the Constitution and the laws should stand together in hearty and warm political association until all of them are executed and enforced. Until then the mission of the Republican Party is not accomplished. We know that the Republican Party will maintain and enforce the rights guaranteed by the Constitutional amendments. It will protect and shield the public faith from dishonor and repudiation. It will prevent in the future, as in the past, the payment of losses incurred by rebels during the war. It will not allow the burdens which the Confederate States incurred by their rebellion to be dumped upon the shoulders of loyal people. The results of the war—its achievements and its honors—are the pride and glory of the Republican Party, and it may be trusted with every question that may hereafter grow out of the war, while the Democratic Party will instinctively waste the fruits and fritter away the results of the war.

QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE.

But, fellow-citizens, I perhaps have occupied too much time with the [illegible] issues of the war. Allow me to say that we cannot and ought not to rely solely upon the honorable record of the Republican Party in the past. A party that assumes to administer a Government like ours must keep pace with the changing events of the time. Every year has its issues—and even good principles and good conduct do not always solve with success new issues. In a very short period the whole cycle of political questions changes. This is remarkably true now. Twenty years ago, in the warm enthusiasm of a great and pressing issue, we entered the lists to curb the political power of slavery. Later, we conducted war on a gigantic scale to preserve the Union. Later, we successfully solved all the difficult questions that grew out of reconstruction. And during all this period we devised, molded, and administered with success all the financial agencies of a period of unexampled energy. It is only within a very short period that we have approached a state of peace—no overriding issue to rally us, and nothing but the quiet and usual pursuits of productive industry to occupy us. Under these circumstances, it is our duty while guarding the results of the past to thoughtfully examine and master, if we can, the questions of the future. It is the hope to come that animates and inspires a race like ours. I believe the Republican Party is so organized and composed that it can, better than any other party, old or new, meet the requirements of the new condition of affairs—a state of rest and quiet, when industry, economy, and prudence take the place of courage, vigor, and audacity. We are now dealing with quiet citizens, each endeavoring to earn an honest living, and with the hope of saving a little for a rainy day, and not with men excited by the passions of a great conflict.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

Now, if we were called upon to specify the first requisite of a party to administer the Government in these new times, I would say economy, economy, economy. This is the most difficult virtue to practice, especially after a period of great expenditure. It would be easy to show you, gentlemen, that the Republican Party in Congress has entered upon the true course by reducing the expenses of the National Government for the current year at the rate of twenty-seven millions a year, but there is ample room and verge for a greater reduction, and I believe there is an honest purpose in Congress to carry out this policy of economy. What we most need is a very large reduction of local taxes—and still more a very great limitation of the power of local taxation. Now innumerable local authorities—counties, towns, cities, districts, boards, and so forth, have authority to levy taxes until this amounts, in many cases, to confiscation. Although this does not enter in our canvass, yet it answers at once all this cry of burdensome taxes. They are local, not national, and here the people of Ohio whenever they have a chance, ought to put in the plow of the Granger. Has the accidental Democratic General Assembly of Ohio shown any capacity to reduce taxes or expenses? I think not. It was too eager in the chase for the few offices connected with our Penitentiary and asylums to do any act of usefulness. The highest compliment I pay it is that it was so shattered into factions that it could not do the several evil things attempted. Upon this question of local taxation we ought to have no party, or soon all incomes will be absorbed by taxes.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The next object we ought to have in view is to return to a specie standard as rapidly as practicable. Now I know upon this point there is a wide difference of opinion, and we must not be intolerant with each other when we differ. Still I believe the intelligent voice of the people is that we cannot attain real prosperity, when no man can be cheated with false values, until our labor and productions are measured by the gold standard. We had months of weary talk on this subject in Congress, and although we took no positive direct steps toward a specie standard, yet we did prevent, and I trust forever, any retrograde step in the opposite direction. The general result is that no measure can be adopted that will lead us from a specie standard, while we will in due time agree upon some decided though moderate measure to hasten the time when the dollar of our paper money will buy as much as a dollar of real money. Nor will this result when produced deprive us of the useful agency of paper money, whether in the form of bank notes or United States notes, or of both—but that it will make this paper money what it promises it is—an equivalent to coin—and when the only test of the quantity of the paper money will be the amount of it that can be maintained at par with coin. On this question though, I am sorry to say, we, as Republicans, are not entirely agreed, but we are far better off in that respect than our adversaries. The law of the last session of Congress, though not what any one hoped for, has and will result beneficially and in the right direction. The long standing sectional complaint about the distribution of national bank circulation has been honorably settled. Now banks may be organized in any of the Southern and Western States, and this not by the increase of depreciated notes, but by the transfer of circulation from the East, where they had more than their share, to the West, where they had less. Our grievance was not that we needed the circulation, but that we were unjustly deprived of our right to it. This law also settled the dangerous power claimed by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of paper money to the extent of forty-four millions of dollars at his will. It also provided a system of actual redemption of bank notes, by which the people will get clean, new bank notes for the mutilated, dirty, and defaced notes we had. Oh for one step further to make these notes as good as gold, and it needs only courage to take it. I hope and trust that the Republican Party will take this step. It will complete the cycle of great financial measures which it has had the honor to propose and adopt.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAXES.

The next most important and difficult question that as a party we must meet is the reduction and simplification of national taxes—and upon this point the people have the assurance of what we have done in the past as a guarantee and guide for the future. We have rapidly and wisely—almost too hastily—reduced and simplified taxes. From taxes on all incomes and productions we have come down, with few exceptions, to taxes on spirits, tobacco, beer, and imported goods. The few exceptions of stamp taxes unrepealed will probably be repealed next Winter, and no doubt would have been last session except for the continued influence of the panic in reducing our revenue. The present excise taxes on whisky, tobacco, and beer have been carefully matured, and are I believe as honestly levied and collected as is possible. I think no changes ought to be made in these except to supply defects in the machinery as discovered. As to the duties on imported goods I can safely affirm that the present tariff is far more certain, specific, and productive than any ever before existing in this country. In comparison with the tariffs of 1842, 1846, and 1861, it is better it every particular. It is better than the former tariffs in the very direction that it can be still further improved. More of the duties are specific, and the classifications are more simple. Still in these particulars our present Tariff laws can and ought to be improved. In every case where the nature of the article will allow, the duty should be specific—and all similar articles should be classified into schedules and with descriptive words impossible to be misunderstood. These laws ought to be codified, as many additions and changes have been made without specific repeal of old laws. The duties and powers of the revenue officers ought to be defined and simplified, though this was largely done during the last session. The subject of the tariff, which forty years ago threatened revolution, and which for years was the leading division between national parties, has now become a matter of detail, sometimes a question of locality, and frequently is the subject of the meanest demagoguism. It should be now treated purely as a business question—a mode of collecting revenue in the cheapest and easiest way. I do not fear that any material change in the principles upon which the tariff is framed will be made, though new details of rate and classification may be made. As a means of revenue it has proved its success by furnishing us steadily near two hundred millions of gold a year; and, as a measure of political economy, it has largely contributed to the unexampled increase of all forms of domestic industry, making us, already, with our brief national history, the second nation in the civilized world in production. Surely in this branch of our national politics the Republican party may enter the lists with our old adversaries.

TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR.

There are two topics that are like to enter into our political controversies that have not yet been so developed by discussion as to justify me in defining the position of the Republican Party, if, indeed, they are capable of a political issue. I mean the transportation and labor questions. And as to both of these I know no better rule of action than to leave them to the laws of supply and demand, without invoking the power of the Government to control either wages or rates. It is the right of every man to get as much for his labor as he can, and to avoid undue competition he is at perfect liberty to agree or combine with others, to refuse to work or do any lawful act, to make his work more valuable. But any act done by him to prevent others from working, or to deter or hinder a like liberty in others, is an unlawful act, to be prohibited and punished according to its degree. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, literary men, or laborers must be governed by the same law, and that the highest law, to work when, where, and as much or as little as he chooses, and to get as much as he can for his labor. Actual freedom to all to employ or be employed at any lawful business without fear or favor, without threat or intimidation, and to get all he can for his labor, is the primary law that sprang from the curse that fell upon Adam. This applies to corporations as to individuals, with this essential difference: that corporations, being creations of law, have no rights but what are conferred by law. They have no natural rights. It is perfectly within the power of the State that creates them to reserve the power to amend their charters, and to exercise that power. In view of the "strikes" and the "Grangers"—the one to promote the interests of mining and mechanical labor, and the other the interests of farmers—it is obvious that if we have to deal with the vital issues of the hour, we must study these new phases of political strife, and be prepared to meet them. No party organization is better able to deal with them than the Republican Party.

INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

There is another ordeal to which the Republican Party has submitted itself, to a degree never heretofore adopted by any party—namely, the duty of self-examination. It has freely and proudly courted, invited, and conducted investigations into the conduct of its most trusted agents. It has never evaded or refused such an investigation. No anchorite ever carried his self-examination further than the Republican Party has. And what has been the result? No doubt here and there misconduct, neglect, and violations of law or of official delicacy and propriety have been discovered. When was it otherwise? When will it be otherwise? While governments must be conducted by human agents such faults have existed and will exist. When were they ever more severely punished than by the Republican Party? or perhaps I ought to say by a healthy public opinion, that will now excuse less and demands more of public agents than ever before. I have been a member of ten Congresses, and I can truly say that neither of them has been as exact and careful in performing public duty—as free from all just suspicion or taint of corruption—as laborious and painstaking—nor as able in the general average of ability, as the present Congress. And I can also say from history and from my observation, so far as it goes, that there never assembled in this country a Congress more free from the vice of intemperance. I believe, gentlemen, that while the issues we are to present and discuss are changing, that the moral tone—the educational standard—the general intelligence of our people—is higher, better, and more advanced than ever before, and that they are prepared to demand from their political leaders and organizations more considerate measures and more thoughtful discussion, without pretense on the one hand or demagoguism on the other.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

PREPARATIONS AT THE RINK—LIST OF DEPARTMENTS—THE PROGRAMME.

The forty-third annual Industrial Exhibition of the American Institute will be formerly opened to the public at 2 P. M. on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at the Hall of the Institute (the old Rink) on Third avenue, near Sixty-third street. It will be opened each secular day thereafter at 9 o'clock A. M., and close at 10 P. M., finally closing at 10 P. M. Saturday, the 14th of November, unless the Board of Managers shall deem it expedient to continue the exhibition for one week longer. The Institute building was opened for the reception of machinery on the 17th of August, and for the reception of other goods on Monday last. The preparations and arrangements going forward yesterday at the hall showed a busy and interesting scene.

The exhibition is to be classified into seven different departments, as follows:

First—Department of fine arts and education, as paintings, engravings, sculpture, photographs, musical instruments, specimens of printing and book-binding, books, stationery, philosophical instruments, &c.

Second—Department of the dwelling, such as apparatus for warming, cooling, and ventilating rooms, cooking stoves, kitchen ware and utensils, carpets, furniture, ornaments, &c.

Third—Department of dress and handicraft, as wearing apparel for both sexes and implements for their manufacture.

Fourth—Department of chemistry and mineralogy, as soaps and all compounds for cleansing, acids, alkaline, paints, dye stuffs, specimens of natural stones, minerals, ores, metals, &c.

Fifth—Department of engines and machinery.

Sixth—Department of intercommunication, as locomotive engines, cars, wagons, carriages, sleighs, models of vessels for navigating the ocean, rivers, lakes, and canals, &c.

Seventh—Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

The portion of the building fronting on Third avenue is being fitted for the reception of articles in department one; that on Second avenue, for machinery, boilers, &c., while the main or centre part of the hall is left for the other departments. Every available space has long since been engaged for the display of their goods by the exhibitors. Among the most notable articles already placed is a large fountain, erected in the centre of the Rink, of bronzed iron, 25 feet high by 40 feet in diameter of the lower basin. Between the lower basin and the figure of a goddess surmounting the structure are two smaller basins which are to overflow from brims and spouts. The lower basin is to contain 1,000 large gold-fish in two feet of water. The structure belongs to Janes & Kirtland, manufacturers of ornamental iron ware, by whom it has been placed in its present position. Near the fountain the music-stand has been erected, where, on each afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 to 10, a large military band and orchestra will perform. In the rear of the building, on Second avenue, a large boiler of 400-horse power has been placed, which will be used to drive two engines of 100 horse-power each, in addition to others of smaller power. All the machinery within the building will be driven by this power. In each of the several departments of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, the Institute will bestow, if merited, four medals and as many diplomas. A certain fixed standard of excellence will, however, be required of exhibitors in order to obtain rewards. The managers have no doubt of a success this year, equal, if not superior, to that of the successful exhibitions of the past four years.

A CONNECTICUT BABY SHOW.

TRIALS OF A PHOTOGRAPHER IN HIS EFFORTS TO TAKE A PICTURE OF FORTY-ONE LIVE BABIES AT ONCE—SUBSEQUENT PERPLEXITIES OF THE JUDGES.

Last Saturday Killingly, Conn., had a baby show. It came off in the Congregational Church and a writer in the Hartford *Times* describes the affair thus:

"There were little babies and big babies—sweet tongues and squally tongues—light babies and dark babies—blondes and brunettes. Among the latter was one of the African type, with a little round head like a bullet, and eyes ditto. There was a baby from Brooklyn, N. Y., and one from Providence. The handsomest baby of all, and the most richly dressed, too, was a baby from Brooklyn, Conn., but its mother refused to enter it on the list of prize contestants, not wishing to put it on exhibition or to make a prize baby of it. Over fifty babies were entered on the list, and forty-one were present. Four of the fifty died before the day arrived. When they were all collected, a photograph of the whole lot was taken in the arms of mothers and nurses, sitting on the front steps of the church. But the task of arranging forty-one babies to be photographed all at once proved rather formidable. Fifteen or twenty at a time could be managed very comfortably; but as fast as these were got into position, fifteen or twenty others threw up their arms or heels and squealed. Some doubled up their fists and punched their mothers in the face. I volunteered to hold a small, lymphatic infant, which kept on its good behavior. I tried to get the little African, but it was otherwise engaged. The baby that sat just behind me fastened both fists into my hair and set up a lusty howl, in concert with another one on the left, who had for some time been sounding all the notes of the gamut. The indefatigable photographer kept up the flagging spirits of the baby-tenders, and his own too, procuring fresh plates as fast as one was spoiled by this restless mass of babies. At last it was announced that a passable picture was taken, and the babies adjourned to the inside of the church for refreshments and prizes. There were three classes of babies, and a prize for the handsomest of each class. The first class included those between two and three years of age; the second, those between one and two; and the third, those under one year. There were three Judges for each class—nine Judges in all. The child that drew the first prize—a solid silver cup lined with gold—was a bright, blue-eyed little girl by the name of Mary Jane Hallowell. The second prize—a silver knife, fork, and spoon—was drawn by a one-year-older, a little French girl named Exilder Lafleur, whose parents live in Killingly, her father following the brick-making business. The third prize—a silver napkin ring—was drawn by a bright little Punat baby named Champlain. Whether boy or girl, I didn't learn. A baby judge doesn't occupy the most pleasant position in the world. If there are forty babies to judge, you must inevitably rile the feelings of thirty-nine mothers, for each one thinks her own the handsomest, as every crow thinks its own the whitest. 'That baby got the prize!' said a woman, curling up the hair of a little dot of a thing. 'That baby got the prize! Humph! I know a good many handsomer than that one!' And she gave a vigorous brush to each curl, as if to emphasize the fact that her baby was handsomest, prize or no prize."

HOW BAZAINE GOT HIS COMMAND.

When the French disasters commenced in the late war, Napoleon had no thought of surrendering the command in chief of the armies to Bazaine; it was Bazaine's wife who manœuvred and secured him this position. The Maréchale is a Mexican, very like Adelina Patti in the face—young, pretty, impulsive, and blindly attached to her husband. Instructed by him, she called on Count Kératry at 8 o'clock in the morning, two days after the battles of Woerth and Forbach, and assured him that the Marshal could save France if left entirely to himself. Count Kératry, who was a Deputy, had served under Bazaine in Mexico, and had received some favor at his hands which made him grateful; he was, moreover, the only soldier on the opposition benches, so that his opinions carried weight. When Count Kératry moved that Bazaine be appointed chief of the armies, the Liberal members caught up the cry like parrots, principally because they knew it would be distasteful to the Emperor, and the mobs in the streets joined in the chorus for the same reason, till by and by the cry became irresistible. Bazaine was not a favorite with the army. Soldiers adored Canrobert and Bourbaki, and officers esteemed Changarnier and Ladmirault. Any one of these Generals would have been enthusiastically acclaimed by the disheartened forces, but they were none of them intriguers, and, therfore, Bazaine, thanks to his pretty wife, was preferred to them.

EASTERN AND RUSSIAN NOTES.

Late news via Berlin says: From Central Asia it is reported that affairs in Khokand are coming to a crisis, and that the insurrection is making great headway. The Russians give a moral support to the Khan, and have removed Abdul Karim, one of the pretenders, from Khodjent to Tachkent. The Turcomans on the Oxus are again threatening the Russian garrison. The reports from Calcutta about Abdul Rahman Khan are untrue. He is living quietly at Samarcand. Immediately after the wedding of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Emperor of Russia will go to Moscow to review the troops, and on the 3d of September he will accompany the Empress to the Crimea. In October the Empress will go to England to visit the Duchess of Edinburgh, but she will preserve a strict incognito. It is rumored that Gen. Temicheff, Minister of the Interior, and Count Pahlen, Minister of Justice, are about to be replaced. It is said that the present Russian Ambassador at Berlin will not return, but will be succeeded by Prince Gortchakoff, son of the Imperial Chancellor, and now Minister at Berne.

A VOYAGE TO YOKOHAMA.

INCIDENTS ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP COLIMA.

HOW THE PASSENGERS AMUSE THEMSELVES—JOHN CHINAMAN RETURNING TO HIS NATIVE LAND—A FAST VOYAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COLIMA, AT SEA,
Friday, July 31, 1874.

The Transpacific voyage, which has been of over eighteen days' duration, is well-nigh over, and the passengers are even now gazing upon the snow-clad peak of Fousi-Yama, which rises in sight to landward. There are many details in the experience of a voyage over this grand ocean which are especially novel to the traveler when first "doing the Pacific," and which are likely to leave an indelible impression upon the mind. Not the least important incident of the events of San Francisco life is the departure for the heathen land of the steam-ships of the Pacific Mail and China Transpacific Steamship Companies. On sailing days the wharves present a lively appearance, and crowds of friends and those otherwise interested are attracted to the scene of departure. The management of the immense quantities of freight which accumulate every two weeks for shipment to Japan and China by the Pacific Mail Line is alike excellent and admirable. The company is regarded with especial favor on the western coast, and its popularity is daily increasing. The ship Colima, although bearing a name suggestive of volcanic eruption, does not so conduct itself as to excite any fears of danger. We left San Francisco on the 18th ult., at noon, since which time the ship has fought most of its way against a head wind, averaging 275 miles daily, making runs of over 300 miles occasionally, and working perfectly all the while. The record of this passage is that of the quickest trip ever made from San Francisco to Yokohama, a fact that is especially gladdening to those interested in the company, inasmuch as a great rivalry exists between this American and the English (China Transpacific) company.

It may prove interesting to many readers of THE TIMES who have never crossed this big pond, and may never realize the incidental pleasures of such a voyage, to know how time is passed on ship-board, and what constitute the attractions of sea life to a passenger. Travel on the Pacific is not the same, in some respects, as that across the Atlantic to Europe. In the latter case the passenger list is a large one as a rule, and the resources for entertainment are proportionately increased. The voyage of the Colima has been a fair illustration of what may be expected by those who contemplate going to Japan and China by this route in the Summer season. And right here let me remark that I can conceive of no vacation or rest for an overworked mind or invalid body that can compare with such a voyage. For days and nights we have enjoyed an entire withdrawal from the worry and fret of active life. No news of what is happening can reach one while passing over this trackless waste of waters. Nothing but an entire giving up of one's self to the wondrous influence of the sea and an enjoyment of the marvelous beauties of the heavens. During a trip of eighteen days but two ships have been sighted, and those far away on the horizon. Our only companions have been the sea-birds, that have followed in the wake for hundreds of miles at a time, and whose untiring flight has excited amazement. Chief among the pleasures of the voyage to me has been the contemplation of the sunsets which have marked our daily progress onward. Gathered upon the forward deck of the ship, we have sat at "twilight's gentle hour," and watched the setting sun "breaking upon the sea's blue shield his golden lances." Such calm enjoyment cannot be described. If one fails to be impressed with the grand significance of these manifestations of the heavens and the ever-changing sea while so completely away from the meaner surroundings of life, when can he be? At times we have been surrounded by the leviathans of the deep, running in upon schools of the finny monsters that would have afforded excitement and profit to whalers. Such and other attractions have been afforded us not comprised within the immediate limits of our sea home. What do we find within the ship itself to entertain?

In the way of purely sensual comforts the commodious state-rooms and superior *table d'hote* give the utmost satisfaction. The ship is as neatly kept as a New-England housewife's kitchen—which is no indifferent compliment, by the way. Not to speak kindly of Capt. Dearborn and the other officers of the Colima would be an injustice. Discipline and harmony of action characterize the management of the ship—two essential points to successful navigation, it will be admitted. I speak of these matters with no other object than to set forth truly what travelers can depend upon on these ships. I could not help remarking, the other day, the queer "make-up" of our complement of cabin passengers—a combination of individuals that is interesting. We have our recently-appointed Consul General to Yokohama; two officers of the United States Army on the way as a special commission to the Tenno of Japan; a clergyman, missionary to Siam, with his family; a wealthy capitalist of San Francisco and family, the first named seeking health; a Japanese student going home after graduating at the Harvard Law School, and a Chinese graduate of the class of 1874 at Harvard; a French vicomte making a tour of the world, not in eighty days, however; a naval officer en route to the Flowery Kingdom; and others whom business calls to this section of the world. But the most entertaining passenger, so far as new acquaintance goes, is John Chinaman, "of which he is 290 in the steerage," as was remarked by an observing individual when we were a few days out at sea. It has proved a study to me to observe this celestial John from the time he showed himself on the wharf of the Pacific Mail Company at Aspinwall, where he worked hand to hand with the natives; when he showed himself an agile and expert sailor on the trip from Panama to San Francisco; when in the streets and quarters of the Golden City he pursued his quiet avocation of servant or laundryman; and later still, in his capacity of table-waiter on the ship. In the steerage of the Colima, however, I find John not as a laborer but as a rich man returning to his fatherland, laden with the accumulations of wealth obtained by a few years' work in California. This spectacle of the "Heathen Chinee" returning home, gleeful with his fortune of $300 or $400, is not an unusual one in this part of the globe. For be it understood that the possession of the sum of dollars named insures John a life of ease on his native heath. If it be true that "the noblest study of mankind is man" then the student can find much to occupy him if he will take up the Chinese subject. Of all the patient, good-natured laborers in the world I question if there be one excelling the Chinamen in these respects. As servants they are perfect, and on board ship prove much preferable to any others. A traveler must needs pick up a little "Pidgen English" to make himself understood. For instance, he would say to the waiter, "Ah Chung, catchee me plate licee, chop chop." Which means "bring a plate of rice quickly." This "Pidgen English," so called, is the regular medium of communication between foreigners in China and the natives. "Pidgen" (not Pigeon) is the Chinese pronunciation of "business," and so the name has been given to the patois used in transacting business, and in ordinary household affairs. The Chinese servant is neat, remarkably attentive, and respectful. Chinese life in the steerage is, as I said before, very interesting. The ruling passions of these yellow-faced Mongolians seem to be gambling and smoking opium. No sooner do these celestials get their eyes open in the morning than they collect in groups on the deck, sitting cross-legged on mats, and commence playing games of dominoes, cards, &c. The game of dominoes is not such as is played by civilized people, but one that I have not been able to make out as yet. Once started, the game is kept up until nightfall, being interrupted only by the serving of boiled rice, beets, turnips, and fish-oil at meals, which the Chinamen eat voraciously, using their chopsticks with dexterity. In this indulgence of the propensity for gambling there does not seem to be so much amiss perhaps, for good nature is ever shown, and the stakes are trifling in amount. But when we go to the opium den on the ship, which is provided expressly for the purpose, and look in through a small aperture upon the intoxicated victims of the vice, as they lie full length upon the floor, well-nigh suffocated with the smoke that curls in clouds from the burning narcotic, a feeling of pity overcomes every other sense, and sympathy for the poor, degraded wretch rises uppermost in the thought. These opium-smokers bear upon their emaciated faces and in their look, trembling limbs the curse of the habit. Death alone comes to the rescue, and generally when the victim is deep sunken in his blissful oblivion. But observations of this kind are only partial and taken within circumscribed limits. China itself is near by, and opens up a vast field for consideration. The Chinese labor problem, so far as America is concerned, is quite a tough one to solve. In California the Mongol element is rapidly spreading. The Chinaman is shrewd enough to see his opportunity to make money. One little chap, eighteen years old, who is in the steerage as a passenger, told me that he had been earning $50 per month and board as a cook in San Francisco. Such pay is tremendous to the mind of a celestial.

We have lost a day out of our reckoning. Friday, July 24, the Colima crossed the 180th degree of longitude, and the next day was Sunday, and so observed on board. We have had no Saturday, July 25, this year. Returning to California, however, the ship will pick up an extra day after crossing the 180th degree east, and there will be two Saturdays or Sundays in the week by way of change. All this irregularity seems strange enough, but undoubtedly it is the proper thing under the circumstances. Chronometers are not very useful on a voyage like this, and daily changes are necessary in order to keep in accordance with the sun's time. It is full noon as I write to-day, but in New-York it must be about 9 o'clock P. M. These little novelties are but preparing us for others to come.

One thought that has often suggested itself to passengers making this lengthy trip is the comparatively helpless position of those persons who might be shipwrecked in the midst of the Pacific. Such a boundless tract of ocean, only broken at intervals by the passage of steamers, presents a terrible prospect to contemplate in case of accident. If some of the ships of war that lie idly rotting in port were but detailed to cruise along the ocean lane of travel a sense of greater security might be felt.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

I add a few lines to say that we have just arrived in port, having made the run from San Francisco in seventeen days twelve hours. The fastest passage ever made before by any ship was nineteen days sixteen hours. The Japan, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, is just ready to sail for San Francisco, and the mail closes in a few minutes.

MINERALS IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Press* gives the following in regard to the mineral wealth of Connecticut: "Probably no State in the Union having the same number of square miles possesses more mineral wealth than the State of Connecticut. The mines, with few exceptions, have been overlooked and greatly neglected by capitalists, for the reason that the manufacture of articles required by the public was more sure of resulting profits. Litchfield County, perhaps, is first entitled to credit for the development of the mineral wealth of the State. The hematite beds of iron had an established reputation before the Revolutionary War, and the mines and founderies did much toward the cause of the colonists. Much of the war material was produced in Salisbury. Cannon, anchors, and iron for various uses were sent from this town. This place had no rival except the celebrated Sterling Iron Works, of New-Jersey. At these works the chain which was placed across the Hudson River was made, to prevent English war-ships from ascending, and transported with ox teams to the river. Many years since one of the teamsters informed the writer that he drove a team to transport the links over the rugged intervening country, and that seven links made a good load for a pair of cattle, and that a captured British officer, on seeing what was going on, remarked, 'A vessel will snap that chain as it would a pumpkin vine.' In addition to its iron-beds, Litchfield County is rich in minerals. Its immense deposits of dolomite marble, its limestone, porcelain, clays, and refractory rock in the town of Sharon suitable for the lining of furnaces, its nickel and black lead, together with the immense micaceous granite quarries which are being profitably worked, entitle this county to notice. New-Haven County has its share, but not of the same kind. Its granite quarries along the Sound are being worked with success and profit. The barytes mines of Cheshire have been quietly worked with great profit. The cement mines which are being developed, are equal, if not superior, to anything in the country. The brick fields of North Haven are too well known to need further notice; also the trap dykes, which are a source of wealth. The beds of verde antique marbles are not inferior to those of Siberia, if worked at a proper depth. The county possesses some strong veins of magnetic iron not yet developed, and veins of arsenic enough to poison the world are abundant in the town of Derby, together with heavy veins of limestone and lead ore mixed with silver in other towns. Middlesex County has, perhaps with the exception of Litchfield, more money invested in mines and quarries than any other. Its red sandstone quarries have been worked for many years with results highly satisfactory to the proprietors. The feldspar veins have also given employment to many men without loss to the owners. The lead and cobalt mines have not been so successful. Hartford County has valuable quarries and rich veins of lead and copper ore. New-London County has valuable quartz veins which are being worked, and the material shipped and used for the manufacture of plate glass."

MOSS ROSES FOR MARKET.

Moss roses are largely grown for the London markets; they thrive pretty well under trees, and are very hardy and floriferous. Light, rich, and deep ground suits them best. Two rows of these roses are generally planted between currant and gooseberry bushes, about two feet apart, but as suckers speedily make their appearance, all traces of rows become lost, and the result is a broad band of roses, some 2½ or 3 feet wide, occupying the central space between the bush fruit. Under fruit trees where no fruit bushes exist, they are grown in lines 2½ or 3 feet apart, and interspersed with sprouting broccoli, Brussels sprouts, potatoes, or shallots, and they are also grown in the open ground, about the same distance apart. After they have done blooming, and have made good wood, they are layered on both sides of the rows, and in October, or any time between that and the following March, the layers are lifted, and after their roots have been dressed and their tops shortened a little, they are planted out in permanent rows from two to three feet apart, or, if space is scarce at the time, thickly in rows a foot or eighteen inches apart, where they remain for twelve months before being finally planted out. They are pruned very closely in Winter, and in Spring they begin to form flower buds, almost as soon as the leaves make their appearance. It is the buds that are gathered for market, the blooms never being permitted to expand. In hot Summers, and indeed whenever convenience permits, the space over their roots, two or three feet in width, is mulched with litter, which saves them from drought, and also acts as a stimulant.

GOOD ADVICE.

It is curious to watch the face of a man, who, instead of solid aid which he is too selfish to offer, gives in abundance "good advice" which costs him nothing. His expression is grave, and sometimes in the case of a good actor it seems troubled and slightly flushed with emotion. He would like you to believe that all his words gush straight from his heart and flow impulsively toward you as a river toward the sea. His voice is always low, and soft, insinuating, confidential, and caressing. His hands, however, and his eyes are generally restless and uneasy. He dare not look at one long in the face, for fear of laughing, just as the augurs at Rome when their glances met; and he does not know what to do with his hands, for, like the schoolboy who recites a lesson, he is retailing maxims which he knows by heart, without feeling them, and in such cases it requires the talent of a very good comedian to suit the action to the word. As to the man who receives the "good advice," his countenance depends, of course, upon his character. If he be credulous, he will accept your counsels with the conviction that you are a good friend to him, and that you "mean well," without being able to give him any material assistance. He will accordingly thank you for your good advice in the embarrassed tone of a man who receives a present with which he does not know what to do—a cart-load of pebbles, for instance; the pebbles take up a great deal of room, and are perfectly useless, but he is afraid to send them back, for fear of offending you. He keeps them, therefore, but wishes from the bottom of his heart that your generosity would take a more serviceable form. If, however, he chance to be a skeptic, having often lavished upon others the spurious charity which you are bestowing upon him, it will be very easy to see by his face what he thinks of your "good advice." Notwithstanding all his desire to be courteous, he will look exactly like a crossing-sweeper to whom you give a bad penny.

A CLERGYMAN PARALYZED.

The Troy *Times* says that Rev. Mr. Ludlum, pastor of the Methodist Church at Winooski, was suddenly stricken down with paralysis while in prayer meeting at that place on Thursday evening, and up to Friday afternoon remained unconscious. He was pronouncing the benediction when he was first stricken, and soon lost the power of speech and consciousness. It is pronounced a severe case, and his recovery is doubtful. He has been pastor of the Methodist churches at Fairhaven, Whitehall, Rutland, Brandon, Middlebury, Salisbury, Leicester, and other towns in this section.

DR. MARY WALKER IN PARIS.

Some curiosity was caused on the Boulevards, says *Galignani*, by the appearance of three women attired in a singular costume, viz., large Zouave trowsers, closed by gaiters, small gray paletots, trimmed with black, and tall felt hats, who were stopping at the Grand Hotel. On inquiry they were found to be Miss Walker, an American medical practitioner, and two of her pupils. The lady is about fifty years of age, and the apostle of the emancipation of women in the United States, and belongs to the sect of the Bloomerists. She is said to be on her way to Turkey, where she has just accepted the post of private physician of the Sultan's seraglio.

THE TURF.

OPENING OF THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

PROGRAMME OF THE RUNNING MEETING AT PROSPECT PARK.

The fall campaign in this vicinity will be inaugurated to-day on the grounds of the Prospect Park Association. The occasion will be the commencement of the second annual running meeting of the association, which will be conducted under the rules of the American Jockey Club. The venture of the Prospect Park Association in giving a running meeting last year was successful enough to induce the club to continue the work so auspiciously begun, and there is a very fair prospect of success for the coming meeting. For the inaugural day there are three races, the first being a sweepstakes for two year olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, three-quarters of a mile; ten per cent. of the stake goes to the second horse. Six youngsters are engaged, and there will be a good race. The second event is a purse of $500 for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses, mile heats; the sport concluding with a dash of two miles, for three-year-olds, for a purse of $500, the entrance money being divided between the second and third horses. The second day is set down for Wednesday, Sept. 9, and the first race is a trial purse of $300, for all ages, one mile and a quarter; the entrance money going to the second horse. The second race is the Prospect Park Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, with a penalty of seven pounds for the winners of the Westchester, Monmouth, or Saratoga cups. The entrance is $100, half forfeit, and $800 added. There are six nominations, enough to make a close and exciting contest. The third affair is a hurdle handicap, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $600, of which $150 goes to the second horse; to name and close on Monday, Sept. 7, at the course, at 4 o'clock; the weights to be announced on the morning of the following day, and acceptances to be made at 4 o'clock. The third and last day of the meeting will be Saturday, Sept. 12, and will open with a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, half forfeit, and $500 added; ten per cent. of stake to second horse; one mile and a half. The winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga to carry seven pounds penalty. There are six entries in this stake, all good ones. The next race is the Consolation handicap; purse $400, for beaten horses of all ages, (winners excluded,) to close and name by 2 o'clock the day preceding the race, and acceptances to be made at the course at 6 P. M. The distance is one mile and a half. The meeting will close with a hurdle sweepstakes, two miles, over eight hurdles; $25 entrance, play or pay, and $500 added; winner of any hurdle-race at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga, seven pounds extra. There are eight nominations, and no doubt an interesting race will ensue. The races will commence each day at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be over in time for supper in New-York.

FALL MEETING OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

LIST OF THE WEIGHTS IN THE HANDICAP RACES.

Below will be found the apportioned weights for the handicap races at the Jerome Park meeting in October. It will be seen that the list of entries, which closed on the 15th of August, is quite large, and good racing may be looked for, even if a large number of those entered should withdraw:

MANHATTAN HANDICAP—A sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by the 20th of September, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; to close and name on the 15th of August, 1874; weights to be published by the 5th of September; one mile and a quarter.

1, Preakness, aged, 122 pounds; 2, Mate, 5 years, 116 pounds; 3, Fadladeen, aged, 114 pounds; 4, Gray Planet, 5 years, 112 pounds; 5, Survivor, 4 years, 109 pounds; 6, Katie Pease, 4 years, 108 pounds; 7, Fellowcraft, 4 years, 108 pounds; 8, Stockwood, 5 years, 108 pounds; 9, Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, 104 pounds; 10, Catesby, 4 years, 104 pounds; 11, Resolute, 4 years, 102 pounds; 12, London, 5 years, 102 pounds; 13, Stanford, 4 years, 100 pounds; 14, Leamington Colt, out of Rebecca, 4 years, 100 pounds; 15, Zebedee, 4 years, 100 pounds; 16, Sallie Watson, 4 years, 99 pounds; 17, Atilla, 3 years, 98 pounds; 18, Mary Clark, 5 years, 98 pounds; 19, Grinstead, 3 years, 95 pounds; 20, Dublin, 3 years, 94 pounds; 21, Mary Constant, 4 years, 93 pounds; 22, Rutherford, 3 years, 93 pounds; 23, Madge, 3 years, 92 pounds; 24, Persuader, 3 years, 90 pounds; 25, Macaroon, 3 years, 90 pounds; 26, Josie B., 3 years, 85 pounds.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES—Of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by the 20th of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second horse; to close and name on the 15th August, 1874; weights to be published by the 5th September; two miles and a quarter.

1, Preakness, aged, 120 pounds; 2, Mate, 5 years, 114 pounds; 3, Fellowcraft, 4 years, 108 pounds; 4, Shylock, 5 years, 105 pounds; 5, Katie Pease, 4 years, 105 pounds; 6, Abd-el-Koree, 6 years, 105 pounds; 7, Survivor, 4 years, 105 pounds; 8, Bessie Lee, 5 years, 105 pounds; 9, Jack Frost, 4 years, 104 pounds; 10, Wild Idle, 4 years, 103 pounds; 11, Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, 102 pounds; 12, London, 5 years, 100 pounds; 13, Resolute, 4 years, 100 pounds; 14, Galway, 4 years, 99 pounds; 15, Zebedee, 4 years, 98 pounds; 16, Stanford, 4 years, 98 pounds; 17, Atilla, 3 years, 97 pounds; 18, Culpeper, 3 years, 95 pounds.

TURF NOTES.

The annual running meeting at Mystic Park, Boston, will take place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September; $4,000 is offered in purses and added money.

The purse of $10,000, offered by the Fleetwood Association for all horses to be trotted on Sept. 21, has closed with four entries, viz.: Camors, Gloster, Judge Fullerton, and American Girl. The race will doubtless draw an immense throng of people to witness it.

The entries to the $25,000 purse of the Pacific Jockey Club are to be made on or before the 7th day of October. The race is four-mile heats, and to be run on Saturday, Nov. 7. The first horse is to receive $13,000, the second $5,000, the third $4,000, and the fourth $3,000. All entrances from east of the Rocky Mountains are allowed $1,000 for expenses, and from Europe and Australia, $1,500.

The great stallion race for the championship is to come off at Mystic Park on the 15th inst., and promises to be one of the greatest turf events of the year. There will be at least twelve starters.

The purse for the three trotting meetings at Prospect Park have closed with two hundred and eighty-six entries.

THE SCHOLLAND SENSATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Scholland, the woman who was so brutally beaten by her husband a few days ago, still lies in the same condition, no change of any kind being perceptible. The question of Scholland's mental condition is being agitated, and a great many people consider him insane, his wife among the number. On the afternoon of the day of the desperate attempt to kill her, she had a conversation with the nurse who is employed in the family in relation to his mental condition. The nurse advised her to try and persuade him to be examined by a physician to ascertain whether he was sane or otherwise. Mrs. Scholland said she would like to, but she knew he would not submit to it, for if she should broach the subject he would accuse her of wanting to get rid of him. She also said that if she could induce him to undergo an examination, and he proved to be insane, she would have him sent to some place where he would be properly taken care of. In contradiction of the insane theory, it is said that Scholland was examined by a physician a short time ago, and pronounced perfectly sane.

The prisoner had an examination yesterday morning in the First District Police Court before Justice Keese, and Mrs. McNab the nurse, and his little son Johnny, eight years old, told the story of the murderous assault as they had witnessed it, and as it has already been published. When the little boy had finished his testimony, and was going out of Court with the nurse, his father beckoned to him from the prisoner's dock, and the little fellow went timidly to him. Scholland seized the boy's hands, and stooped down as if to kiss him, but the child shrank away, and withdrawing his hands hastily rejoined the nurse, and they both went out. Scholland looked longingly after them, and then burst into tears, but immediately dashed them away as if ashamed of such weakness, and resumed his former look of stolid unconsciousness. He was taken back to his cell, where he will be detained until the result of his wife's injuries is known.

THE DEATH OF GIUSEPPE VANDUSSA.

The papers in the case of the Italian boy, Giuseppe Vandussa, said to have died from the effects of a whipping administered by Charles H. Barnard, in the Five Points House of Industry, were transmitted to the District Attorney's office yesterday, by Coroner Croker, to be laid before the Grand Jury on Monday next. The verdict of the Coroner's jury states that the boy's death "was caused by diarrhea, aggravated by want of proper care in the early stages of the disease, and by subsequent improper removal from the hospital." Although this verdict in no way implicates Mr. Barnard in the death of the boy, Coroner Croker, for some reason, refused to discharge the accused, or even to release him on any bail he might choose to name and committed him to the Tombs. The friends of Mr. Barnard yesterday appealed to District Attorney Horace Russell in the matter, and that gentleman immediately took the papers for examination. In view of the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest and the verdict returned by the jury, it is believed that Mr. Barnard cannot be held criminally responsible for the death of the boy. The prisoner will, therefore, be admitted to bail to-day in the sum of $3,000 or $5,000 to answer any charge that may be brought against him. The causes which led to the boy's death having been satisfactorily explained on the inquest, it is not at all probable that the Grand Jury will take any action against Mr. Barnard.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PAUL PRY—OFF THE LINE—Principal characters by Mr. Toole. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Burke, and Miss Safford. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FRENCH SPY—TRACKED TO DEATH—Mlle. Ravel, Mr. Fayette.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picault and others. Matinée at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delaccour and others.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The New-York *Herald* has made some additional discoveries in connection with the dark and desperate intrigue which Gen. GRANT is carrying on in order to secure a nomination for a "third term." This time the information comes "almost" from the President himself—or as the *Herald's* commissioner says:

> "I have at last, and this time from no equivocal or circumlocutory source, but almost directly from the Executive lips, obtained information which emboldens me to say that I speak by authority when I announce that Gen. GRANT is a candidate for a third term as Chief Magistrate of the United States."

This communication, it will be seen, is made with a gravity befitting its importance, and in language adapted to keep up the high reputation of the celebrated "intellectual department." The "commissioner" goes on to explain what he means by getting information "almost directly from the Executive lips." If we were to repeat his story, it might be supposed that we were jesting, and therefore we will quote his own words:

> "Early in the month of June President GRANT paid a brief visit to Mrs. TOMPKINS, his aunt, residing near Charleston, in this State. That lady's residence being some twenty miles distant in the country, she came to town and met her distinguished nephew at the home of Col. SWANN, her son-in-law, where a very pleasant and affectionate family reunion took place. Col. SWANN, who is a wealthy man, dispensed his hospitality with a lavish hand, extended a most cordial welcome to his Presidential kinsman and, in return was rewarded with the confidence and friendship of the hero of the rebellion. Whatever matters of state may have been discussed or whatever secrets of a diplomatic nature may have been intrusted to the safe-keeping of the worthy Col. SWANN I do not pretend to know; but subsequent events prove that the President, for the time throwing off his usually reticent mask, unburdened himself in the bosom of SWANN'S family and confided to its responsible head the fact that he was a candidate for a third term. This I deem to be unmistakable and conclusive."

If anything better than this has ever been published we should like to see it. The President visited his aunt, and his aunt met her son-in-law, and her son-in-law met his "Presidential kinsman," and then and there Gen. GRANT said he was for a third term. Is it not as clear as noon-day? The *Herald*, in its intellectual department, says: "The authority is produced for the statement, and it challenges a denial." We should say so—but it also seems to us that instead of the Cardinal's hat for which the *Herald* is always begging, a fool's-cap would be the proper thing for the Pope to send.

Philadelphia, at least, will to-day celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the assembling of the first Continental Congress. If a more conspicuous centennial were not so near at hand, it is likely that a general observance of the day would be had in the three great States that were prominent in the initial steps that led to the General Congress of September, 1774. The New-York "Sons of Liberty" suggested the Congress in May, 1774. The Massachusetts Legislature fixed the time and place during the following month, though Rhode Island had meantime elected delegates. The Congress assembled at Smith's Tavern, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, and formal sessions were begun at once in the Hall of the Carpenters, a guild of that city. Fifty-five delegates from the thirteen colonies were present, representing a total white population of about 2,100,000. PEYTON RANDOLPH, of Virginia, was the presiding officer, and among the delegates were WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JOHN JAY, SAMUEL and JOHN ADAMS, ROGER SHERMAN, and other worthies, whose names are now enrolled among those of the patriotic founders of the Republic. This simple statement of facts and figures is suggestive enough of the progress of the nation during the century now closing, if suggestions were needed to rouse the attention. But we are now entering upon a long series of anniversaries, every one of which will recall the stirring events which preceded the establishment of American independence.

We are glad to find that the *Tribune* is willing to assist in contradicting the absurd stories of gold discoveries in the Black Hills which it has heretofore industriously circulated. These inflammatory reports of gold diggings "paying $100 per day" were calculated to do much mischief, and, now that the journal that spread them abroad admits that "all the gold found will not fill a thimble," we must suppose that it sees its own folly. As we pointed out some time since, the first result of Gen. CUSTER'S expedition will be to incite a rush of gold-seekers to the limited locality about which these preposterous stories have been published. Gen. SHERIDAN, however, has taken time by the forelock by issuing a severe warning against trespassers on the reservation. It will be a kindness to the crazed gold-hunters if they are forcibly prevented from rushing into destruction and disappointment; and Gen. SHERIDAN very sharply tells them that their wagons and outfit will be seized and burned, and that they will be imprisoned if found encroaching on the Sioux reservation. This may give pause to those who intended violating the laws after previous warnings.

Anything which tends to throw light on the present aims of the Democratic Party, especially in relation to Southern questions, is of great interest to the whole country just now. We therefore call attention to a recommendation which appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday, to the effect that the North should pay some sort of money indemnity to the South. The *Herald* is always Democratic when it says anything about politics, and it acted with the *World* in defending Tweedism and the Tammany robberies. Yesterday it put forward these views: That the North has imposed "too heavy a fine upon the South;" that "some compensation should be made to the South for this enormous fine," referring chiefly to the abolition of slavery; that the North approved of and profited by slavery, and ought to assume "some of the expense and responsibility of regarding it as a crime;" that we ought not to call upon the South to bear the loss of its slaves and a war debt also; that we have left the Southern States "every temptation to war upon the Union." Our readers have heard these opinions many times before—they have the genuine Copperhead flavor of '61 about them. But it is, at least, curious to see them boldly revived nine years after the close of the rebellion, in a journal which has always kept up a sneaking kind of alliance with the Democratic Party. People may laugh at the quarter from which they come now, but we have evidently not heard the last of them.

We give in another column the speech with which Senator SHERMAN opened the canvass in Ohio, omitting only the portion relating to strictly local issues. It will be found a clear and temperate review of the situation. Senator SHERMAN has been a very successful public man; he is also a very prudent one. He ought to know as well as any one the wishes and opinions of the people of Ohio, and he does not hesitate to place the Republican Party in that State squarely against repudiation and inflation. We are glad to see that the Republicans there are entering on an energetic canvass. They have had precipitated upon them, by the criminal folly of their opponents, a struggle altogether more important than any one could have anticipated. They cannot possibly overrate the obligation they are under to make the result decisive, and in the right direction.

The "Honest Government League" is the name of an association lately formed among the colored Republicans in Charleston, S. C. Its published platform condemns the rogues now in power in the State, and recommends a scheme for insuring the concurrent representation of both the white and colored people. It is proposed that whenever there are offices to be filled there shall be a separate convention of each race, each to make their own nominations for their share of the offices to be voted for, where division is probable. The better class of the colored population of South Carolina appears to be very much interested in this new movement.

From the reports in the Pittsburg *Commercial*, it seems that a very considerable number of the coal miners in Allegheny and adjoining counties are out on strike, some to resist a reduction of wages, some to secure an advance. These strikes have been going on from a fortnight to thirteen weeks, and an attempt is now being made to effect a combination throughout the Allegheny region. None of them have yet been successful, and although the men declare themselves firm, there is very little prospect that they will succeed. In this country, and in the entire commercial world, the cost of production has lately outrun the prices now prevailing, and it will have to be reduced, not advanced.

The commercial leaders of New-Orleans, in reviewing their business year, which ends Sept. 1, find the record very unsatisfactory. They discover that the diversion of trade from the city has been more general and serious than ever, and this misfortune is attributed to the prompt action of the vigorous West, which has pushed its tributary railroads into the very districts whose supply has long been one of the principal resources of New-Orleans trade. To the want of capital is attributed, in large degree, the inaction of the Louisiana metropolis with regard to railroad development; but that want is not so great that the people cannot do much which they should have accomplished long ago, if they desired to retain their hold on the trade of the South-west. The leading men of both political parties in the State admit the pressing necessity of an extended railway system; they feel that they must build it in order to protect themselves against the inroads of more stirring and ambitious communities.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

In another column will be found the replies of Commissioner STERN to the very grave charges against the administration of the Department of Charities and Correction made by Mr. HOWE, one of the Commissioners of Accounts. As the heads of the department have announced their intention of making an official reply to these charges, we shall take Mr. STERN'S answers to our reporter as only a partial statement of what the accused Commissioners will be pleased to regard as their defense. Let us see how far they meet that portion of the charges to which they refer.

First—It is charged by Mr. HOWE that when, on Jan. 24, six months after the accession to office of the present Commissioners, he entered upon the examination of the department, the books were not in a condition in which any examination of them could be made. None of the books were written up to the end of the year, and the cash-book had not been written up since May 31, 1873.

To this Mr. STERN'S reply is that as, under the charter, all the pecuniary transactions of the department had to be conducted through the Department of Finance, and that as the book-keeper had no money passing through his hands, he did not consider it necessary to keep a cash-book. It is not denied that in the fourth week of January the other books kept at the central office of the department had not been written up to the end of December, and it is to be inferred from Mr. STERN'S statement that it took the new Board several months to discover that they had not only received the accounts of their predecessors in a very tangled condition, but that their own were kept with similar carelessness.

Second—(Citing, meanwhile only the charges to which answers are attempted,) it is charged that the goods received in the general storehouse on Blackwell's Island are delivered by the Storekeeper on his own responsibility.

This is met with a flat contradiction, to which is added the explanatory statement that "a rigid system of checks and safeguards is constantly maintained over the receipt and delivery of all stores, rendering it impossible for any employe, without the most widespread system of collusion, to retain any portion of the goods in his charge." Against the very explicit statements of Mr. HOWE, under this head, the explanation is unsatisfactory. Is it or is it not true that the officers in charge of the various institutions are left to be the sole judges of the quantity of the stores for which they make requisition, and what is the nature of the checks that are supposed to prevent such officers drawing from the store larger quantities of supplies than they can legally use?

Third—It is charged that a course of systematic duplicity and evasion has been pursued with reference to the law requiring all purchases for supplies over $1,000 in value to be made after public advertisement and public bidding.

To this Mr. STERN replies that the contract system had been tried and found wanting. He says that the law is framed in so bungling a manner that were bids for the supplies for his department to be accepted under its provisions, contracts would be awarded at thousands of dollars above the market price. Mr. STERN did not know of a single case in which the City had not saved a large amount by buying in what he calls the "open market." This defense will strike most people as being ridiculously inadequate. In the first place, it is no part of the duty of Mr. STERN, or any other public servant, to pass judgment upon acts of the Legislature. His business is simply to obey them. Further, he will find it difficult to make people believe on his unsupported assertion that large quantities of flour or cloth, the delivery of which was confined within a very limited period, could not have been purchased more cheaply after public competition than through the private arrangements of the Commissioners. The question can, in respect to such articles as flour, butter, &c., be easily settled. Let Mr. STERN promptly publish the brands and the prices paid for these articles, and they can readily be compared with the lowest market prices of corresponding dates. Finally, the "open market" phrase is not likely to have a very literal acceptation when it is found in one instance to mean a son-in-law of Mr. STERN, and in another certain firms containing members of the HAVEMEYER family. The Grand Jury investigated a portion of the charges under this head before Mr. HOWE began his examination, and they left on record the very emphatic declaration "that the dry goods bought by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been purchased in a manner at once wasteful, extravagant, and leading to corruption." It is true that a committee of very respectable gentlemen, appointed by the Mayor, came to quite a different conclusion, but one would like to know precisely how the facts of the case were presented to them, before accepting their report as covering the entire ground.

Fourth—It is charged that CHAS. G. CORNELL, (is this TWEED'S Water Register?) the meat-purchasing clerk for the board, receives, in defiance of law, a higher salary than that paid to the head of the department.

Mr. STERN'S reply to this is that the meat-purchasing clerk is paid by a percentage of half a cent. per pound upon the meat bought by him, and that out of the money so earned, he has to pay rent for a place of business on West street, and has to furnish ice, &c. That may be a valid reply to Mr. HOWE'S charge, but it entirely fails to meet another charge growing out of this one, which both parties seem to have overlooked. Section 96 of the charter has the following: "No officer of the City Government shall have or receive to his own use any fees, perquisites, or commissions, or *any percentage*, but every officer shall be paid by a fixed salary." Mr. CORNELL'S half a cent a pound on his meat purchases has been paid in clear violation of the law, and all the money drawn by him under this arrangement is legally the property of the City, as further provided by the clause of the charter just quoted.

So far, then, as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been heard from, they must stand convicted of gross negligence in failing to see that a system of departmental accounts and book-keeping which had prevailed during years of Municipal corruption was not immediately changed for the better. There remains against them the strong presumption that large amounts of supplies have been distributed without due precautions against fraud. On their own confession, they have been guilty of systematically evading a very salutary provision of law, and of allowing their subordinates to resort to the most disreputable kind of shifts and concealments for the purpose of keeping within the letter of the charter. In several instances they appear to have failed to do even that. Further, they were so ignorant of the law under which they acted as to pay an important subordinate in a manner totally illegal. As to the general aspects of their conduct, it will, perhaps, be well to reserve very decided criticism until ample opportunity has been given them to sustain what will strike most people as being a very bad case.

TRADING POLITICS.

Usually, one of the very first things denounced by "a new political movement" is that system of exchanges known in politics as trading. Usually, too, one of the first things done by an organization which follows such a movement is to trade. There are several of these so-called movements now on foot in various parts of the country. We have observed their doings with considerable closeness, and have failed to find one that does not begin work in some such way as this. To be sure, all parties, to be homogeneous and effective, must demand of each member some surrender of individual preferences. In the nature of things, a party organization must have compromise for its basis. But these new-fangled no-party parties expressly begin their existence by declaring that in their new and only genuine people's organization, each man is to have his own way. They are tired of "the politicians," and of political machinery and leadership; in their newly-invented scheme for electing men to public office there is to be no such thing as machinery; it is an aggregation of atoms, every individual of which is to preserve his identity and exercise his personal preferences. It is a little curious that such a fine theory should so soon come to grief. It is like attempting to run a steam-boat without fuel, and then tearing up the vessel to feed the furnaces.

In Missouri, for example, where a People's Party has been growing into suspicious noisiness, the movers began by making a compromise with the component elements of which their new following was formed. Their concern was declared with great solemnity to be a determination of the People (with a large P) to take the Government of the State into their own hands. They begin by dividing up their nominations, with jealous care, among the parties to be conciliated. First a Democrat, then a Republican, and so on down through the list. Is it any wonder that the Democrats and Republicans who are still guilty of the weakness of holding on to the machinery of a regular party say that this is only a trade in politics? That these men are the disaffected from both parties, who hope to get office by making a new organization?

Something like this has been done in Illinois, where the Democrats, weary of being left in a long and hopeless minority, invented a scheme to secure power and place. The Farmers' movement gave them a hint, and the Democratic State Central Committee gathered an "Independent Reform" Convention. Primarily, it bore the name and sounded the slogan of the Farmers. But the managers were astute enough to make their banner broad enough to cover all of the disaffected of every party. It so happens that the Republicans of Illinois have always been used to seeing in their own platform a distinct enunciation in favor of paying the national debt in gold—according to law. The Democrats in this new convention had, on the other hand, been used to a very different sort of doctrine; those from the southern part of the State are inflationists and believers in the heresies of PENDLETON and VOORHEES. These discordant elements must be kept together; so one of the first things done was to conclude an agreement to put a "hard money" plank into the "Independent Reform" platform, and stop the mouths of the southern Democratic grumblers by giving them one extra nomination. This was fixed, and the convention that was to bring a better day in politics, and all that sort of thing, got away safely with their work by trading a State Treasurer's nomination for a political principle. The result is, that the people who were not in the convention, but are expected to do the voting, are very much dissatisfied, and threaten to have a straight-out Democratic ticket in the field.

All this talk about popular movements now is sheer nonsense. There is nothing genuine in it. The original complaint is against "party machinery," as if that were some immoral machine that takes away men's consciences and liberty of action. Yet, no sooner do a few well-meaning but misguided men come together than they set up a party machine, with central committees, chairmen, and State, county, township, and ward ramifications. Then the simpletons who thought they were members of a party that was to run without wheels, and march to victory without regimental organization, declared that they had been deceived, and so left and went home. The leaders of these movements may as well throw off all disguises; no way has yet been discovered by which people can work in a party without compromises of some sort. But the meanest of all these is the trade by which principles are swapped for men. This is the sort of trading that is now going on wherever there is a "people's movement."

AN ORIENTAL COMPLICATION.

Late dispatches from China and Japan are evidently designed to discourage hopes of an early adjustment of the difficulty between those two countries. It is reported that the Japanese are pacifically inclined, but the Chinese Government is, to say the least, somewhat morose upon the subject of peaceful negotiations. Gen. LE GENDRE, formerly United States Consul at Amoy, China, was sent to Peking by the Japanese Government with instructions to arrange for an amicable settlement of existing difficulties. He was arrested at Amoy by United States officials, the dispatches say, but on what ground this was done we are not informed; we must infer that the arrest was made in the interest of the Chinese authorities, as we are further told that an attaché of the French Legation at Yedo was also sought to be detained, in order that Japan might be deprived of foreign counsel in the present emergency. To those familiar with such matters, it is not necessary to point out that the dispatches upon the subject are decidedly pro-Japanese. The statements regarding the detention of Gen. LE GENDRE and the general interference of foreigners in opposition to Japanese interests are obviously partisan and unfair. We should like to hear the other side before forming any opinion as to the merits of the case. LE GENDRE was sent to Formosa with the Japanese expedition, credited with certain diplomatic powers, and instructed to procure, if possible, a peaceful solution to the troubles that made the invasion of Formosa seem necessary to Japan. On his return to Japan, he was sent to Peking to complete the negotiations already begun, the Chinese official in command at Formosa not being a personage of sufficient rank to enable him to conclude an arrangement of any kind.

The fact is that Japan has been in a false position in the matter from the first. Native Formosans, who are pirates by instinct, seized and put to death shipwrecked Japanese sailors, just as they had those of other nationalities before. Representations at Peking by the Japanese Government failed to elicit any reply. The Japanese, accordingly, took the matter into their own hands, and attempted to coerce the Formosans into good behavior. In this step they had the good will of other civilized nations, as it was taken in the interest of humanity. But the Chinese Government objected, and friendly powers kept aloof from the dispute. It was industriously reported that China consented to the Formosan expedition, and, indeed, was willing to pay part of its cost. This report, however, seems to have originated in the restless little foreign colony in Yokohama, of which, we regret to say, the greater part is American. The fact that a foreign war with somebody was thought to be needful to Japanese domestic tranquillity may have had influence in determining the destination of the expedition.

The feeling with which the foreigners espoused the Formosan war has been evident all along. In these latest dispatches, for example, it is said that in the event of war with China, the arms lately presented to the Mikado by the United States Government would be useful; and it is added, with grim sarcasm, that it does not appear that Minister BINGHAM has taken any steps to prevent their delivery to the Japanese authorities. That these few samples of American breech-loaders and Gatling guns should be considered an important feature in any war, is ludicrous enough; but it is still more comical to make the suggestion that an American Minister could seriously think of preventing the delivery of a pretty present sent to the Mikado of Japan with the official compliments of the President of the United States. But, for all this, Japan would undoubtedly have the best of a fight with China; and she would, to a great extent, have the sympathy of the outside world in a war which, however, we do not believe is imminent.

THE TROUBLES IN JAMAICA.

Anyone who has followed at all closely the history of events in Jamaica during the last twelve months, will probably have foreseen the almost certain occurrence of the disturbances which were recently reported. The admixture of the white and colored populations has often before led to serious troubles. In 1745 there was discovered a widespread conspiracy to exterminate the whites. Fifty years afterward a colony of fugitive slaves, who had been allowed to form a settlement by themselves in the north, openly revolted. In 1831 an insurrection of still wider extent broke out, and was not suppressed till martial law had been proclaimed throughout the island. And again, in 1865, occurred the outbreaks which are incidentally the source of the present disaffection, and which are fresh in the recollection of most readers. But the connection between the two events has led to the supposition that they are similar in character, whereas they are altogether different.

In 1865 the difficulties that followed the suppression of slavery had not been finally overcome. There was ample room left for reform in the administration of the laws, and in the performance of the executive functions of the Government; but the means taken to redress them by Mr. GORDON, a member of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. BOGLE, who, together, formed the two leaders of the insurrectionary party, were not dictated either by wisdom or by constitutional procedure. The island at that time enjoyed the advantages of representative institutions, the Legislature being composed of an Assembly and Council, like many other of the colonies. Measures passed by such a Legislature should at least have been respected by its members, and if objectionable, they could have been repealed in the subsequent session. But Mr. GORDON made one such measure, which had been carried against his opposition, the excuse for an address to the Home Government, which, when it was published in Jamaica, became the signal for a general revolt among a considerable part of the population.

It is not necessary to follow the leading occurrences which then took place or to discuss the policy of Gov. EYRE, who, by the way, was ultimately exonerated from the charges made against him in the courts in England. But one of the results of that insurrection is all-important. There was a complete change in the form of Government. The leading men in the island saw the necessity for this. The two Houses of the Legislature, in fact, passed a bill providing for their abolition, and substituting instead a single chamber, to be constituted partly of Crown nominees and partly of elected members. But before this bill could receive the assent of the Governor, a dispatch reached the colony intimating that the British Government had already decided upon a similar course, and that henceforth, or, at least, till it proved better fitted for representative institutions, Jamaica would be numbered among the Crown colonies in which the Crown has entire control of legislation; that being regulated by a single Chamber made up altogether of nominees of the Queen. At the same time Mr. EYRE was recalled, and, under the guidance of his successor, Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, the colony fell at once into an era of peace and unexampled prosperity. The black population, although deprived of some representative privileges which they before enjoyed, were satisfied. They evinced the utmost confidence in the new Government, and settled down to a career of increased industry and contentment. And as evidence of the good effect which this produced we may mention that, apart from the development of trade and industry which has lately taken place, the population which, forty years ago, did not exceed 35,000, numbered in 1871, when the last census was taken, 510,354.

But for the last year or two a few agitators, aided by the proprietor of a small newspaper, have been steadily striving to stir up the most ignorant part of the people to a sense of some imaginary grievance. The revolt of 1865 left the Government Treasury in a state of debt. To relieve this, taxation has been increased, and although it does not affect the poor to any appreciable extent, it has been made the cause of complaint; and to a cry for the abolition of taxes, the leaders of the malcontents have joined another for a return to a representative form of government. But the most that can be said of the movement is that it is a factious opposition to a system under which the island has prospered, and that it receives the encouragement and sympathy of only the most worthless part of the population. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will be firm in taking such measures as are necessary to suppress any approach to open insurrection, in order that the bright prospects of the island may not be interrupted, nor the evils of ten years ago repeated. If there be any real grievances that call for removal, a strong executive, such as Jamaica has, is quite competent to deal with them.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

After the matinée performance to-day, "What Should She Do?" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to make room for "The Fast Family," a comedy which claims the joint authorship of Mr. Webster and M. Sardou. Those who have not yet seen "What Should She Do?" will, therefore, have no other opportunity than that afforded at the matinée entertainment. The play is one which has called forth the expression of very opposite opinions, and although perhaps it is somewhat involved in sentiment, and intricate in action, it unquestionably possesses elements of strength. Play-goers would at all events do well to witness its representation by the excellent company of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The way in which it is acted will at least satisfy, and it must be conceded that its stage-setting is excellent. This evening "The Fast Family," which is in the nature of a revival, will be presented. Miss Ada Dyas, who has returned to Mr. Daly's company, is in the cast, as are also "Bijou" Heron, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Owen Faucett, Mr. Hart Conway, and Mr. J. W. Jennings, who appear for the first time this season. The comedy will be repeated on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Mr. Daly seems anxious to be first in the field with the arrangement of "The School for Scandal," which was first made known at Marie Walton's theatre in London, for he announces this change in his programme for Wednesday evening, this allowing "The Fast Family" but a brief occupancy of the stage. The proposed version of "The School for Scandal," as has been already explained in these columns, brings everything occurring in each act within the compass of a single scene. The effect is averred to be good, the famous comedy acquiring thereby additional compactness and force. The company at Mr. Daly's disposal will insure an adequate representation of Sheridan's masterpiece. The scenery and general accessories are to be of the superior order to which the patrons of the theatre are accustomed.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The third matinée of "Jane Eyre" takes place to-day, and as there is no abatement of the public interest in respect to this excellent play, it will, it may be fairly presumed, run to the close of the preliminary season. The representation of "Jane Eyre" at the Union Square Theatre has three essential conditions of success. In the first place there is intrinsic merit in the piece; then the acting is particularly even and symmetrical, the characters being distributed with great judgment, and finally the important matter of stage setting is looked after with great care. The audiences attending the Union Square Theatre at present are as large as they might be during the full flush of a regular season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Belle Lamar" has almost run its course at Booth's. It will be presented at the matinée to-day, and at the usual evening performance, after which it will make way for a revival of Otway's tragedy, "Venice Preserved." We always doubted the probability of "Belle Lamar" running for the seven weeks originally intended to compass its existence. The play had hardly sufficient intrinsic worth, and it did not seem likely that it could be of abiding interest. Mr. Boucicault has been retouching "Venice Preserved," and its production will be subject to such alterations and changes as he may have made.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. J. L. Toole gives a matinée to-day at Wallack's at 1:30 o'clock, appearing in "Paul Pry," and as *Harry Coke* in "Off The Line." This will be the only "Paul Pry" matinée. There will be a change of programme Monday evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The management of the Lyceum announces a matinée to-day, with "La Timbale D'Argent" as the attraction. The brisk improprieties of Leon Vasseur's work have their admirers, and it is not improbable that there will be quite a large attendance at the performance. "The Princess of Trebizonde" will be substituted for "La Timbale D'Argent" next week.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

At Niblo's "The Bride of Abydos" will supply the attraction for the matinée as well as for the evening entertainment. It is one of the best pieces which Niblo's has yet given to the public in form of a spectacle. Monday evening it will be succeeded by the spectacular representation of "The Deluge," which has been brought over specially from Paris by the Kiralfy family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Matinée performances being matters of almost daily occurrence at Wood's Museum, that of to-day is only a portion of the regular week's programme. "Blow for Blow" occupies the stage at the matinée, and "The Last Nail" is up for the evening entertainment.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The regular family matinée at Dan Bryant's pleasant place of entertainment is announced as usual. All the old favorites are in their places, and the names of several new performers are underlined. Bryant's Opera-house is, as heretofore, one of the most agreeable places of entertainment in the City.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Of the variety houses, the Metropolitan gives a matinee to-day in pursuance of its rule of having such an entertainment every Wednesday and Saturday.

DINNER TO GEN. J. MEREDITH READ, JR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A large number of the leading citizens of Albany have tendered a public dinner to Gen. J. Meredith Read, Jr., in recognition of his services as Consul General to Paris during the war between France and Germany, and as Minister to Greece. The dinner will be given on Monday, 14th inst.

THE CASE OF GEORGE O. EVANS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—The application of George O. Evans for discharge under the Insolvent laws of the Commonwealth has been continued until Dec. 1. Evans is under bail for [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

APPEALS FROM COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

A FORTHCOMING CIRCULAR TO IMPORTERS—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK AND THE DISTRICT BONDS—MR. BRISTOW AND THE DEMOCRATIC KNIFE CUSTOM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—New-York importers may soon expect a general circular from Mr. Blodget, the new chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, relative to the present method of taking appeals from the Collector at New-York. The recent act, which is sometimes known as "the definition act," and the revised code prescribe in very explicit terms the causes for which an appeal from a collector to the Secretary of the Treasury may be taken. Among other things, it is expressly required in all cases that the designation of the articles and their character shall be given. These laws are daily overlooked in scores of appeals from New-York and other Custom-houses, and the appeals taken out under the old system. The claim is simply made that the goods were required to pay a certain tariff, while they should be required to pay a certain other tariff. The consequence of this is to add greatly to the labors of the Customs division of the Treasury Department, and to materially obstruct public business. This is especially true with regard to technical appeals, nearly all of which are being overruled. The forthcoming circular will call the attention of Collectors and the public to these laws, which are being constantly disregarded, and give notice that hereafter no appeals will be regarded as appeals requiring the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury which are not in exact compliance with the terms of the new laws. In other words, irregular technical appeals will be thrown into the waste-paper basket.

THE DISTRICT SECURITIES.

The *Evening Star* has the following: "The statement that the First National Bank of New-York has made an offer to the contractors of the District of Columbia to loan seventy cents on the dollar on District securities, charging eight per cent. interest, and dividing with contractors all realized above that amount, is incorrect. That bank has, however, in connection with other capitalists, made a proposition through Sherman & Co., bankers, of this City, which provides for placing these bonds in bulk, and will meanwhile furnish relief to contractors and creditors, provided a sufficient number of holders of securities will unite in the arrangement."

The story has recently gone out that Secretary Bristow has gone into the business of distributing knives to the employes of the Treasury Department to the amount of $6,000. The story is incorrect in letter and spirit. There has existed for fifty years in the Treasury Department a custom of presenting a knife to the employes of the several departments at Christmas. The theory originally appears to have been that a knife was necessary for the cutting of pens and pencils, and that it was proper that the Government should furnish it. Accordingly, when the estimates for contracts were made for last year, the usual estimate for knives was included. This was not $6,000, but $3,000. This contract was executed and the knives delivered to the Treasury Department, and paid for many months before the name of Secretary Bristow was mentioned in connection with the Treasury Department. For some reason or other, partly owing to a delay in the delivery of the knives to the department, they were not ready for distribution at Christmas, and were not then distributed. When Secretary Bristow first came into office the person having this duty in charge suggested that the knives should be distributed. To this Secretary Bristow, not then being aware that the knives were purchased and paid for, emphatically objected. Having recently had his attention called to the fact that the knives were purchased, paid for, and were rusting, he directed them to be distributed according to the ancient Democratic precedent, but caused it distinctly to be understood that henceforth no knife, or anything of that sort, should be purchased for such distribution in the Treasury Department.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes a denial of the statement that the removal of Col. Whitely, as Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has been determined upon. No final action has as yet been taken upon the subject, and the evidence in the whole matter of the safe burglary has not as yet been considered by the Secretary.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President will return here about Sept. 13. On the 14th a state dinner will be given at the White House, on which occasion the President will introduce the new Postmaster General to the other Cabinet officers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Ensign William C. Babcock is ordered to the Asiatic Station. Medical Inspector William T. Hood is ordered as a member of the Medical Examining Board at Washington. Surgeon William K. Van Reyper is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York. Medical Director Philip Lansdale is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty in the European Station. Surgeon B. F. Gibbs is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the Richmond and as fleet surgeon of the South Pacific Station. Surgeon James R. Tryon is detached from the Naval Hospital, New-York, and ordered to the naval rendezvous, New-York, relieving Surgeon George R. Brush, who is to await orders.

SUPERVISOR COBB, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The President has advised the Secretary of the Treasury, from Long Branch, to withhold for the present any contemplated change in the matter of making a new appointment in the place of Internal Revenue Supervisor Cobb, of North Carolina.

THE AUSTRIAN CROSS OF MILITARY MERIT.

The Secretary of State has received from Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn the following note:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1874.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

SIR: I am instructed to bring to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that, according to an Imperial resolution of the 5th of July, the decorations of the Cross of Military Merit will henceforth no longer be returned to the Grand Imperial and Royal Chamberlain after the death of the person decorated, and in that case they will become the property of the family or heirs of the deceased. However, restitution of the decoration is held obligatory in all cases in which the person decorated shall have incurred the loss of his decoration in consequence of a judicial arrest. By the same ordinance is equally maintained the necessity to give notice to the proper authorities, namely, to the Legation or the Consulates of Austro-Hungary whenever a military bearer of the cross in question dies. Begging you, Mr. Secretary of State, to be good enough to convey the preceding to the knowledge of the proper authorities, I seize, at the same time, this occasion, to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) SCHWARZ-SENBORN.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $15,059,366; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,875,000, including $29,404,840 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $[illegible].

PERSONAL.

Gen. Spinner will leave here to-morrow on a brief tour for recreation among the northern lakes.

THE LATE GEN. FOSTER.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Boston Harbor Commissioners, at a meeting to-day, adopted resolutions complimentary of the engineering skill of the late Gen. Foster as shown by the improvements in the harbors of Massachusetts under his supervision, and expressing regret for his death, and [illegible] invitation of the authorities of Boston to attend his funeral.

INSURANCE INTERESTS.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE TO REINSURANCES — THE LAW GOVERNING RESERVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—In the Insurance Commissioners' Convention to-day the Committee upon Amalgamation of Life Insurance Companies reported that, in their opinion, the evil arising from the power given life insurance companies to reinsure each other's risks is greater than the good resulting from the exercise of that power, and they offered the following:

Resolved, That in order to prevent the evils resulting from amalgamations, it is the unanimous opinion of the members of this convention that the laws of any State which permit any life insurance company to reinsure any risk authorized to be taken by any other, should be so amended as to prohibit any such reinsurance after six months from the time such risk was first taken, except with the written consent of the policy-holders.

Mr. Rhodes, of Massachusetts, thought there was no need of the written consent of policy-holders; that amalgamations have been too long delayed, and and that if the laws could be so made that stronger companies will help to support and carry along the weaker it will be to the advantage of the policy-holders in the latter. By proper management, he said, no life insurance company could fail. If they did, it was through mismanagement.

Mr. Harvey, an Actuary from St. Louis, thought the resolution would amount to absolute prohibition of reinsurance, and while it will prevent the evils of amalgamation it will also prohibit the good that is derived from reinsurance.

Mr. Bryant, Actuary for the Life Association of New-York, said that the companies which had amalgamated, or reinsured, were those that had been in danger of failing and others that wished to prevent the possibility of being reduced to weakness. In many cases the policy of reinsuring resulted to the advantage of policy-holders.

Mr. Russel, of Kansas, thought it unwise to leave the question of amalgamation to the policy-holders, who, in many instances, are entirely ignorant of the business of a company. If a company is so weak that failure appears to be imminent, rather than have it go into the hands of a receiver, he would prefer the assets should be used to re-insure to any amount that a responsible company would consent to give, even if the amount reinsured were not one-half the original insurance.

Mr. Rowe, of Michigan, contended that the evils resulting from reinsuring were greater than any good that could accrue from it.

Mr. Nye, of Maine, said he heard more complaints about reinsurance than any other matter connected with insurance. He believed no company had the right to reinsure risks without the consent of the policy-holders, he was thoroughly opposed to the system of reinsuring.

The resolution was referred back to the committee to report to-morrow with amendments, when it will be a special order.

Mr. Bryant then addressed the convention on the law governing reserves in life insurance. He thought a specific law for reinsuring risks was not advisable. He held, first, that a company with less than six per cent. reserve should be wound up; second, that if a company has six per cent. reserve it should be allowed to continue its old policies, but not to issue new ones unless it has at least $100,000 over six per cent. reserve; third, that a company should be required to accumulate all the surplus until four per cent. reserve is reached before making any dividends to either stock or policy holders, the company holding full four per cent. reserve over and above the dividend.

The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

WORTHLESS SECURITIES HELD BY THE CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA — RAILROAD STOCK "RAISED" TO A LARGE AMOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Several weeks ago Insurance Commissioner Foster, by his vigilance in watching the interests over which his duties extend, discovered a suspicious clue of fraud in the accounts of the Central Fire Insurance Company, a concern doing business on Chestnut street, above Third, in this city. The matter remained apparently in *statu quo* for a considerable length of time, and the circumstances pointing to irregularities of the most glaring character have only recently come to light. The official in question first had his attention attracted to the condition of the affairs of the company by the extent of the assets, which, in his estimation, presented too large a figure to be the *bona fide* interests of the concern. Thereupon, an investigation was instituted by the Commissioner with a view of ascertaining the facts in the case, and a day or two ago the public became cognizant of the existence of an extensive forgery. It was stated upon 'Change that a number of railway certificates had been "raised," by which is meant that the number of shares had been augmented by the party to the crime. No definite information in regard to the companies whose stock had been tampered with could then be obtained, but definite particulars are now made public by officers of the railroads whose stock is involved. Inquiries in the proper quarters by THE TIMES correspondent revealed the following serious facts: That of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companys stock five certificates had been raised; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, five; Lehigh Valley, five; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, three; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, three; United Companies of New-Jersey, one. Each of these certificates represented only one share, but they were raised separately to either 200 or 300 shares. This was done by erasing the name of the original holder, substituting a new one, and altering the number of shares. Of the certificates of the Reading Company, that have been changed, it is definitely ascertained that the sum total will be an excess of over a thousand shares, of which the difference in market valuation from the original face-worth of the certificates is $55,000. The same course was pursued with regard to the other companies. The Lehigh Valley corporation has thus far only discovered two certificates. One of these had been raised to $3,000, and the other to $2,000. In these the date line had been taken out, and replaced in different handwriting, in order to give the certificates the appearance of having been made out by the same party. The portion thus far raised amounts to $30,000.

It is stated by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad that they have discovered one certificate for one share raised to 500 shares, the market value of the difference being $26,000. Up to this time about $13,000 of the "raised" certificates have found their way to the Stock Board, and it was only by exchange upon the market that the fraud was revealed. This piece of forgery does not compromise any of the railroad companies, as a record of all the original certificates, the numbers of which are still retained in the altered ones, is registered upon the books of the several companies. It is probable, therefore, that the only sufferer will be the Central Insurance Company, as their officer or officers are liable for the forgery.

Late this afternoon the President of the Central Insurance Company furnished THE TIMES correspondent with the following statement, being a defense of the Company's actions in the matter.

"The Central Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was organized on the 4th of March, 1874, with a capital stock of $200,000. The officers of the Company are W. D. Haltmann, President; Charles A. Day, Vice President; J. O. Giller, Secretary. The above stock was represented by railroad securities, bonds and mortgages, and other securities. The President had subscribed for a large amount of the the stock, and in order to pay his subscription, proposed to J. Nicholson Elbert, a broker, to raise the money necessary to pay the amount of his subscription. He accordingly gave Elbert his individual note with the insurance stock as collateral. Elbert then, after the lapse of a few days, informed the President that he, Elbert, had credited him with $122,000, and the President paid the company for his stock by a cheque drawn on Elbert for that amount. Instead of drawing the cheque the company, through its Finance Committee, directed Elbert to invest the amount for which it was drawn in railroad securities, and he accordingly delivered to the company the following railroad securities, and Elbert in turn gave the following certificates: Five hundred shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 500 shares Lehigh Valley, 500 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 300 shares Central Railroad, and 100 shares of United Companies of New-Jersey, and 500 shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which thus became the assets of the company. In August the Insurance Commissioner, J. W. Foster, came to Philadelphia to make the required examination, and a delay subsequently occurring in the issuing of the Commissioner's certificate, upon investigation it was discovered that the railroad certificates had been raised from small amounts to 100, 200, 300, and 500 shares. Neither the President nor any of the officers or directors had any knowledge whatever as to the character of these securities, believing them to be genuine certificates until they were notified by the Commissioner. Immediately on the discovery, the company, through its officers, took the necessary steps to secure the stock of the company represented by said securities, and now hold it. The assets of the company are more than four times sufficient to meet the liabilities."

THE TROY REGATTA.

CLOSING OF THE UNFINISHED PROGRAMME OF THURSDAY—YESTERDAY'S PROGRAMME—THE FOUR-OAR FINAL HEAT WON BY THE BEAVERWYCKS OF ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The weather was very favorable to-day, the wind very light and cool, and the water in good condition for shell rowing. There was a lively ripple just off the mouth of the Mohawk, half way on the course, and also opposite the lower banks, but the west side of the river was perfectly smooth. The unfinished part of yesterday's programme was completed this morning, giving the men who compete again this afternoon several hours of rest.

The first race was the second trial heat of the single sculls, W. B. Curtis and F. E. Yates, both of the New-York Athletic Club, being the only starters, Wilson, of the Beaverwycks having withdrawn, as he was to row in the four-oared race this afternoon. A little after 10 o'clock the men got in line, and the referee's boat steamed slowly to her position between them. A good send-off was given, but Yates got away the quickest, rowing a lively stroke of forty to the minute. Within a furlong of the start he led Curtis by a length and a half, the latter being uneasy in his boat on account of having a new pair of sculls, which he had had no opportunity to try before the race. Curtis "caught a very large crab" at the half-mile, which gave Yates an additional length and more. But, when Curtis recovered he settled to his work in better style, and slipped after Yates at a good rate of speed, but although he made Yates row his best, the latter maintained his advantage and crossed the score the winner of this heat in 10:23. Curtis' time being 10:30¼.

The next was the pair-oared race for which the original entries were the Atalanta Argonauta, and Gramercy, but the latter withdrew and the first two appeared at the starting-point promptly on time. They were as follows: Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.—Ed. Smith, bow; Fred C. Eldred, stroke. Atalanta Boat Club, New-York—R. B. Bainbridge, bow; Dr. Russell Withers, stroke. The Argonautas had the centre position, the Atalantas the eastern side. At 10:48 they got the word, and a beautiful start was made. The Atalanta pair got a lead of a quarter length, but were unable to hold it, the Argonauta passing them in the first quarter of a mile, and then holding them astern, despite several handsome spurts on their part, and finished with the Atalantas a length and a half behind. Time—Argonauta, 9:41½; Atalanta, 9:47.

THE AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

FIRST RACE.—Final heat of the singles. David Roach, Gramercy Boat Club, New-York, winner of the first heat; Frank E. Yates, New-York Athletic Club, winner of the second heat.

SECOND RACE.—Double sculls. 1. Mutual Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.: W. S. Moseley bow, George Hughes stroke. 2. Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.; Geo. W. Lathrop bow, Joseph H. Garvin stroke. 3. New-York Athletic Club; Frank E. Yates bow, W. B. Curtis stroke.

THIRD RACE.—Final heat, fours. 1. Beaverwyck, (winners of the second trial heat;) James Wilson bow, T. J. Gorman No. 2, R. T. Gorman No. 3, W. Wilson stroke. 2. Argonauta, (winner of the first trial heat;) Ed. Smith bow, Walter Man No. 2, Benj. Stephenson No. 3, Fred. C. Eldred stroke.

THE ROWING.

Early in the afternoon the streets leading to the course were thronged with vehicles and pedestrians, and every group was warmly discussing the merits of the several contestants. The entire shore on both sides of the river was lined with dense masses of people. There was a greater gathering than any assembled at any regatta for years. The river was fairly alive with tugs, sail, and row-boats, and it seemed almost impossible to keep a clear course. Notwithstanding the throng of boats upon the water, however, there was neither mishap nor interference. The judges and press steamers left the Laureate Boat-house at 3 o'clock and steamed to the starting point. The time announced for the first race was 4, and exactly on the minute the men drew in line for the final heat of the singles, Yates taking his place in midstream and Roach on the east side. One minute after they got the word and both got away together, pulling forty strokes, but those of Yates, having more power, took him to the front by a length in the first 200 yards. Roach rowed a very plucky race, but his opponent was too much for him. Yates caught a hard crab at the end of the mile, but, evidently vexed at his own awkwardness, redoubled his efforts and immediately recovered his lost advantage. Roach rowed splendidly throughout the race, and made a beautiful spurt just at the finish which brought him within a length and a half of his leader, who crossed the line with but three seconds and a half to spare. Time—Yates, 10:16½; Roach, 10:20.

The double-scull race was called as soon as the judges' boat returned to the starting point. The Athletics took their position on the west, the Beaverwycks in the centre, and the Mutuals on the eastern side. All got away together at the word. The Athletic and Beaverwyck boats continued abreast for a quarter mile, gradually dropping the Mutuals astern. The Beaverwycks rowed well, and seemed several times during the race to lead slightly, but it soon became apparent that the Athletics had the race in their hands, as they seemed to take the lead at will. Half way down the course the Beaverwycks made a beautiful dash for the front, but in the next 200 yards they were again compelled to content themselves with the second place. The Mutuals also began to hurry the Beaverwycks a little at this point, but it was of no avail, the Athletics crossing the score the winners in 9:37¼. Beaverwyck second in 9:34½. Mutuals last in 10:07.

The excitement all along the river was now at its height, in anticipation of the contest between the Argonauta and Beaverwyck four-oared crews, the winners of the trial heats, who appeared upon the course a little before 6 o'clock to row their deciding heat. At 5:55 P. M. they were sent away without a shade of advantage on either side. All were prepared to witness a most exciting race, but no one anticipated the grand struggle which followed. The Argonautas dashed away, as usual, with a forty stroke, and got the lead within 100 yards, while the Beaverwycks, with a steady powerful swing of thirty-eight, seemed perfectly content to take second place at this stage of the race. The work done in the Argonauta boat was something wonderful and their friends were in ecstacies, having no doubt of the final success of their crew when the mile was reached and the Argonauta still led. But the Beaverwycks were equally confident, although their crew was from a half to a full length behind. The power and endurance of the men were well known to their friends, and they momentarily expected to see them go to the front. Entering upon the last third of their race, a mile from the start, more and more of the port side of the Argonauta boat became visible from the judges' boat, as the other advanced. A moment afterward she straightened up again, only to fall away, however, in the next 100 yards. The Argonautas now crowded the Beaverwycks well over into the eastern shore, and a foul seemed imminent, but Smith, calling again on his men, left enough room for the Beaverwycks to go by, which they did amid the wild shouts of the multitude on the shore. The short distance to the finish was quickly covered, both crews working with a determination which bordered on frenzy. Another anxious moment and the Judges' flag at the finish dropped, announcing the arrival of the Beaverwycks, who had won the race in 8:45½, little more than a length in advance of the Argonautas, who finished in 8:51¼. It would be impossible to imagine a more exciting contest than this four-oared race, or the tumult which followed this magnificent struggle. The band played, the steam-whistles shrieked, and the people shouted. It was a grand victory for Albany, and Albany was here to witness it.

The regatta, now over, is regarded as a complete success in every sense of the word.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

About two weeks ago Messrs. Wronkiow & Co., of No. 463 Broadway, dealers in imported fancy goods, informed Capt. Irving, of the Detective Force, that during the past three months they had lost large quantities of stock. Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg were detailed on the case, and after watching the movements of the various employes became convinced that Albert Rutter, the head porter, residing at No. 104 East Seventh street was the guilty party. After fully investigating his conduct they arrested him yesterday, and on searching his house found $2,000 worth of goods stolen from Wronkiow & Co. Previous to being employed by this firm, Rutter had been a porter for the house of Jasselon & Zallveiss, of No. 345 Broadway. The detectives found about $1,000 worth of goods, stolen by Rutter from the last-mentioned firm. They also found that Rutter had plundered the firm of Mr. Woolfe, of No. 64 Lispenard street, of a quantity of valuable picture frames. Rutter was locked up in Central Office. Last night he was identified by Messrs. Goetsman & Regenberg, of No. 372 Pearl street, and M. Kepple, of No. 380 Pearl street, confectioners, as being a porter who robbed their stores while in their employ. He will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT BELIEVED TO BE READY.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE—THE NEXT STEPS IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Moulton has not yet returned to Brooklyn, and the delay in giving his statement to the public was the subject of much comment yesterday. It was understood that he had prepared it before he left the city in the early part of the week, and it was expected to appear on Wednesday or Thursday at furthest. The fact that nothing has been heard since from him on the subject has given rise to the opinion that Gen. Butler, to whom it is believed he submitted it, has advised him to rewrite the entire document, so as to place certain statements in a stronger light. Under these circumstances nothing definite is known as to when it will be published, or whether he will reserve the facts in his possession for the purpose of instituting a suit against some of Mr. Beecher's friends for slander. The more generally-accepted view of the case is that his statement is at present in the hands of Gen. Butler, and that as soon as he puts it into proper shape it will be given to the public. Mr. Moulton relies entirely upon the strength of certain letters and documents which he will produce to vindicate his character against the aspersions cast upon him at the meeting in Plymouth Church, and should he not determine upon any legal action every effort will be made by him to render his last public statement unanswerable. Should he fail in this respect, the victory will be complete on the part of his assailants. Mr. Tilton will not publish his final statement until Mr. Moulton has spoken. He states that he knows nothing about Mr. Moulton's present movements, and cannot say when he will give his personal vindication to the public. Mr. Tilton says, however, that his statement, like Mr. Moulton's, will exhibit photo-lithographic copies of several important letters which have not yet been published.

Since the Investigating Committee presented their report to the church nothing has been done in relation to the case. The evidence still remains in the possession of one of the members, but no steps have been taken to publish these portions of it which have not been already given to the press. Most of the members of the Investigating Committee are at present out of town, and no meeting is expected for a week or ten days. It was stated yesterday that in the event of Mr. Moulton's publication containing any important statements not yet placed before the Investigating Committee, they will consider the matter, and present a subsidiary report to the church. If no new matter is produced, they will take no notice of it. Mr. Beecher's answer has not yet been received by his attorneys. They state, however, that it is already perfected, and will probably be served on Mr. Tilton's counsel to-day or to-morrow. The delay has been occasioned by a defect in the verification of the document returned by Mr. Beecher some days ago to Messrs. Shearman and Sterling. According to the laws of New-York the affidavit of a person residing in any other State of the United States, before it can be received in any judicial proceeding, must be certified by some Judge of a court having a seal to be subscribed, and the genuineness of the signature must be certified by the Clerk of the court. These requirements were not complied with in the sworn statement forwarded by Mr. Beecher, and another document, therefore, had to be procured.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

The regular weekly prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church was largely attended last evening. A short address was delivered by the presiding Pastor, Rev. S. B. Halliday, and prayers were delivered by Brothers Hill, Sage, and Edgarton, soliciting the Divine blessing on the head of their Pastor. Mr. Hill drew attention to the meeting of the church the Friday evening previous, observing that no newspapers did them justice with respect to the report of the disturbance which took place. He was proud then and now to be a member of the Plymouth Church, and it was creditable to all its members that under the great provocation they received, and in the excitement which prevailed they controlled themselves as well as they did. He thought it showed that God's spirit was there directing them, and he did not believe any other 3,000 men under similar excitement could so demean themselves, when a man who had been urged for weeks to give testimony and refused came in there for the purpose of disturbance. Great injustice was done the congregation, for they behaved themselves in a truly proper spirit. He attributed their wise demeanor to the influence of the teachings of their Pastor, and that was one of their best results. After the remarks of Mr. Raymond on the previous Friday, it was hardly necessary to add a single word on the subject, yet they all felt that words, however eloquent, feebly expressed the feelings of their hearts. He deemed that in order to show their gratitude to God for their great deliverance, and to show their Pastor their love for him, they should endeavor to promote a livelier Christian feeling among their fellows. There were fields of labor in every direction around them. Men were hungering for the truth and not knowing where they were to find it. Children desired education, and many were to be withdrawn from a life of wickedness. Here, indeed, was a great field, and by appropriate action in this direction they could best show their love for their Pastor, the effects of his teachings, and the great fruits of his mission.

Mr. Hill also offered prayer for Theodore Tilton, and hoped for his speedy return to a life of spiritual usefulness.

THOMAS K. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

THE DOCUMENT IN FULL—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT HIS "INJURIOUS" LETTERS.

The following is the full text of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's letter to the Elmira *Gazette*, a summary of which was given in the dispatches yesterday:

> Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, whose letters have proved so injurious to his brother's reputation.—*The Graphic, Sept.* 1.

Returning to the world from a month of quietness in the woods, I find that a confidential letter of mine, written as a sequel to a confidential and startling conversation with a much loved but, as I think, deluded sister, has been by successive breaches of trust allowed to transpire and become public property. The intent of this letter appears sufficiently upon the face of it. It aimed to caution and if possible dissuade my sister from a costly act of fanaticism. It was written without other knowledge of facts than what had been stated to me by her, and by her were sincerely believed. In writing to her, therefore, to avoid controversy, the truth of her allegations was assumed, or at least not questioned. Assuming them to be true, the letter exhorted her to be faithful to her own convictions, true to her friend, but at the same time to be extremely cautious as to her conduct, based as it seemed likely to be upon the most untrustworthy evidence.

Since the year 1854 I have not been permitted as much as two hours in all of earnest conversation with my honored brother, Henry Ward. We have been both of us too busy to find time for the visits which I at least hungered for. Nor can I recall any occasion whatever on which we discussed or even alluded to the subjects—marriage, divorce, the family, the relation of the sexes, female suffrage—or any phase whatever of these questions, delicate or dirty, which are now pushing up through the scum of general discontent and demanding attention.

Clearly, therefore, I am not now and never have been a witness competent to testify as to my brother's views and tendencies upon these latter-day questions.

The divergencies of view between my brother and myself, to which the letter alludes, and which have prevented a hearty co-operation between us, were of a kind which, when known, redound to his credit in popular esteem, and to my disgrace—demonstrating him a wise man and me a fool. He, an enthusiastic lover of freedom, a believer in the nobility of human nature, a prophet of progress, purity, and happiness; an instant and urgent anti-slavery man, a promoter of free thought and free speech in all directions, an ingrained and thorough-paced, hopeful, cheerful, American citizen, accepting the Declaration of Independence and a manifest destiny of glory. I, in contrast, penetrated by a mournful conviction that human nature is essentially corrupt and moribund; and except as guided, taught, governed, and enlivened, tends to evil and disaster continually; that of all woes freedom is the most comprehensive; that the slave is better off than the master; that the oppressed are better off than their oppressors; that the cry of progress is a delusion; that men need government, rebuke, humility; and that until men are broken in spirit through prolonged despair they are not in position to receive the kingdom of heaven as very little children, and thrive by what they receive and by what is done for them of God. He, in short, looks upon every great popular movement as a tide obeying a divine guidance, and he makes haste to go with it. I look upon the same movement as a strong delusion of the Adversary—the Prince of this world—which shall deceive, were it possible, the very elect; and accordingly I shrink back from it, and caution all with whom I have influence against being carried away by it.

Once and only once have we in practical affairs worked together, and that was for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of constitutional government.

These divergences of view are fundamental. They are to his credit as a popular leader, and to my costly discredit.

Of his personal truth, purity, honor, and piety, I have never had for a moment a doubt that was based upon any trustworthy information. Many things have been told me with such an air of truth that they have staggered me, and filled me with fear and forebodings, which I suppose I have shared with thousands of the best of my fellow-men; and, with them still, I acknowledge a profound relief when the man in question stands forth and denies all fault of whatever kind save that which impeaches his sagacity and discretion only.

I learn by the *Nation*, (New-York,) for I have read incredibly little, that the late "trial by newspaper" of my brother results in an issue of veracity between him and Mrs. Tilton on the one side, and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton on the other. This being so, I hasten to put on record most gratefully that I know of nothing whatever, past or present, that hinders me from giving to my brother the most implicit, contented, and loving credence; and to say, finally, that any use of my letter to his disadvantage is a renewal of the indiscreet if not dishonorable acts by which alone it became public property at the first. T. K. B.

ELMIRA, Sept. 2, 1874.

MOULTON, BUTLER, AND REDPATH.

A CONFERENCE AT LOWELL, MASS.—A QUEER CONDITION OF THINGS SET FORTH.

From the Boston Globe, Sept. 4.

We learned yesterday from our correspondent at Lowell that Frank Moulton, "our mutual friend," was at Gen. Butler's with James Redpath all the day before, and that the two last-named gentlemen came down on the cars in the morning. We sent a reporter to interview Mr. Redpath, but found him very much indisposed to talk. He absolutely refused to say anything about Mr. Moulton's intentions. Our reporter asked him if he had read Dr. Bacon's article on Mr. Moulton in the *Independent* and what he thought of it. "Well," he said, "I think Bacon is either a snake in the grass or a slanderer. No man has done more to hound Beecher. Judas didn't kiss more tenderly. Frank Moulton has made some errors of judgment, but he is a brave fellow, and an honest man, and one of the best friends Mr. Beecher ever had and has, for he loves him yet."

"You don't believe the charge of black-mail?"

"No, I don't. But Beecher says he got the $5,000."

Redpath—"There is no doubt of that; but there is no doubt either that the money was taken to help Beecher. Considering the situation at the time, it was a good investment. I think the trouble in all this affair has been that Beecher, Tilton and the rest, some by design and others through folly, have made too many half confidences. Mr. Beecher totaly misconstrued Moulton's refusal to deliver up the documents. So he struck at one of the tenderest hearts and one of the strongest hearts that ever stood around him. It is the devil's own muddle. Here I found Beecher grieved in heart at Moulton, and still loving him, and Moulton actually weeping at what he believed Beecher's treachery, and still loving him; and both preparing for a fight to the death. It is so tragically absurd."

"But Moulton says that Beecher confessed adultery." Redpath—"Yes; but that might have been an inference rather than a statement. I once got myself into a scrape (or very nearly so) by receiving a statement in the light of a preconceived theory, which I found afterward to be incorrect. However, Mr. Moulton has not authorized me to explain his theories or make his statement—so I have nothing more to say. Do you mean to publish this?" Reporter—"Of course I do." Redpath—"What size coffin do you wear?"

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE MEETING OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—CARPENTERS' HALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

Active preparations have been made here for the centennial celebration to-day of the meeting of the Continental Congress in Carpenters' Hall. The Carpenters' Company have been most energetic in pushing forward the arrangements, and the celebration will, it is expected, prove a great success. The hall is of a style peculiar to the eighteenth century, is constructed of different colored brick, and is about fifty feet square, with arched windows and doors trimmed with sandstone. The Carpenters' Company, which was formed in 1724, assumed about forty years afterward somewhat the character of the ancient Guilds of London, and it was then that its members concluded to build the present edifice. Accordingly, in February, 1768, a lot on Chestnut street, near Fourth, was obtained for the consideration of one hundred and seventy-six Spanish dollars as an annual ground rent. The building, which was completed in January, 1771, was rented for various uses from year to year, for the Carpenters' Company was at times in straitened circumstances, the Philadelphia Library Company being a seventeen years' tenant. The location of Carpenters' Hall rendered it a favorable place for the holding of patriotic meetings when the Revolution commenced. When the colonists first awoke to a resistance of the encroachments of the King and Parliament, Philadelphia was chosen as the central point for a convention, and at Carpenters' Hall the Continental Congress met. Washington, Adams, Henry, Jay, Randolph, and the rest assembled within its walls. The first prayer for the guidance of their deliberations was offered there by Rev. Jacob Duché, the morning after news had been received of the cannonading of Boston. The Parson who offered prayer, by the way, afterward turned Tory, though his fervor on that memorable occasion moved his auditors to tears. On the 26th of October, 1774, the first Congress dissolved, and when it met again it was not in Carpenters' Hall but in the State House. From this old building, in 1775, the funeral of Peyton Randolph, the first President of the first Continental Congress, took place. In 1777, the British, having taken the city, quartered some soldiers here, who made a target of the vane on the cupola, and left their mark upon it in the nature of bullet-holes. Their officers caused them to respect its contents, however, and the books were all saved. The first bank of the United States commenced business in the old hall in 1791, and was succeeded in the tenancy by the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Custom-house, and other banks and important business institutions. Subsequently this old historic building was humbled in its uses. It was variously occupied as a shop and lumber-room, and stood hidden by the more pretentious modern edifices of trade from all save the few familiar with its history. But the Carpenters' Company could not suffer it to go altogether to ruin. In 1857 they determined to restore it, and now the old hall, whose walls echoed the deliberations so vitally important to this Republic, stands but little changed from what it was at the nation's birth. The room in which the Congress met is preserved almost in its original condition, and many interesting documents, banners, and antiquarian curiosities are there exhibited. It should not be forgotten, in mentioning the associations connected with the old hall, that the Provincial Assembly meeting there in 1774-6 adopted a resolution calling a convention for the purpose of framing a new government for the province, which should derive all its power from the people only. It has gone through many stages of experience since the eloquence of those patriots who gave force and lustre to the cause of the colonists disturbed its silence. The hall is now open to visitors, and many persons spend the day in an examination of the objects of interest to be found there. The programme for to-day has been fully prepared. Mr. John Welsh will preside, and Mr. Chas. S. Ogden will be the Secretary. Rev. Dr. Thos. F. Davies, Pastor of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, will offer the prayer. Henry Armitt Brown will deliver an oration, and McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band will furnish music. The old hall will be illuminated in the evening and kept open to visitors until 10 o'clock. Between the lamps on each side of the entrance will be extended an arch, to contain thirteen lights. These lights will represent the original thirteen States. In letters of flame beneath will be spread the words, "The Nation's Birthday," and to attend this celebration invitations have been issued to the Governors of all the States.

POOLS ON THE PROSPECT PARK RACES.

At Johnson's pool-rooms, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, last evening, pools on the races at Prospect Park to-day were sold as follows:

MILE HEATS.

Mate	$100	$100	$100
Fadladeen	60	55	50
Audubon Cariboo	12	12	12
Total	$172	$167	$162

TWO-MILE DASH.

Botany Bay	$120	$115	$105
Lava	105	100	80
Lutetia Cording	30	26	23
Total	$255	$241	$208

KINGSFORD'S CORN-STARCH VS. ARROW ROOT.

Dr. Stevenson Macadam, of Edinburgh, reports: "I have made a careful chemical analysis of Kingsford's Oswego Prepared Corn, (corn-starch,) and find such to be of the finest and purest description, and when prepared according to the directions, with milk, &c., to be an excellent article of diet. *It is fully equal in chemical and feeding properties to the best Arrow Root.—Edinburgh Review.*

A REMARKABLE FACT.

Dr. Colton, of laughing-gas fame, has the autograph signatures of 76,488 patients on his scroll, to whom he has given the gas for teeth extraction, without one failure or accident. Office, Cooper Institute.—*Mail*

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS SOUR STOMACH, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY, ARE SPEEDILY CURED BY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. IT REMOVES ALL SORENESS OF THE BOWELS, QUIETS THE STOMACH, AND RESTORES ITS NATURAL ACTION. AS A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, PREVALENT AMONG CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, IT IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, BEING PROMPT IN ITS OPERATION, PERFECTLY SAFE, AND EASILY ADMINISTERED.—*Advertisement.*

At the monthly meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held on the 2d inst., a report on the gauge of the New-York and Erie Railroad, by the late T. S. Brown, was read by Mr. Robert N. Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y. A vote of thanks was moved to him for presenting to the society so valuable a record of one phase of the history of railroads, and under the rule the report was referred to the Committee on Library.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs

Of all kinds carefully repaired. Estimates cheerfully given.

TIN ROOFS

painted and made water-tight, or no charge. Send for home testimonials of Glines' patent

SLATE ROOFING PAINT,

80 cents a gallon, ready for use. Contains no tar, is fire-proof, water-proof, durable, ornamental, and will

SAVE EXPENSE OF RESHINGLING.

Correspondence invited. Local agents wanted.

NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY,

—*Advertisement.* No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Rapid Transit.

The transit of the teeth from soundness to decay is very rapid under the action of gritty tooth powders. The only salvation for fragile teeth is that pure and fragrant vegetable fluid, Sozodont.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph Protects each window and door of the house. Twelve years' practical experience. No house secure or complete without it. Removed to No. 571 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Hats for Gentlemen, Fall Styles, Now Ready.

Best qualities at lowest prices.

P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st., near Spruce st.

Henry S. Nash has abandoned No. 44 West 23d st. His address is No. 52 Stevens Building, 27th st.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

KEELER—SALTER.—At Newport, R. I., Aug. 30, by Rev. J. C. Kimball, EZRA W. KEELER and FANNIE SALTER, both of Groveville, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

ACLY.—In New-Milford, Conn., on the 3d inst., of typhoid fever, ELIZABETH CORNELIA, the beloved wife of Rev. C. G. Acly, aged 57 years.

Funeral at St. John's Church, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

BEEKLEY.—At Stirling, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 4, SAMUEL LESLIE BEEKLEY, only son of Samuel M. and Margaret D. Beekley, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Friday, Sept. 4, at Briar Cliff, New York, PETER REMSEN BRINCKERHOFF, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, LOUISA P., second daughter of John and Maria Davies.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, James R. Davies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Judson H. Calkin, No. 137 Noble st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

DRAKE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, 2d inst., JULIA A., wife of Dr. Lewis Drake, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joseph W. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 12 M. and 1 P. M.

HARTT.—On Friday, Sept. 4, DANIEL A. HARTT, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 2 Saint Luke's place.

☞ Miramichi (N. B.) papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, Sept. 4, 1874, after a short illness, ROSE MORGAN, only daughter of Annie E. and the late John W. Morgan, in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 167 Livingston st., Brooklyn, Sunday, 6th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

QUINTARD.—Friday, Sept. 4, 1874, EDITH LOUISE, daughter of Mary Skiddy and Edward A. Quintard, aged 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Skiddy, at Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2:15 P. M.

RENVILLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, SARAH JANE, third daughter of the late Thomas N. H. Renville.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 109 Greenwich av., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOFIELD.—On Friday, Sept. 4, JOHN E. SCOFIELD, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the First Reformed Church, Division st., Paterson, N. J. Train at 1:15 from Chambers st.

SWINTON.—At Hohokus, N. J., Sept. 2, MARY LOUISA, wife of Alfred Swinton, and daughter of Wm. H. and Eliza Demarest, of Jersey City, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Paramus Church, on Saturday Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hohokus Station on arrival of the 10:45 A. M. train from Chambers st.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 4, DAVID AUGUSTUS WOOD, formerly of the firm of Wood Brothers, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 33 West 23d st., on Monday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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Other changes will be made on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday, at 10 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COOMASSIE AND MAGDALA. The story of two British campaigns in Africa. By HENRY M. STANLEY. With numerous illustrations and maps. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1874.

The recent British expedition to Ashantee has certainly lost nothing from lack of historians. Besides the book now before us, an account of it has been published by Mr. Winwood Read, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. S. A. Henty, of the *Standard*, Mr. F. Boyle of the *Daily Telegraph*, and Capt. Henry Brackenbury, R. A., Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The first edition of Mr. Read's book was withdrawn from publication in consequence of some objectionable features that he had introduced into it, and which had no place in his original correspondence. Mr. Henty's work is more remarkable for plain, common-sense candor and honesty than for any great literary merit. The style is tame, but the story is honestly told, and some of the suggestions interwoven with it are practical and useful. There is no indication of prejudice, but every apparent wish on the part of the writer to be just and moderate. Mr. Boyle has avoided criticism altogether, and, indeed, made very little alteration in his letters as they originally appeared in the paper for which he was engaged. But his pages are full of errors, even of fact, their chief value being found in the vividly-drawn pictures of native life and scenery with which they are interspersed.

Mr. Stanley's book partakes of some of the faults and some of the merits of the other three. In style, his account of the Abyssinian expedition is superior to that of his history of the Ashantee war. But both show evidences of hurried execution, carelessness of detail, want of the literary faculty in their author, and more or less prejudice. Successful in every respect as both expeditions were, one cannot read Mr. Stanley's story without being impressed with the feeling that in the author's opinion, at any rate, the British Government made a grave mistake when they made Sir Robert Napier, and not Mr. Stanley, Commander in Chief of the one, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, and not Mr. Stanley, Commander in Chief of the other. The general effect conveyed by the narrative is that neither of the expeditions was conducted with that ability which would have been exhibited if the writer had been intrusted with them, and this we presume is the intention. According to his own admission, he was treated on both occasions with almost exceptional courtesy and consideration by the officers of the armies. But he seems to have received their many acts of kindness as a matter of condescension on his part, and he treats them in a manner which can only be explained on that supposition.

On the first occasion upon which he dined at the officers' mess, at Zoulla, Mr. Stanley endeavored to impress his entertainers with his vast experience. He had, he said, been "on many an expedition and accompanied many an army;" and then he proceeded to discuss what he had gained from his travels. But in his preface, written probably in cooler moments, he pleads his youth. When he becomes of a more mature age he will, we hope, be more successful. But to realize the full measure of his weakness in this particular, his story of Coomassie must be read in the light of that thrown upon it by Capt. Brackenbury. Then the criticisms which before seemed gratuitous and indefensible appear really amusing. As is well known, Sir Garnet Wolseley, in a little work entitled *The Soldier's Pocket-Book*, which he published some time ago, and which has proved of much value, expressed his disapproval of newspaper correspondents on military expeditions. Mr. Stanley appears to have taken this as something directed against himself—a personal insult, in short; although in so accepting it he mistook, we may be assured, the limits of his own fame. We can well understand that Sir Garnet has had reason to indorse the opinion since, though much depends upon who the correspondent is, and his conduct in his office. For this reason, however, Mr. Stanley seems to have thought it his business to "get straight" with Sir Garnet, and, accordingly, he takes every occasion he can find for abusing him. Unluckily for his own reputation he criticises him in advance, and, of course, with only very partial knowledge. When he finds himself in the wrong—proved so by the stern evidence of events—he attributes Sir Garnet's success to good luck. Capt. Brackenbury has, however, very clearly shown that Sir Garnet had left very little indeed to the caprice of fortune; all was the result of well-considered plans, and if things went right, there was nothing owing to luck. This proneness on the part of Mr. Stanley to let personal feeling weigh heavier with him than the necessity for implicit accuracy, is one of the great faults in his book. It is to be detected on almost every page. For example, in the account of the Abyssinian expedition, one of the persons whom he dislikes there is Mr. H. Rassam, who, in 1865 and 1866, acted as Queen's Messenger, being charged with the mission of carrying a letter from the British Sovereign to King Theodore. He makes many allusions to Mr. Rassam in no kindly spirit; but last month, immediately on his return to England from the East, that gentleman addressed a letter on the subject to the London *Times*, in which there occurs the following passage. He says, "I am unwilling to occupy your valuable space by refuting the numerous unfounded statements with regard to me made by Mr. Stanley; but it is only due to myself to say that the account given by that gentleman of my conduct in connection with my mission to Abyssinia is completely at variance with the facts, and that the letter which he quotes at page 402 as having been written by me never existed."

Mr. Stanley has taken no notice of this communication to the *Times*, and hence we presume he cannot deny the truth of it. But he must not expect much, if any, weight to be attached to him as a historian when thus acknowledging himself guilty of so great a disregard for veracity. The letter referred to represents Mr. Rassam as making a pitiful appeal to Col. Merewether to save, for his sake, the life of the King. Mr. Stanley quotes it verbatim, and yet he knew all the while, that such a letter never existed!

But while the work is characterized by these serious faults, it is, as we have said, not without some better features. We find nothing carefully treated. Everywhere there is evidence of hurry and incompleteness. No better opportunities for a good descriptive writer to display his skill were ever afforded than those presented by the two expeditions which Mr. Stanley has undertaken to describe. But he has not availed himself of them as a fully efficient writer would have done. We cannot but feel that he might have done better than he has if he had exercised a little more patience, but that he never could have produced a very satisfactory work. We are led to this opinion from the few places where he has produced the best effect. A few incidents in the two stories are well told, though only within small limits. Thus the description of the battle under the heights of Magdala, where the army of King Theodore met its destruction, is creditably done, and although it does not convey a full grasp of the subject, it presents a very fair sketch of a scene that was as full of the picturesque as it was of excitement and dash. The same may be said of the succeeding portion, which ends with the death of Theodore and the capture of his fortress. There is nothing as good in the story of Coomassie, but even there in places appears evidence of Mr. Stanley's ability to do better than he has generally done. When his heart and his pen are in unison his descriptive work is satisfactory enough. He has a great fancy for the Forty-second Highlanders, and as their part in the Ashantee war is worthy of the highest commendation, his description of them is vivid, and displays some scintillations of power. But Mr. Stanley altogether exposes his hand whenever his feelings call upon him to travel a little away from the right line of truth—and that unhappily is too often.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The publishers' announcements which preceded the first appearance of this serial outlined a plan for the forthcoming journal which presented many novelties. The scheme was a good one in itself, but it had never before been tested. Nothing, therefore, but time and experience could be a fair indication of its merits. This it has now had. Twelve volumes are well-nigh completed. The original design has been as nearly as possible adhered to, and the result is an unquestionable success. The qualification we thus use is required only in one direction of any importance. It was at first intended to devote more space than has been found practicable to short stories of the highest order. We note the point without regretting it. The pages are so well filled with interesting and instructive matter, together with a fair proportion of fiction, that we have no desire to see the present arrangement altered. But in truth the supply of good short stories is barely equal to the demand. There are bad ones innumerable, and too often publishers have to take these for lack of better. We hope, however, that the remark will not tempt amateur authors into deluging the market with specimens of their imaginative powers. The art of writing good stories is not an easy one, and it is seldom that the inexperienced produce anything that is fitted for a higher destiny than the waste-paper basket. The conductors of *Appletons' Journal* have doubtless found this to be the case, and they have met the difficulty by selecting, as a rule, other material of an equally interesting and much more useful character.

The work is, as we have indicated, peculiar in itself. We know of no other weekly publication that can be said to be a rival to it. Always holding a high place in serial literature, the contents are more varied and better illustrated than those of most other magazines. Equal to the best of the monthly magazines, it has the advantage over them of appearing more frequently, or, if the monthly parts be preferred, then it presents a large amount of reading matter which for variety and interest—dealing as it does with a multiplicity of subjects—is not surpassed. In the latest part that has come to us we find that the chief contributions are nearly forty in number, while the articles in the miscellaneous and editorial columns, and upon literature, science, music and the drama, &c., we have not ventured to compute. Omitting special mention of the portion devoted to fiction, we may direct attention especially to a series of interesting articles, well illustrated, on the historic houses of America, and various favorite places of Summer resort in this country. The latter will be even more interesting a few years hence, when time shall have worked its changes, but the former are particularly valuable from the fact that many of the places described are already fast fading away, and the notes thus made are often all that will be retained for future investigators in our early history. Upon art subjects this journal often contains articles of considerable merit. One of these in the present issue on works in enamel is specially deserving of notice. Memoirs of notable persons, descriptions of places and scenery, both at home and abroad, and essays written in a pleasant manner upon scientific topics, are made to contribute to the interest of this work. Another prominent feature that it possesses is the introduction, in the form of a miscellany, of well-selected extracts from foreign sources. These are generally among the most instructive pages of the book, portraying as they do prominent events in history, or phases of life under circumstances and times varying greatly from our own. Adapted to all tastes, *Appletons' Journal* offends none, and very seldom will be found in antagonism with individual opinion, since, although social science is not excluded, party politics are. It is a serial that can, with much justice, claim a large support from the American public.

A NEW POEM BY DR. HOLLAND—THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE.

No more profoundly interesting announcement, to many thousands of readers, could be made than that of a new, long, narrative poem by the author of *Bitter-Sweet* and *Kathrina*. Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. will publish within a short time *The Mistress of the Manse*, a companion to the two volumes just mentioned, and a poem into which the distinguished author has put some of the best and most attractive literary work of his life. Like the earlier poems, *The Mistress of the Manse* is a story in verse—a love story, indeed, although the narrative begins where, in the popular novel of the day, it is apt to conclude, namely, at the marriage season.

Dr. Holland's present work differs in some important particulars from that by which he is best known. His story poems and novels have hitherto all had New-England for their scene; but this time he groups his figures upon a new stage, the banks of the Hudson, instead of those of the Connecticut. The feeling is still, however, the same; it is the domestic side of American life, and the heart-history of his characters that attract most the poet and his audience. The hero and heroine of the story are a minister and his wife, and the main interest of the poem lies in the adjustment of their relations. The story is full of the philosophy of life, and abounds in striking natural descriptions; nor is it lacking in the pathetic and the tragic. It is the legitimate outgrowth of a thoughtful, pure, and sympathetic life—and a mind capable of seeing the poetic side of the things of every day. Those familiar with the opinions of the author will not be surprised to learn that the book has not a little to do with certain vital questions of society, in the discussion of which he has always been pronounced and earnest.

SENATOR JONES AT HOME.

The people of Virginia City, Nev., serenaded United States Senator J. P. Jones at a hotel in that city on the evening of the 25th ult., and in responding he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF STOREY COUNTY: It is often said, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." I desire most sincerely to thank you for this manifestation of your good will toward me. I have not the time nor is this the occasion for making a political speech. There are before me men of all political parties, who have doubtless come here to show their friendship for me and their good will toward me; therefore it does not appear to me to be the time nor the place to discuss political questions. In passing along the street when coming here I observed many Democrats and men of all parties gathered here. I desire simply to tender you my cordial and most sincere thanks for your hearty and noble welcome. I take it as an indorsement of my humble efforts at Washington, and feel proud of this expression of your good will. While I was in Washington every vote I cast was cast conscientiously, and as I believed for the best interests of the people of the State of Nevada and of the people of the United States. I congratulate you that by the firmness of President Grant there was prevented a flood of paper money which would have proved ruinous to the country. One other question there was which I considered of vital interest to the people of this State, and this was whether a great monopoly which was being built up here should be allowed to attain its full growth. I mean the Sutro Tunnel project, with its oppressive royalty. I also did all in my power to prevent the passage of an act by which the miners would be forced to take out patents for their mining claims in six months. It is my opinion that should the Sutro Tunnel Company obtain all they ask we might say good-by to the mines and the people of the Comstock Range. I did not wait to be asked to combat a proposition which would destroy Gold Hill and Virginia as effectually as if they had been swept away by a conflagration. Look at the great injustice of this proposed tunnel monopoly. Here are the Savage Company down some hundreds of feet below the level of the tunnel, and I ask, Would it be right to ask them, as soon as the tunnel shall reach their mine, to pay a royalty of $2 per ton on any ore that they may discover at the depth which they have now attained? At a future time I shall speak more at length upon this subject. I have been betrayed into saying more upon the subject already than I had intended. I had only intended to thank you for your kind and cordial welcome. I can assure you that the position of a representative at Washington is no bed of roses. There is not only to be attended to an immense correspondence, but there are to be read hundreds of voluminous bills, and a vast amount of other work presents itself and must be done in order that a member may vote understandingly upon all the many questions that arise. The sweetest and most grateful reward that I can receive for all the labors I have performed is that of your kind welcome, and approving cheers, by which I take it that you are pleased with what I have been able to do. As I before remarked, I have been betrayed into saying more than I had at first intended, therefore I will only add that I shall be pleased to have you come within that I may shake hands with you and do something by which to recompense you for standing in the rain as long as you have done.

CURIOUS FREAK.

REAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE LAST JANUARY.

In the month of January last there disappeared very mysteriously from Germantown, Penn., a young lady who had been on a visit from Boston, of which city her parents are wealthy and respected citizens. Last Winter she became delicate in health, and her parents believing a change of air and scene would benefit her, she was sent on a visit to relatives in Germantown. In January last she suddenly disappeared without leaving behind her any information as to her intention. After making all the inquiry possible, her relatives telegraphed to the girl's father, in Boston, intelligence of the strange disappearance, expecting that, perhaps, she had, in some whim, gone home. Such was not the case, however, as the girl's family knew nothing of her whereabouts, and were distressed over the announcement. Detective aid was obtained, and for a time vigorous search was made, but without success. Some time ago a comely, modest-looking girl of about nineteen or twenty years of age made application at the station-house in Norristown for permission to lodge there over night. She was rather plainly clad, but her clothing was arranged with scrupulous neatness, and her whole *personnel* gave indications that she was a person of refinement. The officers of the station-house, loath that such a girl should be forced into company with the loose characters who frequently lodge at the station-house, took her over to the Montgomery House, and made provision for her accommodation there for the night, expecting that she would depart on the next morning. Instead of this, however, she remained there for several days. While she politely declined to answer questions relative to her family or circumstances, she stated, in reply to the interrogation of the officers, that she was without any funds, and would be willing to accept any honest employment, and one of the officers accordingly obtained for her a situation as child's nurse in the family of a prominent citizen of Norristown. After remaining in this gentleman's family a short time she was attacked with rheumatism, which became so acute as to threaten her life. Fearing she was about to die, she gave the address of her father to her employer, who telegraphed to Boston, and received in return an answer from the young lady's father, stating that he would come to Norristown as soon as possible. In two days the father came, and was conducted to the room in which his daughter lay, and was overjoyed at once more beholding her. Had the physician who was attending her permitted it he would have had her immediately taken home, but the doctor assured him that such an attempt might prove fatal. The young lady is, therefore, now lying at the house of the gentleman in Norristown, and is slowly recovering. As soon as she can endure the fatigue of the journey her father will remove her to her home in Boston.

A CHINESE WEDDING.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following account of the marriage in that city, Aug. 22, of Loi Mong, a reputable Mongolian, to Miss Chung Fa, a noted moon-eyed belle: "The interest on the occasion did not centre, as one might suppose, among their countrymen and near relatives, but extended to a host of well-known citizens who have within the past few years been intimately associated with the principals. The bride and groom are both shining representatives of the heathen who flock to our shores and were early engaged by humane citizens to assist in converting the Chinese element to Christianity. Loi Mong received a liberal education before leaving his parental roof, and after listening patiently to the harrowing tales of wickedness related by the committee who waited upon him soon after his arrival in this city, he readily became impressed with the belief of the total depravity of his race, and at once set out as a missionary. He entered upon his duties with eagerness and determination, and, as his field was large, found no difficulty in securing attentive listeners. For a while the heathen frowned upon the ambitious youth, heaped insult after insult upon him, and finally expelled him from their society. This action only increased the ardor of Loi Mong, and after a long and bitter struggle he partially overcame their intense hatred, and induced several of their number to forsake their religion and embrace Christian doctrines. All this time he gained much notoriety among the churches maintaining Chinese classes, and his services soon became in general demand. While thus ministering, Miss Chung Fa was referred to him for religious solace, and it was while explaining the doctrines laid down in the Old Testament that the affection which has now ripened into marriage was rooted. The courtship of this couple was strictly in accordance with modern usages. Loi Mong having lost no opportunity of observing the rules of etiquette employed by the lovers who regularly attended the schools over which he presided. For several weeks past active preparations have been in progress for the event which promised to make two hearts beat as one, and milliner, dressmaker, and florist have alike been pushed to their utmost to make the occasion pass off with becoming éclat. The marriage ceremony was held at the Chinese Mission Home, on the corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets, in the presence of a large number of friends, Rev. Dr. Loomis and Rev. Ira M. Condit officiating, the former in English and the latter in Chinese. The bride was attired in an elegant white gros-grain, skirt en train, pannier looped up with sprays of orange blossoms and small white satin bows. The corsage was worn high, and with a white illusion ruche. The hair was worn high, and was surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms. A handsome white point-lace veil was attached to the orange blossoms, and fell in graceful folds over the bride's brown shoulders. The bridal ornaments consisted of pearls and gold. The bridegroom appeared in a stylish black broadcloth suit, including the usual swallow-tail coat. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party repaired to the residence of the newly-married couple, and assisted in the wedding feast. The honeymoon will be spent in the interior. It is stated that this is the first time in this city that a Christian Chinaman and a Christian Chinawoman have been married in a Christian manner."

REMARKABLE SWINDLING CAREER.

The *Waterford Standard* of Aug. 30 records the arrival by the Milford steam-ship of a steerage passenger named Kingsbury, whose career, it says, has been a most eventful one. He is a native of Limerick, and emigrated in 1857. He got employment in New-York in a shipbroker's office, and succeeded in robbing his employers, Messrs. Brucksit & Zankitt, of $25,000. He was ultimately arrested, and underwent two years' imprisonment. He afterward joined the Southern army, and attained the rank of Colonel. After the termination of the struggle in America he took up his abode in California, where he succeeded in marrying a wealthy planter's daughter. He speedily squandered her fortune and deserted her, proceeding to New-York, and from thence to Toronto, where he seems to have got into business, and again swindled a firm (Wilkins & Hammerton) of $14,000. He then succeeded in reaching London, when he was found guilty of forgery under mitigating circumstances, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. On his release, about six months ago, he again got into business, representing a large concern in Dublin, which he swindled out of £4,000 under circumstances which will shortly be detailed at his prosecution. He then made his escape to Liverpool, where he has lived with impunity for the past two months. He, however, seems to have heard that the Scotland Yard force were on his track, because he had the audacity to return to London, and there he seems to have escaped detection until he started for Milford, en route for Waterford. His absence from London seems to have been felt, and the telegraph was set in motion, for when the train reached Carrick-on-Suir he was politely requested to step out, which he did without any resistance. The result was telegraphed to the Dublin firm whom he had swindled. He was to be forwarded to London. He was accompanied by a female friend, who left the carriage with him, seemingly overcome with grief.

THE DESTITUTE IN KANSAS.

Gov. Osborn's proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature of Kansas, reads thus:

Whereas, The western and newly-settled portion of the State has been invaded by an army of grasshoppers, which have in some sections destroyed the growing crops on which the people relied for subsistence, thus rendering destitute very many of our citizens, and threatening great suffering among the people in the localities so affected unless speedily relieved. And whereas, the State has no power to afford the necessary relief in the absence of legislation providing therefor. Now, therefore, know ye, that I, Thomas A. Osborne, Governor of the State of Kansas, regarding as the first duty of the State a fostering care and protection for all her citizens, and believing the present to be an extraordinary occasion, as contemplated in the Constitution, do hereby, in virtue of the power vested in me, convene the Legislature. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble in their respective chambers at Topeka, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1874, then and there to consider and determine such measures as will best accomplish the object for which they are hereby convened.

The reports from the frontier counties of the State regarding the extent of the destitution are conflicting. It is asserted by some that actual suffering will follow if immediate measures of relief are not taken, while it is claimed by others, and among them the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who has been endeavoring to collect accurate information from all parts of the State, that the distress is only in anticipation, and can be averted without State legislation.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

It is proposed to organize a State Deaf Mute College in New-Jersey.

The sum of $3,919,086 is the amount it costs New-York City for the support of public education.

The dedication of the new high school building, Springfield, Mass., will take place next week. It cost $150,000.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has recently sent his draft for $1,000 to Frederick Douglass and John Mercer Langston, in aid of Howard University.

The total valuation of public school property in Orange, N. J., is $190,000, and the amount issued for the support of the schools is about $12,000.

It has been decided by a County Court Judge that the North-western University, Illinois, is not exempt from taxation, being an institution used for profit.

The corner-stone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Academy, corner Washington and Bleecker streets, Newark, will be laid on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 13.

The West Virginia University, Morgantown, has $500,000 of endowments, and receives yearly from $15,000 to $20,000 from the State. Dr. Martin is at the head of it.

G. C. Chandler, the recently appointed Principal of the High School at Chicopee Falls, has declined the position to accept a tutorship in Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1868.

The value of public school property in Passaic County, N. J., is fixed at $301,595, and of private and sectarian school property, $100,000. The annual cost of maintaining the former is $134,761, and the latter, $100,000.

At the examination of teachers for first grade State certificates, held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the State Normal School, Baltimore, the successful candidates were James E. Greene and Ira S. Fallin.

Mr. Edwin P. Sampson, A. B., a graduate of Bates College, and formerly principal of the high school at West Waterville, has been engaged as principal of the high school at Castine, Maine, at an increase of salary.

Mr. Le Roy C. Cooley, formerly of the State Normal School at Albany, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Philosophy, at Vassar College, in place of Prof. Farrar, who resigned some time since.

Dr. S. H. Carpenter, recently elected President of the Kansas University, while he was spending a vacation in New-York, has just returned from a visit to the institution, and has declined to accept the position offered.

The Howard University, Washington, with Prof. John M. Langston at its head, will open to the public its theological, law, normal, collegiate, and preparatory departments on the 16th of September, and its medical department on the 1st of October next.

The experiment of teaching sewing in the Boston public schools generally is to be tried. Since last October sewing has been taught to 1,200 girls in the Winthrop School, and with great success. Each class receives separate instruction suited to its advancement.

Mrs. Harriet A. Tenny, State Librarian, Michigan, has just received a fine lot of geological specimens collected by Wilbur Armstrong, a lad twelve years of age, in the township of Ashland. There are ninety-six in all, and ninety out of the number are petrifications.

The Fall Term of the Union School at Montpelier, Vt., commences on Monday, Sept. 7, and continues fourteen weeks. Mr. Miller, the new Principal, is a graduate from Amherst College, in the class of 1870. He was for two years Principal of the High School at South Hadley, Mass.

The new Second School District Building, Cincinnati, was opened Aug. 27. The cost has been about $57,000, the contract price being $56,600. On this amount $40,135 has already been paid in cash, and $3,820 retained in the hands of the board by subcontractors under Mr. Hill to meet their liens.

The Trustees of Center College, Danville, Ky., offer to receive forty young men as students, free. The annual expenses of a student whose tuition is free cannot reach a larger sum than $125, which amount will be principally expended for board. No student under fifteen years of age will be admitted.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate erection of a new building for the Girls' Normal School, in Philadelphia. The site selected for the purpose is a lot at the corner of Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets. The building is to have a capacity for 1,200 pupils, together with every convenience that can be placed in such an edifice.

The Newark Methodist Conference Centenary Collegiate Institute, just completed at Hackettstown, N. J., will be dedicated with appropriate services on Wednesday, Sept. 9. Bishop Janes will preach the dedication sermon. Gov. Parker, Chancellor Runyon, Judge Depue, Dr. J. F. Hurst, Dr. Sims, Rev. Dr. Whitney, Rev. J. R. Bryan, Rev. J. M. Tuttle, and others will deliver addresses.

Superintendent Parrish, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: Whole population, 55,667; total number persons of school age, (4-16,) 12,263; whole number belonging to the schools during the year, 8,887; average daily attendance, 6,850; number school-rooms, 155; teachers, male, 14; female, 175; salaries of teachers, $113,865 53; total expenditures for educational purposes during past year, $248,219,910.

The suggestion that a Cleveland (Ohio) University be established, and that, as a decisive step in that direction, Western Reserve College be removed from Hudson to the City, has attracted considerable attention outside of the city, and the comment, it is said, has been uniformly favorable. The sum of $500,000 is required for the establishment and endowments of the institution.

The Nebraska State Normal School, located at Peru, Nemaha County, was founded in 1867, and has had a prosperous growth. There are two buildings—a three-story brick dormitory and boarding hall for young ladies, and a school building, which is ninety feet in length by sixty-three feet in breadth, and is three stories high above the basement. The new State Normal School had, during the present year, 357 students.

It is stated that another effort will be made to elect Miss Elizabeth A. Peabody and Miss Abbie W. May members of the School Committee. A convention of the committee and the Board of Aldermen will be held on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., for the purpose of filling several vacant seats, among which are those from Wards Six and Fourteen, to which these ladies were respectively elected, and which the committee declared vacant.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who visited one of the towns of Upper Vermont, says: "*Six* young misses comprised the full number present—not a boy in the room. The teacher informed me that her *full number* for the Summer session was *seven* scholars. *Seven* scholars—and yet the town furnishes building, teacher, and all the necessary school furniture, the same as though the number were seventy, instead of seven."

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says: "Preliminary arrangements are being made with a view to the establishment of the 'Miller Manual Labor School' at the earliest possible period. The Trustees, Judge Cochran and Profs. Venable and Smith, of the university, are absent in the interests of the proposed institutions, visiting and investigating the buildings and management of institutions of a similar character in the North and West, and we may hope soon to see the school in successful operation. It will probably be located near Batesville, at which place we learn that the price of property has greatly advanced."

A return for the year 1873, prepared by the Education Department, shows that in England and Wales the average income of certificated masters of elementary schools aided by the Parliamentary grant was £103 11s.—the average being taken on the income of 7,629 such masters; 3,920 (more than half,) were provided with a house or lived rent-free. The income of certificated mistresses averaged £62 10s.—the average being taken on 5,035, and 2,022 were provided with a house or were rent-free. The average income of certificated infants' mistresses was £60 9s.—the average being taken on 2,670, and 743 were provided with a house or rent free.

The removal of buildings for the erection of the new Peabody Museum at Yale is ended, and the work of laying the foundations of the new edifice begun. Only one wing will be erected at present, but this will be an imposing building of itself. The height of the walls will be about seventy feet. The museum, when the entire work is completed, will include a main building with two wings, and extend the length of the block on High street, from Elm to Library street. The college now owns all the front on High street between Elm and Library, having purchased the Mrs. Edward property. The work of erecting the structure will take at least a year.

Boston University welcomes to all its advantages young women and young men on precisely the same conditions. It welcomes woman not merely to the bench of the pupil, but also to the chair of the professor. It is the first institution in the commonwealth of Massachusetts to admit the two sexes to common advantages in classical collegiate studies; the first in the world to open the entire circle of post graduate professional schools to men and women alike. The total number of students in the various departments of the university is 501. In the catalogue of law students there is the name of one woman, and in that of medical students (Homeopathic) the names of thirty women, besides some names in all the lists which do not betray the sex.

The Trustees of the University of Chicago have

Resolved, That the Trustees of the University of Chicago, assisted by the citizens of Chicago and the North-west, will endeavor within the next two years to raise a fund of not less than $50,000, to be known as the National Centennial Educational Fund of Chicago, on the following plan:

1. The object of this fund shall be to render tuition in the University of Chicago free to all deserving young men and women who are without means to pay the expense thereof, without respect to class, sect, or religious opinions.

2. All contributions to this fund shall, as fast as collected, be paid over to a special board of trustees, to be named hereafter, and shall by them be permanently invested in United States or other reliable securities, bearing not less than 7 per cent. interest; the interest of the fund only to be used, the principal being forever kept sacred for the purpose named.

The following statistics of the Philadelphia public schools at the close of last year are given: The number of pupils attending the day schools was 86,635; in the night schools, 14,114; total, 100,749. The number of day schools was 401; number of night schools, 38; total number of schools, 439. Gross value of school property, $4,493,520. The schools are of the following grades: Central High School, 1; Normal School for Girls, 1; grammar schools, 60; consolidated schools, 28; secondary schools, 114; primary schools, 197; night schools, 38. The number of teachers employed was 1,835, of whom 1,663 were day-school teachers, and 172 were night-school teachers. The total cost of maintaining the public schools was $1,429,693. The Central High School has 570 pupils; the Girls' Normal School, 537.

It appears that sinecures are not exclusively enjoyed by New-York City employes. At a recent meeting of the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Education, the *Herald* says: "The matter of the Industrial School was brought up by Mr. Stow, in the shape of a pair of resolutions. One of these calls upon Mr. Waterton, the Superintendent, to rise and explain in regard to a certain name borne upon the rolls as a teacher at the Farm School, and paid by the Board of Education at the rate of $50 per month, while it is claimed—Mr. Stow said he had investigated the matter—that the man had not been so employed for two years past. This resolution was referred to a proper committee. The other was adopted, ordering that hereafter no teachers be paid by the board for the Industrial School unless they have certificates from the Board of Examiners, and are regularly appointed by the Committee on Teachers."

Throughout England the average attendance in aided schools (day and night,) has risen from 1,033,675 in 1868 to 1,528,453 in 1873, three-fourths of this increase having taken place since 1870. Altogether there were last year 2,218,598 children attending school more or less regularly, of whom, however, only a small proportion qualified for examination by fulfilling the prescribed number of attendances. Not more than 752,268 children above seven years of age who had completed their attendances were actually present for examination by the Government Inspectors. There are 364,000 children who ought, according to their age, to be examined in the three higher standards—the fourth, fifth, and sixth—but only 197,884 presented themselves for examination, and of these only 73,256 were able to pass the ordeal without failing in any subject. Many of the children acquire a purely mechanical aptitude for repeating lessons by heart without understanding them. An Inspector found a class who could read with admirable fluency from a book which was opened at the wrong place.

Earlham College, Indiana, established by the Society of Friends, is controlled by a board of twelve managers, one-half of whom are women. Although this institution still continues to be a boarding school, and includes a preparatory department, it has been invested with full college dignity and powers since 1857 or 1858, and up to this time has graduated about seventy students—a class of thirteen in 1873. The total number of students at the close of the year ending July 1 was 233, about seventy-five of whom were in the college department. The officers of the institution consist of the President, Rev. Joseph Moore, and eight Professors and teachers. Two of the latter are ladies in the preparatory department. Prof. William A. Moore, M. S., is the instructor in mathematics, and Calvin W. Pearson, Ph. D., in modern languages and history. Alpheus McTaggart, A. B., is Professor of Greek and Latin; D. W. Dennis, A. B., is Proctor and instructor in chemistry; Eli Jay, A. M., is instructor in English literature; Miss Anna Valentine, A. B., is Principal of the Preparatory Department, with Deborah A. Steene, B. S., as assistant.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing of education in Japan, says: "Japan is divided into seven educational circuits, in each of which is a high school, and each circuit is subdivided into thirty-two middle-school districts; the latter being again sectioned into primary school districts, according to the discretion of the local authorities, to whom also is delegated the power of appointing school inspectors. These inspectors and school claims are paid out of local funds; the right, however, of appropriating Government funds for that purpose is conceded, and resorted to in cases of necessity. All subjects, of whatever rank, who send their children to school, are required to report the fact to the local inspector; and parents of children over six years of age are obliged to send them to school, or give some satisfactory reason for not doing so. Mr. Tanaka, the Vice Minister of Public Instruction, in his report, furnishes some important statistical information. He says that there are now in Japan 1,779 private and 3,630 public schools—making in all, exclusive of the high schools, 5,429 institutions of instruction. The same authority tells us that these institutions educate some 456,000 pupils; and he estimates that at least 30,000 more are being otherwise instructed; and, taking the population of the country at 33,000,0000, this estimate will show that one in sixty-eight of the people are obtaining an education—a per centage which one would not look for in benighted Japan."

In the report of the Western Advisory Committee of the National Baptist Educational Commission, on the question of locating a denominational college or university in Iowa, some statistics of interest are given. The committee found institutions of learning established and in operation at Burlington, Pella, and Des Moines, each with more or less claim to represent the denomination in the State in at least an incipient college organization, and each with evidence of denominational action, earlier or later, more or less distinctly recognizing this claim. Of these three institutions, that at Burlington stands first in point of age, having been founded in 1852. Pella dates from the year following, 1853. The school at Des Moines was opened in 1866. Each institution was found in possession of real estate property, and endowment funds or subscription as follows: At Burlington the building and grounds, valued at $37,000; city lots, six in number, valued at $9,000; land in Missouri, $1,000; fund drawing interest, $13,000; total, $60,000. At Pella, building and grounds, $40,000; endowment subscription, unconditional, $10,500; scholarships, $8,186; other assets over all liabilities, $1,680; total, $60,266. Toward the endowment of $50,000 now being raised, there is also a subscription amounting to $30,852, conditioned upon the whole sum of $50,000 being secured. At Des Moines building and grounds, $50,000; endowment subscription, $20,000; verbal pledge of a citizen of Des Moines, regarded as reliable, $10,000; total, $70,000. Upon the property there is a debt of $9,000, toward the payment of which $6,000 have been subscribed, leaving a balance of $3,000. At Burlington and Pella the property is unencumbered. The attendance of students the last year was, at Burlington, 65; at Pella, 204; at Des Moines, 160. As respects average age of students, Des Moines and Pella would seem to have the advantage of Burlington; while Pella alone has had an organized college course—graduating two at its last Commencement. In conclusion the Committee say: "The result of our inquiry and consultation is, that for the college or university that shall be their great work in education, the Baptists in Iowa should be advised to select their location at Des Moines."

Prof. James Orton, of Vassar, in reply to Dr. Hitchcock on the question of the relative immunity from sickness of the students of Amherst and Vassar Colleges, says: "I am indebted to my friend, Dr. Hitchcock, for an opportunity to correct an error in my Detroit paper, and to add some important facts. I stated that 'during the past year eleven per cent of the under-graduates in Vassar have been kept from college duties more than ten days on account of illness, while at Amherst, where the physical education of the young men is more carefully attended to than at any other college, the percentage was twenty-one.' Figures never lie when they are correct. In this case eleven should read fourteen, or, more precisely, 14.598. This is the per centage of 192 students; forty-seven failed to report. Dr. Hitchcock however, says that the per cent. at Amherst was only 11.842—a happy result, which I rejoice over, and which one might expect from what nature and the Professor have done for that noble institution. But my statement was based upon the official 'Amherst College Statistics in Department of Physical Education for 1873–4,' which begins thus: 'Sixty-five students have been on the sick list the past year, or a little more than twenty-one per cent. of college have been kept from their duties more than ten days on account of illness or accident.' I must ask the Doctor to reconcile these two 'facts.' His query how Vassar would compare with Amherst students in the matter of two days' sicknesses through the year is a very interesting one, and I respond forthwith:

	Senior.	Junior.	Sophomore.	Freshman.
Number in each class reporting	40	37	43	72
Absent not one day on account of illness	21	13	21	30
Absent one day only on account of illness	2	6	3	6
Absent two days only on account of illness	0	4	4	4
Absent three days only on account of illness	3	4	2	2

From this it appears that only 6.25 per cent. were absent for two days on account of sickness, while at Amherst, if I correctly understand a private communication from Dr. Hitchcock, the percentage was 21. Is it possible that the young men are more subject to a periodicity, (a great word nowadays,) a periodicity of little complaints than the young women?"

PROHIBITION CONGRESSMAN.

H. A. Thompson, President of Otterbein University, Ohio, has accepted a nomination as a prohibition candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District of Ohio. He promises, if elected, to do the very best he can for the interests of the district and of the State. As to license, he says: "With almost everything against us, and with but little in our favor, save our earnest effort, the justice of our cause, and the help of Him who ruleth among the armies of the earth, by a majority almost as large as that given twenty years ago, the citizens of this commonwealth have said in no unmistakable terms, 'We will not license crime.' With this public sentiment in the State in favor of temperance, with a majority of only sixty in this district in favor of license, with a general uprising in many other portions of our land, showing that the intelligent people of the country are being awakened to the magnitude of the interests involved, we have every reason to go hopefully forward, relying upon Him who holds the destinies of nations in His hands, to give us in His own good time, a glorious victory for humanity."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

The loss of two propellers of somewhat similar names, at nearly the same date, is made the occasion, by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of recalling to mind several losses which have occurred in past years, where a strange fatality is noticed. The destruction of the steamer Washington on Long Point, in 1833, it says, was followed by the loss of a vessel of the same name on the lakes, a canal boat on the Erie Canal, and also a steamer of the same name on the Ohio River, and all occurring within a few hours of each other. The steamer Washington No. 2, which was burned on Lake Erie in 1838, was followed as the record shows by the loss of a sloop on the North River, of the same name, a canal boat near Portsmouth, on the Ohio Canal, and a brig in the Gulf of Mexico. The burning of the steamer Erie on Lake Erie, in 1841, was followed by the loss of the brig Erie, the capsizing of a vessel of the same name, and damage sustained by another steamer of like name by collision. Coming down to a more recent date, the steamer Seabird was burned on Lake Michigan, in 1868, during the same twenty-four hours the scow Seabird sunk with coal at Kelley's Island, and the schooner Seabird went ashore on Lake Erie.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Sept. 4, Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold the two two-story frame houses and plot of land, 41.10 by 62.3, and 39.8 by 59.4, on the east side of Tenth avenue, 33.7 feet north of Thirty-second street, to David Simpson, for $7,000. Also, by similar order, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue, to Richard N. Nichols, plaintiff in the legal action, for $5,500 over a judgment of foreclosure and sale, amounting, with interest, to $17,600; total, $23,100.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, the plot of land, 50 by 100, on the north-west corner of Washington avenue and Findlay street, Twenty-third Ward, to Neidlinger, Smith & Co., for $1,800; also, the house and plot of land, 100 by 100, on the west side of Washington avenue, 50 feet north of Findlay street, to the same buyers for $6,400.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. sold, by order of assignee of the Columbia Paper Company, bankrupt, 114 acres of land, with the buildings, machinery, and other appurtenances, situate in Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., to R. Brasner, for $13,500. Also, sold the patent right for the Woodbridge process of making paper from wood-pulp, to F. J. Prentice, for $25.

The forthcoming sale of twenty-four lots of land, situate on Grand street, between Eldert's lane and Drew avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, noted to be held by Hugh N. Camp, on the premises on Thursday last, was adjourned to September 17.

PRIVATE SALES.

John S. Pierce, No. 106 Broadway, reports having recently sold nine lots on the north side of Fifty-second street, 275 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and nine gores in rear on the south side of Strykers lane, for $60,000, with a builder's lien of $60,000. Nine first-class five-story double brick tenement houses are now in course of erection on the Fifty-second street lots.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Timothy J. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 25 by 116.3, with triangular gore adjoining on rear, on the south side of Eighty-first street, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 147.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20x102.2, on n. s. of 79th st., 185 ft. e. of 4th av.	$23,100
2 two-story frame houses and plot of land, 41.10 x62.3x39.8x59.4, on e. s. of 10th av., 33.7 ft. n. of 32d st.	7,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 plot of land, 50x100, on n. w. corner of Washington av. and Findlay st., 23d Ward	$1,800
1 plot of land, 100x100, and house, on w. s. of Washington av., 50 ft. n. of Findlay st., adjoining the above	6,400

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

The buildings, machinery, &c., and 114 acres of land, known as the property of the Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, at Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y.	$13,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

Attorney st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x100	$25,000
Elten st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Morris av., 25x100; Melrose	3,000
Mott st., No. 74, e. s., 100.7 ft. s. of Canal st., 25x94	32,000
Prospect place, e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x58	16,000
Same property	16,000
9th st., n. s., 158 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x96	23,500
18th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92	10,700
35th st., n. s., 512.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9	9,500
44th st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.4	14,500
50th st., n. s., 39 ft. w. of 10th av., 136x17	2,450
53d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5	6,300
55th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5	34,803
134th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x99.11	4,000
Avenue C, n. w. corner 11th st. 26x83, ½ part	4,000
Fordham av., w. s., 218.4 ft. s. of Fitch st., 108.1 x113, West Farms	7,000
9th av., No. 802, e. s., 24 ft. n. of 53d st., 24.4x75; 55th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.5	39,600

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

1st av., e. s., 25.10 ft. s. of 16th st., 25.10x65	$6,150

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1,409, 4 years, ranging per year from $1,000 to [illegible]

William st., No. 258, 9½ years, per year [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE—NO. 144 WEST 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be bought at a much lower figure than it has been estimated to be worth; it is 21x50 feet, and has a two-story back building, and in perfect repair.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—48TH ST., NO. 126 West.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; newly furnished and put in complete order this year for owner's use; location unexceptionable. For permits apply to owner, JOHN S. BUSSING, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall st.

FOR SALE—ON 61ST ST., JUST EAST OF MADISON av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, about 19x55x100.5; neighborhood first class; price $36,000. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop dwellings; all hard wood; on West 62d st., between 5th av. and Boulevard. See bills on premises; $25,000; two others, $20,000 each.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone-front house No. 17 West 21st st., near 5th av. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st.—Plot 50x100 feet; to lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour and thirty minutes from Wall st.; unequaled in beauty of situation and healthfulness by any place on the river; containing twenty acres under high cultivation, with all the desirable points for a country residence in Winter and Summer. For particulars apply to JAMES A. ANDERSON, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND CITY.—Two houses, twelve rooms each; ground 50x200; one cottage, ten rooms; ground 100x100; choice location; terms most reasonable. For description and particulars, apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine st., New-York,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1874, at 2 P. M., on the premises, the attractive residence of Julius Molter, Esq., at East Orange, N. J.; also, several choice building plots. This property is handsomely located within four minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths mile from Brick Church Station, on Marcy av. and Prospect st., which is lined with fine improvements, is macadamized, and lighted with gas.

The residence is in every way well appointed and desirable, in first-rate condition, and contains some fifteen rooms, with the usual improvements. The grounds are very handsomely improved. House will be open to be seen after Sept. 3.

The plots are also improved, with fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, and upon some of them are valuable buildings.

Special train will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1 P. M.

For railroad passes and maps apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE—WILL sell at auction, by order of the Surrogate, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 46 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., subject to $10,000 mortgage.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST. ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—PARIS FLATS IN 5TH AV.; STYLE confessed to surpass in comfort, spaciousness, and elegance of anything of the kind in the City; ten large, light rooms, steam heated, hot water supplied, mirrors, in fact, every latest convenience; within one block of Central Park. Rent or not, see them, 61st st., near Broadway, or F. CRAWFORD, No. 953 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to
J. B. BREED,
No. 479 Broadway.

FLATS TO RENT—No. 144 EAST 14TH ST.—Modern; in complete order; third floor; possession immediately; dumb waiter; has every convenience for a small family without children. Apply to the janitor.

TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—BY THE YEAR OR season, a double brick house in perfect order, furnished or otherwise, with large grounds; a very desirable residence; location and neighborhood equal to any in the City; terms moderate. The place is also offered for sale. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A first-class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 20x50x100, in West 48th st., near 6th av.; house and furniture in perfect order.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR AND BASEMENT floor to let; range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, separate gas meter, &c.; house newly painted; in perfect order; rent low. Inquire at No. 444 West 44th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located, four-story high-stoop house in good order; full sized house and lot. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED DWELLings on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, A COTTAGE ON Broadway, near Inwood Station, with gas and Croton water. Apply at the office of CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETELY furnished house No. 136 West 46th st.; new and in perfect order; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Respectable location. No. 327 East 15th st., (Stuyvesant square;) reference required.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine
Are the most potent Remedial Agents.
They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.
SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.
And retail of all chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLAUBER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Un...s3. 77¾	100 North-west'n Pf.c 56
5100 do......... 77⅞	100 do.......... 56
100 do.......c. 77⅞	400 St. Paul.......... 34¼
300 do.......b3. 78	1500 Union Pacific.... 30
500 do.......... 77⅞	1000 do.......... 30⅛
200 Rock Island...s3.100⅝	500 do......s3. 30
100 do..........100½	1200 do.......... 30⅛
100 do..........100⅝	800 do......s3. 30⅛
100 do......s10.100⅝	700 do.......... 30
200 do..........100⅝	1300 do......s3. 29⅞
100 Pac. Mail.......... 47½	500 do.......... 29⅞
300 do.......... 47⅝	500 Tol. & Wab....... 32
200 do......s3. 47⅝	1000 do.......... 32⅛
500 do.......... 47½	1000 do.......... 32¼
200 do......b3. 47½	200 do.......... 32⅜
200 do......s3. 47⅝	700 do.......... 32½
200 At. & Pac....... 11	500 do.......... 32⅜
100 do.......... 10¾	2000 do.......... 32¼
100 do.......... 10⅞	800 do.......... 32⅜
200 do.......... 11	100 do......s3. 32⅜
600 Erie R'way.....b3. 33¾	400 do.......... 32½
500 do.......... 33¾	100 do......s3. 32⅜
200 do.......... 33⅝	1400 do.......... 32¼
200 do......s3. 33¾	300 do.......... 32⅛
700 do.......... 33⅝	600 do.......c. 32¼
100 do.......... 33⅞	300 Ohio & Miss....... 24
200 do.......... 34	100 do......b3. 24
100 do.......c. 34	100 do......s3. 23¾
100 Lake Shore....s3. 73¼	100 do.......... 23⅞
500 do.......... 73¼	400 C., C. & I. C....... 8½
100 do.......... 73⅜	600 do.......... 8¼
1300 do.......... 73½	100 do.......... 8⅜
500 do......s3. 73½	100 do.......... 8½
200 do.......... 73⅜	300 do.......... 8⅜
700 North-western... 37⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 23⅛
100 do......s3. 37½	200 do.......... 23
100 do......b3. 37⅜	100 do.......... 23½
200 do.......... 37¼	300 N. Y. C. & H.......102⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........114⅞	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........117⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64...b. c.114¾	2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........111⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..........115⅝	30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....b. c.112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Va. 6s, C..b. c. 52	9 C., C. & I. C....... 64½
1,000 Mich. 6s, '79..102	100 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 37¼
10,000 Alb. & Sus.1st b3..........103	100 do......s3. 37⅛
	100 do.......... 37⅛
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st	200 do.......... 37¼
b. c......s3. 24	100 do.......... 37⅜
2,000 Chi. & N. W.	200 do.......... 37½
con. c. g. bs. 77½	100 C. & N.W.Pf.b.c.c. 55¾
1,000 Clev.& T. S. F.102	100 do.......... 55¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,	100 D., L. & W.b.c.b3.108¼
'83.......... 95¼	300 do.......... 108¼
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.100⅝
'87.......... 93	200 do.......... 100¼
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s..112	300 do......s3.100¼
1,000 Union P. 1st... 84½	200 do......b3.100½
5,500 Clev. & P.3d..100½	200 do.......... 100½
3,000 Ches. & O. 1st	600 do.......... 100⅝
coup. on..... 49	100 do......s3.100½
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 99¼	200 Chi.M. & St.P.b.c. 34
1,000 Chi.,B.& Q. 8s.111	100 do.......c. 33⅞
200 Merchants' B'k...120	100 do......s10. 33⅞
100 Quick. Min..b. c. 31	200 do......s3. 33⅞
100 do.......... 31⅛	300 do......b3. 34
100 do.......... 31¼	500 do.......... 34
100 do......s3. 31¼	200 do.......... 34⅛
100 Quick. Pf.....b.c. 36	300 C., M. & St. P. Pf.
5 Del. & Hud.......114⅝	b. c.......... 53
100 Atl. & P. Tel.b. c. 16¾	200 St. L., I. M. & So.,
500 Western Un.b. c. 77¾	b. c.......... 15
300 do.......... 77⅝	400 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 32¼
100 do......s3. 77⅝	600 do......s3. 32⅛
200 do......b3. 77¾	500 do.......... 32⅛
200 do.......... 77⅞	400 do.......... 32¼
1500 do.......... 77¾	300 do.......... 32⅜
100 do......s3. 77¾	2400 do.......c. 32½
400 do.......... 77⅞	600 do.......... 32½
200 do......b3. 78	1700 do......s3. 32⅜
200 do......s3. 77⅞	400 do......s3. 32½
300 do.......... 77⅞	500 do......s3. 32⅝
500 Pacific Mail...b.c. 47⅝	400 do......s3. 32½
200 do.......c. 47⅝	600 do.......... 32⅝
300 do......b3. 47½	100 do.......c. 32¾
100 do.......... 47½	300 do......b3. 32¾
300 do......b3. 47⅝	800 do.......... 32⅝
200 do.......... 47⅝	200 do.......... 32⅞
10 Adams Express..107	200 do......s60. 32¼
45 U. S. Express.... 67½	200 do.......c. 32⅞
100 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.s3.102⅜	200 do......s60. 32⅞
300 do......b3.102½	600 do.......... 32⅞
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 34	200 do.......... 32¾
100 do......b3. 34	300 do......s3. 32⅝
50 do.......... 33½	20 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 96¾
100 do.......... 33⅞	100 Han. & St. Jos... 23¼
150 do.......... 33¾	300 do.......b. c. 23
100 do......s3. 33⅝	50 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 39
8 Mich. Cen....b.c. 73¼	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c 23⅞
100 Harlem.......... 125	300 do......s15. 23¾
200 do......b. c.125⅛	300 do.......... 23⅞
1300 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3 73¼	100 do.......c. 24
300 do.......... 73⅜	200 do......b3. 24
300 do......s3. 73⅜	100 do.......... 24
1500 do.......... 73½	200 do.......... 24¼
300 do......b3. 73½	300 do......s10. 24¼
200 do......s60. 72⅞	200 do.......... 24
100 do......s3. 73½	100 do.......... 24¼
100 do.......c. 73½	300 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 8¾
300 do......b3. 73⅝	600 do.......... 9
300 Union Pacific.b.c. 29⅞	200 do.......... 9¼
300 do......s3. 30	200 do.......... 9⅛
700 do.......... 30⅛	200 A. & P. Pref...b. c. 10¾
300 do......b3. 30¼	100 do.......... 11
600 do.......... 30¼	100 do......b60. 11½
600 do......s3. 30⅛	200 do.......... 11¼
200 do.......... 30¼	100 do.......... 11¾
200 do......b3. 30⅛	100 do.......... 12
10 N. J. Cen.....b. c.105	200 do.......... 12½
100 B., H. & E...b. c. 1⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Consol. Coal. 47	100 Rock Island..s3.100½
200 West. Union..s3. 77¾	200 do.......... 100½
100 do.......... 77¾	100 do.......... 100⅜
100 Pacific Mail.. 47½	100 do......s3.100¼
500 N. Y. C. & Hud....102½	200 do.......... 100¼
400 Erie Railway...... 33¾	100 do.......... 100⅜
100 do.......... 33⅝	200 do.......... 100⅛
100 do......b3. 33⅝	100 do.......... 100⅛
200 do......s3. 33½	100 do......b3.100¼
100 Lake Shore....... 73⅜	200 North-western.... 37½
300 Union Pacific..... 30⅛	50 Han. & St. Jo..... 23½
100 do......b3. 30⅛	20 C., C. & I. C...... 9⅜
200 do.......... 30¼	200 do.......... 9
100 do......s3. 30⅛	100 do......s60. 8⅝
100 St. Paul.......... 34	200 do.......... 8⅞
100 Tol. & Wab....c. 32¾	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf..... 12½
400 do.......... 32⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 38¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........116⅜	$10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.......b. c.111¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, new,	1100 Harlem R...b. c.125¼
ex coup.b. c. 56½	5 C., C. C. & I...b.c. 65½
5,000 N.Y.C. 1st. R.105¼	100 Quicksilver....... 31¼
4,000 U. Pac. 1st... 84½	200 C. & N.W. Pf.b. c. 56
5,000 U. P. S. F.b. c. 66½	100 do.......... 55⅝
6,000 N.J.C.1st.n.bc.104⅜	200 N. J. Central..... 105⅛
15,000 Ches. & O. 1st,	100 do......b.c.c.105⅛
coup. on..b.c. 49	300 Chi. & R. I...b.c.100¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 90¼	100 do.......... 100⅛
8,000 W. U. Tel. Bds. 99½	100 do......b3.100⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. I.B. 98	100 do.......... 100⅜
50 State Bk. of N. Y.1[illegible]	300 do.......... 100⅛
200 C. Coal of Md.b.c. 47	100 do.......... 100⅛
500 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 77¾	1800 do.......... 100
200 do......b3. 77¾	1000 do.......... 99¾
100 do......b3. 77⅞	400 do.......... 99⅝
500 do.......... 77¾	200 do.......... 99¾
500 do......s3. 77⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 32⅝
1700 do.......... 77⅝	100 do.......... 32¾
700 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 47⅜	100 do......s60. 32⅛
500 do.......... 47¼	200 do......s3. 32⅝
100 N.Y.C.& H..b.c.s3.102⅜	100 do.......... 32¾
800 do.......... 102½	100 do......s60. 32¼
20 Erie Railway.b.c. 33⅝	100 do......s3. 32⅝
200 do.......... 33⅝	100 do......s3. 32½
1000 do.......... 33½	600 do.......... 32½
20 do......b3. 33½	100 do......s3. 32⅜
76 Erie R. Pf.....b. c. 50	500 do.......... 32⅜
800 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 73⅜	500 do.......... 32¼
1000 do......s3. 73¼	300 do.......... 32⅜
400 do......b3. 73¼	400 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 22¾
1400 do.......... 73⅛	14 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 38½
200 Union Pac.....b. c. 30⅛	500 Chi.M. & St.P.b.c. 34
300 do......b3. 30¼	600 do.......... 33¾
100 do......b10. 30⅛	100 do.......... 33⅝
800 do......s3. 30	100 do.......... 33¾
900 do.......... 30	50 N.Y., N.H. & H....130
100 C. & N.W..b. c.s3. 37¼	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24⅛
300 do.......... 37¼	200 do......s3. 24
500 do.......... 37	100 do.......... 24
200 do......s3. 36⅞	200 do.......... 23⅞
200 do.......... 36¾	100 do......b15. 24⅛
200 do.......... 36⅝	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 9
100 do.......... 36⅝	200 Atl. & P. Pf..b. c. 12
200 do.......... 36⅝	100 do.......... 11¾
100 do.......... 36¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 West. Union...b3. 77¾	100 Del., Lack. & W..108¼
300 do.......... 77¾	100 North-western Pf. 55⅜
100 do......b60. 77¾	100 do.......... 55½
1000 do......b3. 77¾	15 do.......... 55⅞
100 do.......... 77¾	50 Ohio & Miss....... 24
200 do.......... 77⅞	100 do.......... 24⅛
1200 do.......... 78	200 do......b3. 24½
300 do......b3 78	100 do.......... 24½
800 do......b3. 78⅛	100 do.......... 24⅝
400 do.......... 78⅛	200 C., C. & I. C...... 9
300 do......b3. 78¼	200 do.......... 9⅛
800 do.......... 78¼	600 do.......... 9¼
300 do.......... 78⅛	700 do.......... 9½
1200 do.......... 78¼	300 Rock Island....... 99⅞
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 16⅝	200 do.......... 100
200 Pacific Mail..b3. 47⅝	400 do.......... 99⅞
100 do.......... 47⅝	1000 do.......... 99¾
300 do.......... 47½	400 do.......... 99⅞
100 do......b30. 47⅝	400 do......b3.100
200 do.......... 47½	100 do......s3. 99⅞
200 do......b3. 47⅝	700 do.......... 99⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....102⅜	400 do.......... 100
14 do.......... 102½	400 do.......... 100⅛
25 N. Jer. Central...105	100 do.......... 100¼
100 Lake Shore....... 73⅜	1300 do.......... 100⅜
100 do......b3. 73⅜	100 do......s15.100⅜
300 do.......... 73⅜	700 Toledo & Wab..... 32½
100 do......b3. 73½	200 do.......... 32⅝
200 do......b3. 73⅝	100 do......s3. 32½
1600 do.......... 73⅝	200 do.......... 32⅞
500 do.......... 73½	500 do.......... 33
300 Union Pacific..... 30⅛	200 do......s60. 32¼
300 do......b3. 30¼	100 do......b3. 33⅛
800 do......s3. 30¼	700 do.......... 33⅛
300 do......b3. 30⅜	200 do.......... 33⅜
300 do.......... 30⅜	300 do.......... 33¾
400 do.......... 30½	100 do.......... 33⅝
100 Erie Railway...c. 33⅝	100 do.......... 33½
300 do.......... 33⅝	100 do......s3. 33¾
100 do......b3. 33¾	100 do.......... 33¼
100 North-western.... 36½	200 St. Paul.......... 33⅞
200 do.......... 36⅝	400 do.......... 33¾
400 do.......... 36¾	200 do......b3. 34
300 do.......... 36⅞	100 do......s3. 34⅛
300 do.......... 37⅛	100 do.......... 34⅛
100 do.......... 37¼	100 St. L. & Kansas C. 21½
100 do.......... 37⅜	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b3. 11⅞

FRIDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been in a measure quieter and duller to-day than at any other time during the week, and in the earlier hours of business there was a slight drooping tendency, which wore off later in the day, however, on receipt of favorable advices from various points. The most effective of these reports was one from London, confirmed in various quarters by public and private dispatches, announcing that the price of corn in England has advanced 1s. 6d. and wheat 1d., and that the whole range of breadstuffs is higher, with a firm market. This is an indication that the British crops are not as abundant as has been generally reported, and augurs a good export of American [illegible] this Fall. There is now very little [illegible] of trade will set in at [illegible] business at good prices. This information was received late in the afternoon just before the close of business, and its effect was not fully experienced, though it imparted strength and tone to speculation in the final dealings. At the Stock Exchange there was fair activity, and the course of the market gives evidence that the operators who got up such a strong selling pressure on Wednesday and Thursday are quietly buying stocks back again. The market was left in the hands of the "bears" for a time, and as soon as they ceased selling there was a fair recovery. There are strong movements on foot in Western Union and Union Pacific, both of these stocks being largely absorbed just now by strong buyers. The Union Pacific management to-day made public a statement showing the condition of the assets of the company, which is of a most gratifying character, and is of especial interest to holders of the new Sinking Funds for which the Incomes are being exchanged. The statement will be found in another column. The earnings of the road for the year ending with August are also reported as showing a net increase of over $60,000 as compared with last year. On the whole, therefore, it appears that the financial and commercial communities will yet have a good business season, and that our large crops will soon be put in motion for the seaboard, giving employment to money and traffic to the railways.

The market for railway and miscellaneous shares was without essential change at the opening of the Exchange compared with last night's closing quotations. Before the call there was some improvement, and a steady tone prevailed; but at the First Board a reaction of ¼ to ⅜ ₩ cent. ensued. This later gave place to strength, and prices improved from ¼ to ¾ ₩ cent., Wabash having been the most prominent stock in this movement, the price advancing from 32⅛ to 32⅞. At the second call, and after, the course of the market was downward, the changed tone having been superinduced by a sharp decline in the so-called Granger stocks, in turn affected by dispatches from Chicago relative to the railroad litigation in Wisconsin. These dispatches stated that no decision would be rendered to-day by the Court, the same having been reasonably awaited in some quarters. The disappointment thus created gave the operators for a decline an opportunity to create a marked bearish feeling. Under the pressure brought to bear on the market North-western Common and Preferred touched 36¼ and 55⅜, respectively, against 37½ and 56 early in the day. Rock Island at the same time declined from 100½ to 99⅝, St. Paul Common from 34¼ to 33⅝, and Wabash from 32⅞ to 32¼, but the remainder of the list stubbornly resisted the attack. Late in the afternoon the complexion of affairs changed materially, and under the effects of brisk buying Wabash advanced 1¾ ₩ cent. from the lowest point, and Western Union, Union Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul Common, and Ohio and Mississippi moved up from ½ to 1 ₩ cent. Among the investment shares a few transactions were reported in New-Jersey Central at 105@105⅛, against 103, the closing quotation of Thursday. Harlem was more than usually active and firm at 125@125¼. The low priced stocks—C., C. and I. C., Atlantic and Pacific Preferred, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph—were moderately active, with frequent fluctuations. At the close of business the general market, in tone, was firm.

The money market was characterized by the same ease and low rates of interest so long prevalent. The predominant rates for call loans were 2 and 2½ ₩ cent., a few transactions having been made at 3 ₩ cent. In the discount market there was no change, and rates range from 5 to 7 ₩ cent. for prime mercantile paper, according to the date of maturity. Foreign Exchange was reduced by the leading bankers to $4 86½ for prime 60 days' sterling bills, and to $4 89 for demand, with business reported one-half a cent lower. The imports of Specie from Havana yesterday were $75,000, making a total of $268,810, gold coin. The export of Specie from New-York to Havana, on the other hand, has ceased altogether.

The Gold speculation was extremely dull, and devoid of any interesting features. The only recorded prices, from the opening to the close, were 109⅞@109¾, and the transactions at those figures were exceedingly limited. The lower quotation was made shortly before the close, and the final dealings were at that price. For carrying 1 and 2 ₩ cent. was paid; some loans were made free of interest to either borrower or lender. Government Bonds continued firm. A good demand prevailed, while the offerings were scant, particularly of the registered issues, in which the transactions were most important. Railway Mortgages were steady, on a moderate business. Very little change in prices took place. Of the Pacific Mortgages, Union Sinking Funds advanced ½ ₩ cent., to 66½. The Customs receipts to-day were $328,000; Government interest disbursements, $103,000, and in redemption of Called Bonds, $200,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 4.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112½	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112½	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117⅜
American Gold	109⅞	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86@$4 86¼	$4 86@$4 86½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	102½	102⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	101¼	100⅜
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅝
St. Paul Common	34¼	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	53	53
Western Union	77⅝	78¼
Union Pacific	30¼	30½
Lake Shore	73⅝	73½
Toledo & Wabash	32⅛	33¼
North-western Common	37⅜	37⅜
North-western Preferred	56	55⅞
Delaware & Lackawanna	108½	108¼
New-Jersey Central	103⅛	105
Panama	111½	111½
Erie	34⅛	33¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¼	24⅝
C., C. & Ind. Central	8⅝	9⅛
Harlem	125	125¼

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of Shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	102⅝	102¼	2,100
Erie	34	33½	6,400
Lake Shore	73⅝	73⅛	17,100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	23¼	22¾	1,000
North-western	37½	36½	6,000
North-western Preferred	56	55⅜	915
Rock Island	100⅝	99⅝	13,900
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47¼	4,800
St. Paul	34¼	33⅝	4,100
St. Paul Preferred	53	53	300
Ohios	24⅝	23¾	4,550
Western Union	78¼	77⅝	17,200
Wabash	33½	32	28,600
Union Pacific	30½	29⅞	17,000
C., C. & I. C.	9½	8¼	4,600
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12½	10¾	2,200
New-Jersey Central	105⅛	105	300
Del., Lack. & Western	108¼	108¼	300
Harlem	125¼	125	1,000
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	16¾	16⅝	900
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1⅜	1⅜	100
Missouri Pacific	38¾	38¾	100
Quicksilver	31¼	31	500
Iron Mountain	15½	15½	200
Total sales			129,965

The following are the latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅝	117⅞
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112½
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅛	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	117⅞
10-40s, Registered	110¾	111
10-40s, Coupons	111¾	112
5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112⅝
5s, 1881, ex Coupons	112½	112⅝

The transactions of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$1,235,320
Currency balances	1,350,522
Gross clearances	19,641,000

And at the Clearing House as follows:

Currency exchanges	$64,469,301
Currency balances	2,234,564
Gold exchanges	6,050,713
Gold balances	933,885

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	8	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	19½
Ar.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is	8	N. C., N. C. R., Jan. & July	40
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	8	N. C., N. C., April & Oct.	40
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July	25
Ark. 7s, Miss., O. & R. River	8	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct.	25
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	8	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	10
California 7s	110½	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Connecticut 6s	102⅞	Ohio 6s, '81	102½
Illinois War Loan	101	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Louisiana 6s	20	Rhode Island 6s	101¾
Louisiana new bds	20	S. Carolina 6s	25
La. 8s, Levee bonds	22	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	16
Michigan 6s, '78-79	101	S. C. 6s. April & Oct.	16
Michigan 6s, '83	101	S.C. Non-f'dable bds.	5¼
Michigan 7s, '90	102	Tennessee 6s, old	76½
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	76½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98	Virginia 6s, old	28
Mo. 6s, due in '76	97	Va.6s, new bonds, '66	28
Mo. 6s, due in '77	95	Va. 6s, new bonds, '67	28
Long bonds due '81 to '91, inclusive	93	Va. 6s, Consol bonds	51¾
N. Y. Rgt. bnty loan	107¼	Va.6s,C.bds., 2d ser.	35
N.Y. coup. b'ty loan	107¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & July	19½		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100	Buff. & State L. 7s	98
Bos., H. & E. 1st	24	L. Shore Div. bs	97
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s,g.	65½	L. Shore C. C. 1st	97
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st	48⅞	L. Shore C. R. 1st	97
Ches. & Oh. 6s, x c.	40	L. Shore C. C. 2d	89¾
Chic. & Alton 1st	104½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Chic. & Alton In	98	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	97½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	84	M ch. C. 1st 8s, '82	112
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95¼
Chic., R. I. & P.	104¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91¼
Am. D. & I. bs	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	91¼
M.& St.P.1st 8sP.D.	104	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
M.&St.P.1st LaC.D.	81¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	105⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	105⅛
Chic. & N. W. I. bs	98	Hud. R.7s 2dS.F.,'85	105¼
C.&N.W.C.G'd Bds	77	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	102
Gal. & Chic. Ext	100½	Har. 1st 7s C.	105¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d	100	Har. 1st 7s R.	105
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	102	Cen. Pac. G. bs	90⅜
D.,L. & Western 1st	104½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bs	100
D.,L. & Western 2d	101½	Union Pac. 1st bs	84⅜
Mor. & Essex 1st	106¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	84
Mor. & Essex 2d	101½	Union Pac. S. F.	66¼
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	96	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Erie 1st Ext	103	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	67
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99¾	P., F. W. & C. 2d	102
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91½	Clev. & P. 3d	100½
Long Dock Bonds	99	Clev. & P. 4th	90
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	St. L. & I. M. 1st	82½
Ind., B. & W. 1st	85	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86
M. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	99	Alton. & T. H. 2d In.	72
M.S. & N. I.S.F.7₩c.	102½	Belle. & S.I.R.1st,8s.	95
Clev. & T. S. F.	101½	T., P. & W. E. D.	75
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	96½	T., P. & W., W. D.	72
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	97	Tol. & W.1st St.L.D.	72
Det., M. & T. bs	97½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	75
Buff. & Erie n. bs	97½		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Import. & Traders'	191
American Exchange	111	Irving	127
Bank. & Brok. Ass.	75	Manhattan	143
Chatham	128	Market	120
Chemical	1193	Mechanics'	135
Commerce	117	Merchants'	120
Corn Exchange	120	Merchants' Exch.	106½
First National	200	Metropolitan	127
Fourth National	100	People's	140
Fulton	140	Phenix	100
Gold Exchange	110	Republic	105½
Grocers'	100	State of New-York	110
Hanover	100	Union	137½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 4.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101⅜
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Railroad	52	52⅛
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	43	43⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	15⅛	15¼
Northern Central	30	30½
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

The Western Union Telegraph Company gives notice in our advertising colums of its annual meeting of stockholders of that corporation, to be held Oct. 14 proximo. Also, the company announces the declaration of a quarterly dividend of *Two ₩ cent.*, payable on and after Oct. 15.

The imports of Dry Goods for the week ending to-day amount to $3,136,289, and the amount marketed $3,325,414. For the corresponding week of last year the imports of Dry Goods were $3,276,470, and of 1872, $3,365,385.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Dover *Chronicle* says: "The project to construct a tunnel between France and England is assuming a practical phase. The capitalists and engineers embarked in this gigantic enterprise demand a concession of thirty years instead of the ninety-nine usually accorded to railway companies, and ask for neither guarantee nor grant. Further they are ready to advance a sum of 4,000,000 francs for preliminary investigations. The project in question consists in the immerging of a duct on the English and French coasts, and the boring of two long galleries from each side. Of the result of the enterprise, says the *Journal de Calais*, there can be no doubt. The soul of the enterprise, with MM. Michel Chevalier, Léon Say, and Rothschild, is M. Lavalley, an engineer who has surmounted the greatest difficulties in the construction of the Suez Canal, and without whom that gigantic enterprise could not have been accomplished. M. Lavalley estimates the cost of the work at 150,000,000 francs; the English engineers think it will amount to 250,000,000 francs. He suggests that this work should be done partly by France and partly by England, and that to induce the two countries to press on this undertaking energetically there should be a bonus for the one which works the fastest. The 4,000,000 francs forming the preliminary capital are nearly all, it is said, subscribed. The French Railway du Nord will advance 1,000,000 francs, the two companies from London to Dover 1,000,000 francs, and Baron Rothschild 500,000 francs. It is hoped that Baron Lionel De Rothschild will subscribe the same sum. M. Ferdinand Duval offers 50,000 francs for the City of Paris; MM. Léon Say, Chevalier and Lavalley are each engaged to supply 25,000 francs. It is certain that on either side of the strait many persons will contribute a larger or smaller sum to the necessary capital. It only requires a little good will on the part of the French Administration and a slight change of the ideas of the English Parliament on subjects of monopoly and competition to give us in five years direct communication between Paris and London."

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* mentions that Capt. Leva, of the steamer Behera, who is charged with causing the loss of the Kars with 200 lives, was apprehended at Constantinople at the instance of the Austrian Ambassador, and has been undergoing a number of examinations. The affair is a very difficult one, the families of some of the victims, of various nationalities, having taken proceedings against the Constantinople and Alexandria companies owning the ships with a view of recovering damages. A Vienna letter in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

"England has shown, with regard to this trial, that she has abandoned her passive policy in Oriental and other important questions, the British Government having proposed a uniform procedure in the case of collisions on the open sea. According to a letter from Constantinople, the English Government not only desires the enforcement of the existing obligation on the part of captains to give the necessary assistance to ships sustaining injuries, but to insist on the name and destination of the ships being given. Ships of other nations are now only subject to this rule when they are in British waters. The English Government wishes foreign powers to agree to the trial by British tribunals of foreign ships coming into collision with English ships beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, reciprocity being observed with regard to other States. This power would extend only to civil proceedings for damages, criminal proceedings being still left to the tribunal of the country to which the offenders belong. It is not yet known what answer has been given to this proposal."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S THANKS.

The following letter appears in the official *Gazette* of the German Empire: "Berlin, Aug. 14, 1874.—In reference to the attempt on my life, frustrated by God's gracious Providence, on the 13th of July last, I have received many important tokens of sympathy from all parts of Germany, and from foreign countries. I should have been glad if, immediately on my return from Kissingen, I could have rendered my thanks to all these, especially the distinguished corporate bodies and official personages who had honored me with their expressions of good will, whether sent by telegraph or in writing; but the injunctions of my physicians, and the large number of these letters and telegrams, amounting in all to nearly 2,000, did not permit this being done, and I now pray all who have sent me their friendly greetings, and to whom I can only make this public acknowledgment, to accept the assurance how heartily [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	68	Hemp, bales	33
Beeswax, pkgs	6	Hops, bales	34
Cotton, bales	19	Hides, bales	45
Copper, bbls	59	Leather, sides	1,219
Copper, cakes	324	Spirits Turp., bbls	716
Dried Fruit, pkgs	254	Resin, bbls	6,006
Eggs, bbls	911	Cut-meats, pkgs	844
Flour, bbls	5,482	Butter, pkgs	3,935
Wheat, bushels	22,534	Cheese, pkgs	11,686
Corn, bushels	10,500	Starch, bxs	506
Oats, bushels	26,889	Tobacco, hhds	138
Grass-seed, bags	765	Tobacco, bxs	1,524
Flaxseed, bags	303	Whisky, bbls	420
Beans, bbls	233	Wool, bales	109
Skins, bales	134		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, are as follows:

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—135 bbls. Resin, 420 bags Oil-cake, 3,043 bbls. Flour, 35,300 bushels Wheat, 192 hhds. Tobacco, 18 tcs. Tobacco, 28 cks. Bottles, 40 bbls. Hams.

By the brig Raven, for Cette—842 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 500 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Hilda, for Dunkirk—3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 350 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Antonia, for Alexandria—14,100 cases Refined Petroleum, 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Ontario, for London—46,340 bushels Wheat, 2,573 bbls. Flour, 12 cases Hardware, 284 bbls. Resin, 800 bxs. Corn, 40 bxs. Starch, 814 Sewing Machines, 30 bxs. Tobacco, 140 tcs. Lard, 162 hhds. Tobacco, 434 bxs. Clocks, 560 cks. Oxide of Zinc, 16 bags Satin Wood, 50 tons Middlings, 100 dozen Painted Pails.

By the ship City of Corinth, for London—1,500 bbls. Oil Cake, 39,248 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 375 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Pots have been in limited demand on the basis of $6 50@$6 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal at $9 ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade reports this week are much more encouraging for all seasonable styles of goods which are meeting with a better demand, largely for the South and South-west, at generally steady prices. The sales through the auction rooms are also more spirited, and in their results more satisfactory.

COAL—Has been in rather more request, yet far from active. Prices have not varied materially. House Cannel quoted at $19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ₩ ton.

COCOA—Has been sparingly sought after, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—The arrival of the Copernicus added 16,752 bags Rio and 3,492 bags Santos to the available supply. The offerings of Rio and Santos have been more urgent, especially of the poorer grades, and prices have been generally depressed and quoted lower, prime invoices of Rio showing a decline of ¼c., good of ½c., and ordinary and fair of fully 1c. ₩ lb. since Tuesday. The demand has been moderate at the reduced figures. Sales have been made of 5,519 bags Rio by the Copernicus within the range of 15⅛c.@18¼c., gold, ₩ lb., usual terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this evening is 77,736 bags. Other kinds have been in limited request, with values quoted more or less nominal. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16c.@16¼c.; good, 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15c.@20c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c., and Jamaica, 17c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement reported for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb. The main call has been for spinning purposes. The export inquiry has been very limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,360 bales, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 3,284 bales to spinners and 76 bales to shippers. And for forward delivery, a moderately active trade has been reported, at an improvement of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,250 bales, of which 3,750 bales were on Wednesday evening and 10,500 bales to-day, and 600 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options, closing at 15 23-32c.; October, 15⅝c.@15 13-32c.; November, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; December, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; January, 15 17-32c.; February, 15¾c.; March, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; April, 16¼c.@16 9-32c. ₩ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 19 bales from Norfolk.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,627 bales, and for the week 8,835 bales, against 5,927 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1874, were 3,787,627 bales, against 3,595,397 bales the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain 6,036 bales; to the Continent 11 bales; stock in New-York, 55,213 bales. Consolidated stock at the ports, 111,347 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and quite moderate request within the range of 18c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, the main inquiry having been for stock available at from 17c.@19c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for low grades, and in good part for shipping extras, which have been quoted 10c.@15c ₩ bbl. higher on restricted offerings. Trade and Family Extras have been moderately sought after within the previous range. Some further purchases of Winter Wheat stock have been made on export account, mainly at from $5 75@$6 ₩ bbl. Superfine has been held with firmness, but has been comparatively quiet. The sales since our last have been 16,950 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Winter Illinois at $5 35; Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$8 35; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 60; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 35@$5 90; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western White Wheat, Extras, $5 85@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $5 15@$8 75; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were 7,300 bbls. shipping stock, within our range, mainly Western regular shipping Extras, at from $5 30@$5 50 ₩ bbl.... Southern Flour has been offered less freely, and held with most confidence, on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 85 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₩ bbl.... Canada Flour dull and unsettled in price.... Rye Flour has been in more request, within the range of from $4 65@$5 60 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 60 for Superfine, ₩ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in better demand, but offered sparingly and quoted higher, checking business. We quote from $3 50@$4 40 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$5, closing at $5, for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 700 bbls., in lots.... Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 50@$1 90 ₩ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal in demand at $6 75@$7 25 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails in a jobbing way at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 15; 850 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 80@$3 85; 300 cases quarter-bxs. Sardines on private terms; quoted at 14¾c.@15½c. for quarter-bxs.; 125 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 300 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 12½c., and 30 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11½c.; 50 bales Grenoble Walnuts, and 50 bales Languedoc Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite active demand, mostly on export account, and has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher on the better grades of stock, the offerings of which have been comparatively limited, the market closing strong. Winter Wheat has also been quoted firmer, on a fair inquiry, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 307,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 33 for inferior to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 31 for strictly prime Milwaukee, in store; $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 25 for prime old, afloat; $1 21@$1 23½ for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, in store and afloat; $1 19@$1 20, mostly at $1 20, for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 15@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 19 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 13@$1 14½, mostly $1 14½, for No. 3 Spring; $1 07@$1 28 for Ungraded Spring, car stock, the inside price for very inferior New; $1 16½ for White Spring; $1 15@$1 24 for poor to strictly prime New Red Western; $1 24@$1 28 for New Amber do.; $1 28@$1 43 for New White do., mostly at $1 34@$1 39 for fair to prime samples; and $1 13@$1 25 for old Red and Amber Western.... Corn has been unusually active, and has been further advanced sharply in price. The demand has been mainly for regular home trade and speculative purposes, though partly on export account. Sales have been reported since our last of 229,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 88c.@91½c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 90c.@91c. for sailing-vessel stock, afloat, closing firmly at 91c. for prime samples, afloat, and 89c.@90c., in store; 91c.@92c. for Yellow Western; 95c. (in part) for White Western. And for forward delivery, 60,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, to arrive within September, at 91c., and 40,000 bushels do., last half of September option, at 90c. ₩ bushel.... Rye has been inactive within the previous range for new and old.... Barley quiet and nominal.... Barley Malt in rather better request, but generally held above the views of buyers, checking operations.... New Oats have been in very brisk demand, mainly on trade account, at a further market rise in prices, closing buoyantly on much lighter offerings. The bulk of the business has been in Mixed Western. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 108,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@62c. for new Mixed Western, closing with 62c. bid for prime No. 2 Chicago, and 63c. asked; 61c.@64c. for new White Western, from cars and afloat; 61c. new do. do., in store. And for forward delivery, new mixed Western, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, September option, at 58¾c.; and 20,000 bushels do., last half of October, at 59¾c. ₩ bushel.... Feed has been more inquired for within the range of $19@$33 ₩ ton.... Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet. We quote: Bags at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14¼c.@14½c.

HEMP—Has been very quiet since our last at previous figures. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 8c.@9¼c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₩ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales, 400 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c., currency.

HOPS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the more desirable grades of stock at equal to about previous prices. Some 200 bales new crop, early seedling variety, have been thus far received and sold, prices ranging from 40c.@50c. ₩ lb. We now quote: American crop, 1874, 40c.@50c.; American crop, 1873, 15c.@30c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; old, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1873, 20c.@30c. ₩ lb. The week's receipts of domestics have been 394 bales. Exports this week, 231 bales. Mr. Wells says of the new crop: "Picking is now progressing all over the country, and a more favorable time for it our growers have seldom experienced. In fact the weather all through August was all that could be desired to insure good quality. Next to the ravages of the Hop louse, there is nothing that growers dread so much as a rainy August; too much wet weather after the Hops are in the bur moulds them. The quality of the new crop, therefore, will be fine. Concerning the quantity grown, as compared with last season, very little can now be said; the reports are too conflicting to form any opinion. After picking is finished we will know more about it."

HIDES—Have been selling more freely, at full unchanged prices, the transactions including 1,400 Dry Western, 900 Dry Central American, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 600 City Slaughters, and 350 Matamoros, on private terms.

LEATHER—The receipts and sales of stock during the week have been about equal, and supplies have not accumulated to any considerable extent. Prices have been quoted steady for most kinds. Of Hemlock tannage, the favorite grades are heavy and over-weights, which offered sparingly, the available stock consisting largely of light and undesirable qualities. Oak and Union Crop Leather is in fair request at unaltered figures. Upper Leather is in better demand at unaltered quotations. Morocco has been attracting less attention, the higher rates claimed for really desirable qualities checking business. Of Harness Leather, City is salable at about former figures. Market otherwise quiet. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 16c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₩ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₩ lb.... Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has held higher, on a good demand, with sales reported of 600,000 lbs. at 21c.@21½c., closing at 21½c. as the asking rate.... New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 16c.@18c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c.... Scotch Pig-iron has been in light stock and held firmly, but has been inactive, the demand having been confined to small lots from yard. American Pig-iron has been dull and unsettled, with considerable offerings reported. Eglinton Pig quoted at $35; Glengarnock, $37; Carnbroe, $36; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; Old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 ₩ ton. Swedish Bar, assorted, $137 50@$140, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15½c.@16c., gold.... Pig-lead has been in slack demand. We quote ordinary foreign at $3 37½, and American at $5 62½@$5 70, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter continues inactive on the basis of 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@10½c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been dull and weak; 5 tons Refined English sold for shipment on private terms; Straits quoted at 22c.@22¼c., gold; English at 20½c.@20¾c., gold; Banca at 25¼c.@25¾c., gold.... Tin-plates have been in limited request within our range; sales 500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 75, gold, and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 75, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8 25; Charcoal Terne at $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7 25.... Zinc has been inactive at 8⅛c.@8¼c., flold, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand for grocery goods has been more active, and with comparatively limited offerings of really desirable grades, prices have shown more firmness. Sales have been made of 697 hhds., 9 tcs., and 2 bbls. Trinidad, on private terms, and 128 hhds. Porto Rico at 50c. ₩ gallon. Refining goods have been in meagre stock, and held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Of the late arrivals, 375 puncheons Demerara were imported for jobbing purposes; a cargo of 581 puncheons, 28 tcs., and 31 bbls. Trinidad, and invoices of 136 hhds. Cardenas, 134 hhds. Manzanilla, and 96 hhds., 10 tcs., and 2 bbls. Mayaguez, have not been reported as marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@82½c., the latter for fancy. Jobbing trade moderate.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm and in fair request; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 30; 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25@$4 25, ₩ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet; 47 bbls. Wilmington reported sold as low as $3 ₩ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, with sales reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at 34½c.@35c., closing at 34½c. for merchantable.

OILS—Have been generally in slack request at about steady prices. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 58@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 20; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 58c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at from 83c.@84c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do. at 58c.@60c.; White do., 67c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 5,000 bbls., at 5c., showing less firmness. Shipping stock quoted at 8¼c.... Refined has been moderately active, but at easier prices, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls., early delivery, at 11⅞c.; 10,000 bbls., September deliveries, at 12c. (And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 11½c., and 4,000 bbls., September, at 11⅞c.... Refined, in cases, 17c.@17¼c.... Naphtha, 9c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, with values quoted weak on more urgent offerings, chiefly on speculative account. For early delivery small lots have been placed on the basis of $22 75 for Western Mess, and $22 for Prime Mess. For forward delivery no important dealings were reported. Western Mess, September options, quoted nominally at $22 45@$22 50; October, $22 60@$22 75, ₩ bbl.... Dressed Hogs steady at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for Corn-fed, and 8¾c.@9c. for Grass-fed, on a moderate inquiry.... Cut Meats have been in limited demand, and rather weak as to price, within the previous range. Sales, 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms; quoted at 12c. for light to medium average, and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range.... Bacon has been less sought after, and early deliveries have been quoted rather easier in price; 300 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12⅛c.@12¼c.... Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 9¾c.; Short Clear, 10c. bid.... Lard has been in moderate demand and firmer in price on moderate offerings, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam at 14 11-16c.@14¾c.; 90 tcs. City Steam, at 14¼c.; 40 tcs. City, at 14c., and 600 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14¾c., quoted at from 14¾c.@15⅛c. as the range. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11 15-16c.@12c., with September and October options quoted at 14 11-16c.@14¾c.; and seller six months, at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c.... Beef has been inactive within the former range. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ₩ tierce.... Beef Hams, $26 for best Summer-cured Western.... Butter has been generally in limited request, and rather weak in price. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@34c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 35c.@38c. for extra choice; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 60c.@30c. for choice fancy. Cheese has been in less confident demand generally, and somewhat less firm as to price. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11¼c.@14c., chiefly at 12¼c.@13¼c. for good to strictly choice, and 13½c.@14c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been in rather more request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 15; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted rather stronger in price, on lighter offerings of stock, and a very good demand from refiners. Sales have been made to-day of 2,216 hhds. and 493 bxs., including 635 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8¼c., 200 hhds. do. do. at 8 5-16c., 930 hhds. do. do. at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 100 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7⅞c.@8c.; 233 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8¼c.; 118 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c.; 452 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.; 41 bxs. low grades do. at 8c. We quote fair Refining at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.@8½c.; prime do. at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; fair to very choice grocery at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.@9c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6⅜c. Refined Sugars have been in active demand, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.@11c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.@11c.; A's at 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅞c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been fairly active at full previous prices. Sales equal to 315,000 lbs., about good to choice, at 8¼c.@8⅛c.... Of Stearine, 20,000 lbs., City, in hhds., sold on private terms; best quoted at 18c., and 50 tcs. Western at 17½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 500 half-chests Japan, and 400 half-chests Green, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Business has been quite active in Kentucky and Seed-leaf at very firm prices, the demand for Kentucky having been in good part speculative. Spanish Tobacco has been in moderate request within the previous range; sales, since our last, 1,200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7½c.@20c.; 150 cases, 1873, Connecticut Seed-leaf at 6½c.@24c.; 111 cases, 1871, do., at 18c.; 150 cases, 1872, do., at 12c.@14c.; 801 cases, 1873, State, at 6½c.@15c.; 236 cases, 1872 and 1873, Pennsylvania, at 9c.@26c.; 134 cases, 1872 and 1873, Ohio, at 8c.@14½c.; 140 cases, 1873, Wisconsin, at 7c., and 300 bales Havana in lots, at 90c.@$1 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 06 ₩ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

WOOL—Business shows considerable animation, on a firm basis as to values, the demand from manufacturers having been fair, in the aggregate. The offerings of really desirable grades have been on a moderate scale, and holders have shown no undue eagerness to place supplies. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 367,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 42½c.@58c.; 189,000 lbs. Unwashed at 30c.@43c.; 104,000 lbs. Washed at 53½c.@60c.; 23,000 lbs. Scoured stock at 75c.@$1; 150,000 lbs. Unwashed Creola at 17¾c.; 131,000 lbs. Combing at 45c.@65c.; 20,000 lbs. Georgia, part at 41c.; 6,000 lbs. Black Pulled, 13,000 lbs. Colorado, 11,000 lbs. Nevada, and 60,000 lbs. Montevideo, on private terms; 310 pks. and 71,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 31c.@52½c.; 156,000 lbs. Texas at 28c.@34c.; 393 bales and 216,000 lbs. California Spring at 24½c.@34½c.; 2,400 lbs. California Fall at 25c.; 5,900 California Pulled and 5,000 lbs. Noils on private terms; 317 pks. and 33,000 lbs. Lamb's Pulled at 42c.@51c., the latter for very choice; 59,000 lbs. Cape, part at 35c.@36c.; 38,000 lbs. Australian, part at 50½c.@52c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively tame. Berth room for British ports has been in moderate supply at about late rates for other cargo than Grain, on which quotations were slightly reduced. The demand for accommodation has been less urgent from Grain shippers as well as from other sources. The Cotton movement has been very limited. For the Continental ports berth freights were rather more active, but at very low quotations, by sail and steam. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in most request, with rates quoted rather steadier. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade has been in comparatively slack demand at about previous figures. The Lumber carrying trade has been dull, with quotations, as a rule, depressed and unsettled. The Coal carrying trade has been very dull, even at the low current figures. From the outports the reports are by no means of an encouraging tenor, advising generally of dullness and depression. From the Provinces the reports are of a moderate inquiry for vessels for the Deal trade for the United Kingdom, with rates ruling low. The Breadstuff carrying trade from ports on the St. Lawrence, chiefly from Montreal, for the United Kingdom, is on a moderate scale, but at very low figures.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 50 tons Measurement Goods, on private terms, and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 4¼d.@4¾d. ₩ bushel; 1,600 bxs. Cheese and 475 bxs. Bacon, in lots, mostly at 25s. ₩ ton, with small lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₩ lb. Also, a Norwegian bark, 570 tons, hence, with about 300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ₩ bbl.; a British steamship 950 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, three British ships, 1,360, 1,127, and 653 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 150 pks. Provisions on private terms; and, by steam, 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₩ tierce. And by steam from Montreal, (reported thence,) 16,000 bushels Grain at 4s. 3d. ₩ quarter.... For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 6d. ₩ bushel; 300 bags Clover-seed, 435 bxs. Bacon, 150 bbls. Resin, and 1,300 bxs. Cheese on private terms; 25 tuns Syrup at 25s.... For Bristol, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₩ bushel.... For the United Kingdom direct, an Italian bark, 569 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 4d. ₩ quarter; a Norwegian brig, 219 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Cork, direct, an Italian bark, 387 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Grain, Flour, Oil-cake, &c., at £500, and £10 gratuity.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl., with short lay days; an Austrian bark, 598 tons, hence, with about 6,200 quarters Grain, at 5s. ₩ quarter, and an Italian bark, 437 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., on private terms.... For Havre or Dunkirk, a British bark, 547 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.... For Antwerp, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d.@5½d.; 32,000 bushels do. on private terms; 70 hhds. and 124 cases Tobacco at 30s. and 20s. Also, a Norwegian ship, 1,125 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. ₩ bbl.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, 100 hhds. Tallow, 100 pks. Tobacco, 150 bxs. Bacon, and 2,000 Staves on private terms; 40 tons [illegible] at 30s.... For Hamburg, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 1,200 bags Coffee, 575 pks. Provisions, 500 Hides, and 100 cases Clocks on private terms; also 1,500 Sides Leather on private terms, quoted at 32s. 6d. as the asking rate.... The New-York, an American brig, 275 tons, reported from Havana, with Sugar in bxs., at $1 25, and Molasses in hhds., at $2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

There was a very slow trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day. On neither forenoon were the herds on hand disposed of. Prices ranged from 7c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weights from 4½ to 7¾ cwt. on 55 to 58 lbs. net. Milch Cows sold in single lots, Calves included, from $50@$75 ₩ head. Grass Calves sold from 4¼c.@6c. ₩ lb.; also from $7@$14 ₩ head; smooth quality Veals from 8c.@10c. ₩ lb.; trade fair. Sheep sold from 4¼c.@6c. ₩ lb.; Lambs from 6c.@8c. ₩ lb., both in small lots; trade very slow. Live Hogs were not quoted; City Dressed, grass-fed, catch weights, 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.; City Dressed, 180 lbs. ₩ head downward, 9½c. ₩ lb.; Bacon weights, 9⅝c. ₩ lb.; trade slightly improved.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin Fuller & Co., sold for selves, 42 Texan Steers at 7c. ₩ lb., weight 4½ cwt. Held on sale 96 Ohio Steers. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 131 common Illinois Steers, from 9c. and $1 on ₩ head @10c. ₩ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Straus & Stein 36 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. 68 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 9¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7 cwt. D. Waixels sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 51 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 35 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 66 coarse Illinois Steers, from 10½c. to 10¾c. ₩ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 193 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₩ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 102 fair Illinois Steers, at 11½c., strong, ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Khan sold for Khan & Baker 17 fair Indiana Steers, at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 51 Indiana Steers and Oxen, from common to fair, from 9c. to 11c. ₩ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Burrows 54 common Ohio Steers, from 10c. to 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for McCall & Co. 32 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c. to 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale for Didesman & Co., 36 Kentucky Steers; for Sadler & Co., 33 Ohio Steers. F. Samuels held on sale for Sadler, Havens & Co. 52 Ohio Steers. Bray & Fitch sold for Ward & Co. 36 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Graff, Hedges & Co., 32 Kentucky Steers from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Hedges & Co., 40 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt., strong; for Groff, Hiftz & Co., 39 coarse Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 67 coarse Ohio Steers from 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for J. Hasket, 97 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. for Hedges, Hoff & Co., 34 common Indiana steers from 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 501 Sheep, weight 45,980 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₩ lb.; 470 Sheep, weight 47,130 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 246 Lambs, weight 14,460 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb. P. Kase & Sons sold 305 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 56 lbs. ₩ head, at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.; 15 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 58 lbs. ₩ head, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 67 Jersey Lambs, weight 60 lbs. ₩ head, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 92 Jersey Lambs, weight 64 lbs. ₩ head, at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.; 64 Jersey Lambs, weight 68 lbs. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 379 Ohio Sheep, weight 29,550 lbs., at 4¾c. ₩ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 202 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,110 lbs., at 4⅛c. ₩ lb.; 211 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,690 lbs., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 205 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,470 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₩ lb.; 29 State Sheep, weight 3,120 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 206 Ohio Lambs, weight 12,090 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 152 State Lambs, weight 10,050 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 7 Sheep, weight 600 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,600 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 54 Lambs, weight 3,736 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb. S. McGraw sold 7 Sheep, weight 640 lbs., at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 140 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 285 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 22 Grass-fed Calves at $10 ₩ head; 1 Grass-fed Calf at $ 14. P. McCabe sold 10 Milch Cows and their 10 Calves from $50@$75 ₩ head. Hume & Elliott sold 34 Michigan Sheep, weight 2,820 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 186 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,760 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₩ lb.; 58 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 5,930 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 95 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 9,540 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 32 State Sheep, weight 3,200 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 49 State Lambs, weight 2,400 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 14 State Lambs, weight 910 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 57 State Lambs, weight 3,730 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 52 State Lambs, weight 3,300 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₩ lb.; 242 State Lambs, weight 16,449 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 231 State Lambs, weight 16,350 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₩ lb.; 43 State Lambs, weight 2,870 lbs., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 42 State Lambs, weight 3,060 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₩ lb.; 122 Canada Lambs, weight 8,390 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₩ lb.; 22 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,420 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 10 Grass-fed Calves, 2,260 lbs., at 4c. ₩ lb.; 9 Grass-fed Calves, weight 1,530 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 452 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 1,470 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 17 Veals, weight 2,440 lbs., at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 590 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 12 Grass-fed Calves at $17 ₩ head; 18 Grass-fed Calves at $8 ₩ head; 50 Grass-fed Calves at $5 50 ₩ head. 12 Grass-fed Calves at $9 ₩ head; 16 Grass-fed Calves at $10 50c. ₩ head;

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day, 1,791 head of Horned Cattle, 2,624 Sheep and Lambs, 2,487 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards, 1,699 Hogs, 62 Veals and Calves, 3,432 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, 4,727 Sheep and Lambs, 15 Cows, 10 Bulls, 364 Veals and Calves.

At Weehawken yards, 45 cars of Horned Cattle came fresh to hand, and were held on sale, save a few head sold at current rates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 493 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,010 head, or 530 cars, against 756 cars for the same time last week. There was no trade to-day. All fresh arrivals were through consignments. The yards are nearly bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,000 head, against 22,800 head for the same time last week. The market closed heavy; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 25; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,100 head, against 16,200 for the same time last week. The market was moderately active; Yorkers, $6@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 75.

ALBANY, Sept. 4. — Cattle—Receipts, 564 cars, against 660 cars last week; market opened dull; Medium Cattle unchanged; not sales enough to fix prices; light Natives sold for 3½c.@4c. Sheep—Receipts, 80 cars, against 82 cars last week; ordinary to fair, 4c.@4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5c.; Extras, 6c. Lambs—5½c.@6½c. for fair to good; 7c.@7½c. for good to extra. Inquiry for Milch Cows good at $40@$60 ₩ head. Demand for Calves moderate; none to be had.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer and higher at $1 05@$1 05¾ for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 15@$1 15¼ for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn firm and in fair demand at 72c.@72½c. for No 2 Mixed; September, 71½c. Oats active and higher at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2; September, 46½c.@47¾c.; October, 47⅛c.@47¼c. Barley steady at $1 05@$1 10 for No. 2 Spring. Rye higher at 83c.@85c. Whisky higher at $1. Pork sold at $24@$24 25. Bacon firm and active at 10c. for Shoulders, cash; 10½c. buyer September; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14⅛c.; Clear Sides, 14½c., cash; 14¾c. buyer September. Lard firm; only a retail trade. Hogs—No demand; buyers ask concessions; prices nominally unchanged. Cattle in fair demand and steady at $1 12½@$2 50 for Texan Steers; $2@$3 75 for Cows and Heifers; $3 25@$6 for fair to extra native Steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 Hogs. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Clover-seed—Old quoted at $10@$11 50. Timothy quiet at $2 90@$3 37½. Flax-seed at $2@$2 05. Flour—Better grades Family command full prices; other grades dull, with nominal prices; North-west Extra Family, $6 25@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $8@$8 50. Wheat less active but firm: Red, $1 21@$1 24; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 39@$1 40. Rye steady at $1. Corn in good demand; Yellow, 90c.; Western Mixed, 89c.@90c. Oats active; White, 55c.@56½c.; Mixed, 52c. Petroleum easier; Refined, 11¾c.; Crude, 8¼c. in bbls., 5c. in bulk. Whisky held at $1 03 for Western, in iron. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese firm, but inactive; New-York fancy, 14½c.@14⅝c.; do. prime, $13½c.@14c.; Western prime, 12¾c.@13½c.; half-skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs very strong; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 24c.@25c.; Extra Western, 23c.@24c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red Western, 22c.@23c.; No. 2 do., $1 19@$1 20; Rejected do., $1 08@$1 10; Amber Western, $1 20@$1 25; White Western, $1 15@$1 25; Red Maryland, $1 25@$1 30; Amber do., $1 33@$1 35; White do., $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady; Southern White, 94c.@97c.; Southern Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 83c. Oats firmer; Southern, 54c.@57c.; Western Mixed, 55c. Rye firm at 86c.@87c. Hay dull and unchanged. Mess Pork dull and nominally $23 50. Bulk Meats strong and buoyant; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides firm at 13¾c.@14c. Hams dull and lower at 14½c.@16c. Lard dull and nominal; Refined, 15c. Butter unchanged. Coffee and Petroleum unchanged. Whisky held at $1 06, with small sales at that figure.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Lake and Rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—2,200 bbls. Flour, 140,800 bushels Wheat, 63,200 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—198,105 bushels Wheat, 166,350 bushels Corn. Rail Imports—78,811 bushels Wheat, 60,724 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c.; Flour firm; sales 1,300 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 08@$1 08½; No. 2 North-western, $1 12@$1 13; Red Winter, $1 15@$1 17. Corn active but less excited than yesterday; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 79½c.; 40,000 do. at 80c.; 30,000 do. at 81½c.; 900 do. at 82c., closing firm but more quiet. Oats firm; sales No. 2 Western at 49c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 50@$1 65. Balance unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 for No. 1; 96¼c. for No. 2, cash; 96c., September; 95c., October; No. 3, 93c.; Rejected, 85c.@86c. Corn active and higher at 73¼c. for No. 2, cash, September or October; Rejected, 72¼c. Oats active and higher at 47⅛c. cash; 44c., October; Rejected, 42½. Rye higher at 79c.@80c. Barley dull and steady at 94c.@96c. for No. 2 Spring, cash; 93c. September. Pork quiet, at $23, cash; $17 25, seller all the year. Bulk-meats—Nothing doing. Whisky active, scarce, and higher, at $1. Freights—To Buffalo, 3¾c. for Wheat. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,200 bushels Wheat, 127,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 277,000 bushels Wheat, 340,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn firm at 73c.@75c. Oats firm at 46c.@50c. Rye firm at 87c.@88c. Barley unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $23 50@$24. Lard unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; outside prices asked at the close. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; outside prices paid at the close. Whisky in good demand and firm at 99c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat closed firmer at $1 20 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 18 for No. 1 White Michigan; 1 10¼ for Amber Michigan; October, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 09. Corn active and higher at 78½c. for High Mixed; October, 77c.; December, 67c.; Low Mixed, September, 78¼c.; White, 82c.; no grade, 76c. Oats active and higher at 48c. for No. 1; 46c. for No. 2; September, 46c.; October, 47⅛c.; Michigan, 46c.; White, 50c. Freights nominal. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 30; extra do., $1 37. Corn advancing; sales, early, 1,200 bushels at 81c., at the close held at 82c.@83c. Corn-meal higher; bolted, $34; unbolted, $30, ₩ ton. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $28 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Lumber, 401,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 19,700 bushels; Lumber, 1,442,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 05 for No. 1; $1 00¾ for No. 2; September, $1 00⅜; October, 96¾c. Oats steady and higher at 41c. for No. 2. Corn firm and higher at 83c. for No. 1. Barley firm and 3c. higher at $1 for No. 2 Spring, September. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@78c. Oats dull and declining at 53c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23 50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Hams, Sugar cured, 14½c.@15c.; plain, 14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, 99c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Wheat dull; no sales. Corn very firm at 88c. Barley unchanged; sales, 2 cars six-rowed State, 2 cars Canada, and 6,000 bushels four-rowed State, to arrive; and 7 cars do., all on private terms. Oats held at slight advance; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western at 55c.; 1 bag lot of State at 56c.; 1 car Mixed Western at 56c., and 1 bag lot do. at 55c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 31½c. Resin quiet; $1 80 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $2. In the Resin quotation in last night's market, instead of $3@$5 for No. 1, and $3@5 for Pale, it should have been $3@$5 for No. 1 to Pale.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn sold at 90c. for White; Yellow scarce and firm. Oats dull and unchanged at 57c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard steady at 16c.@17c. Bacon steady at 10¼c.@10½c. for Shoulders; 14½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14¾c. for Clear Sides.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 21½@$1 21¾ for Extra; $1 15½@$1 16 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 75c.@76c. Oats in good demand at 45c.@46c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and better at 80c. for High Mixed; 79c. for Low do.; 75c.@78c. for ears, on track. Oats steady at 48c. for No. 1 State, 46c. for No. 2; 49c. for White. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 545 bales; gross, 545 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 6,510 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,844 bales; gross, 2,861 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 387 bales; coastwise, 421 bales; sales, 1,372 bales; net receipts since Sept. 1, 1,997 bales; gross, 2,014 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 1,060 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 183 bales; gross, 183 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,263 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,090 bales; gross, 1,187 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 162 bales; coastwise, 1,289 bales; sales, 650 bales. Since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 461 bales; gross, 461 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 162 bales; coastwise, 189 bales; sales, 525 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 275 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 16,561 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,209 bales; gross, 1,631 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 432 bales; coastwise, 1,847 bales; to France, 11 bales; sales, 2,400 bales. Since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 786 bales; gross, 1,030 bales; exports, coastwise, 400 bales; sales, 1,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 437 bales; gross, 437 bales; exports, coastwise, 233 bales; sales, 121 bales; stock, 5,134 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,840 bales; gross, 1,857 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,482 bales; sales, 1,013 bales. Since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 1,277 bales; gross, 1,294 bales; exports, coastwise, 739 bales; sales, 942 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 26 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,766 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 240 bales; exports, coastwise, 313 bales; sales, 340 bales. Since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 86 bales; exports, coastwise, 222 bales; sales, 450 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 4.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 2 bales; coastwise, 84 bales; stock, 160 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 210 bales; sales, 99 bales. Since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 210 bales; sales, 99 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 4—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 31½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 31¾.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ ₩ cent., which is ⅜ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 31¼@31½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 30c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 31½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export, and 1,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 890,000 bales, including 335,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 81,000 bales, including 19,000 bales American; actual export, 11,000 bales. The stock afloat is 334,000 bales, including 26,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 66,000 quarters, including 56,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7 13-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7⅞d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer; Wheat, 8s. 10d.@9s. 6d. ₩ cental for Red Western Spring, and 9s.@9s. 9d. for Red Winter; Corn, 33s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 55s. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,700 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 7⅞d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable November and December, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency. Provisions—Cheese, 63s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ₩ gallon for Refined, and 11d for Spirits.

Evening.—Hops, £7@£8 10s. ₩ cwt. for American. Sperm Oil, £99@£100 ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Sept. 4. — Petroleum, 26f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 55@58 premium; short sight do., 60@63 premium; 60 days' gold, 70@72 premium; short sight do., 73@75 premium; on London, 95@98 premium; Spanish Gold, 172@174; American Gold, 175@176. Sugar nominal.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Mackay vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey; order removing cause granted.

Mackay vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey; Donner et al. vs. Morgan; Fata vs. Haas; Harrington vs. Shevill et al.; Bullard vs. Haas; Partington vs. O'Connor; Kaufman vs. Tuber; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, CALENDAR.

The General Calendar will be called on first Monday in September.

COUNCILS AND POPES.

The Dean of Westminster, in the London *Contemporary Review*, writes: "How many are the good words and works in which the councils have had no part? The creeds: Even the Nicene or Constantinopolitan Creed is in substance the creed, not of a council, but of Eusebius and Epiphanius. The Apostles' Creed, and, with all its merits and demerits, the Athanasian Creed, are not sanctioned by any council at all. The Canon of Scripture: It was not adopted, or sanctioned, or explained by any council until the Council of Trent; and the decision of that assembly, recognizing as authorized only the received version of the Vulgate, no educated man, either Roman Catholic or Protestant, can in the present day accept. Theology: Is there any single theological question which any council or synod has argued or decided with an ability equal to that of any of the great theologians, lay or clerical? The nearest approach to it are the chapters on Justification in the decrees of Trent, and on the Bible in the Westminster Confession. But how inadequate to the needs of the case, how inferior to the truly inspired utterances of individual genius!—to the enlightenment of the world by Origen, by Jerome, by Augustine, by Dante, by Hooker, by Bacon, by Thomas à Kempis, by Bossuet, by Luther! The formation of the hymnology, or of the music, or of the liturgy, or of the morals of Christendom—all these were the works of public opinion, of general instinct, or of gifted individuals—not the work either of a general council or of the corporate or synodical action of the clergy as such. It is exactly in the capacity of guiding and instructing the world that these corporate meetings have most signally failed. What is true of the Councils is true also of the Popes. No one would say that the occupants of the Papal Chair have been the chief intellectual or moral oracles of mankind; with the exception of Leo the Great and Gregory the Great in early times, and of Benedict XIV. in later times, there is hardly a single Pontiff who ranks with the luminaries whose writings have enlightened the Church. But it is unnecessary to refute a claim which is not maintained except with so many reservations as to deprive it of any meaning. It is enough to state the well-known fact that, while some brilliant examples of courage, generosity, and tolerance have been placed before the world on the pontifical throne, these have been counterbalanced by an average of mediocrity, and by excesses of wickedness not surpassed in any European monarchy. It is enough to ask whether, while there have been many bulls giving the pontifical sanction to the pernicious doctrines of the unlawfulness of usury, and of the belief in witchcraft, there have been any repudiating those doctrines?"

WILL CASE IN CONNECTICUT.

The matter of E. F. Robinson's will came up last Friday before the Probate Court for the District of Mansfield, Conn., Judge Fenton presiding. No evidence was offered by either party, and an order for probating the bill was granted. The heirs appealed to the Superior Court on the grounds of insanity and incompetency of the testator. Mr. Robinson had contemplated bequeathing his property to the American Bible Society for years, and his death occurred, recently, during a temporary sojourn in Wisconsin. Wm. Cummings, of Coventry, was appointed administrator, made an inventory, and was proceeding to dispose of the estate according to law, when a will turned up bequeathing his entire property, valued at $25,000, to the above-named society. The heirs advanced the claim that Mr. Robinson was insane and incompetent, and this hearing was for the purpose of [illegible] that will.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and thoretically taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD,
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD,
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 276 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,

For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Reopens Sept. 21.
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal,
Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

English, French, and Latin,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses.
French is the language of the family.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 21.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her KINDERGARTEN will enter on its third year on the same day.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $380 per annum. Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 8 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 46th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THORough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

MISS [illegible] WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS [illegible] ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

[illegible]

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

[illegible] Sept. 24, at No. 27 East 21st st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 122d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME [illegible]

[illegible]

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

11th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,)

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS—Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION AT "Episcopal Academy," Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. W. M. REILLY, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. R. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR. NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, [illegible] (N. Y.) Academy.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE [illegible] N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

[illegible]

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.

This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.

The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.

The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.

The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.

N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF Science and Art.—The free night classes in Science and Art for young men, and the Free Day Schools of Design and Telegraphy for young women will commence on the 1st of October next.

Application should be made to, and all information concerning these free schools for the working classes can be obtained at the office of the Cooper Union during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7:15 to 9 o'clock, beginning WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Secretary.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	R. R. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Fall session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Entrance examinations continue three days. Regular college duties begin with evening prayers on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. at 6:30 P. M. For catalogue, address W. L. DEAN, Register Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SOME YEARS BEEN AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MISS BURGESS

Will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, NESHANic, Somerset County, N. J., reopens Sept. 16. Address Rev. P. D. OAKEY.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 26th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.
Aug. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA..........Sept. 10|ILLINOIS..........Oct. 1
*ABBOTSFORD......Sept. 17|OHIO..........Oct. 8
PENNSYLVANIA......Sept. 24|*KENILWORTH......Oct. 15

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND......Sept. 23	COLINA......Sept. 11
NEDERLAND......Oct. 17	SWITZERLAND......Oct. 5

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND......Sept. 11
VADERLAND......Oct. 17	COLINA......Oct. 5

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin..........$90 | Second cabin..........$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5	Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Olympia, Saturday..Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26
Australia, Wed.....Sept. 16	Europa, Wed'day...Sept. 30
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday. Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 16

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.	Spain........Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England......Sept. 12, 3 P. M.	Canada.......Sept. 26, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LENDORMY..........Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and in relieving of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, Sept. 19, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Sept. 19
ALASKA..........Oct. 3
COLORADO..........Oct. 17
CHINA..........Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING..........Nov. 14
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 5.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Sept. 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. All Teachers, School Officers, Parents, and Pupils are mutually interested in our educational arrangements. Send for "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies and requirements and introducing suitable Teachers throughout the country. Over 2,000 School Officers have pronounced our arrangements the best ever devised, and worthy the attention of all well-qualified Teachers. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.
RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address, Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY R. SPRAGUE, plaintiff, against CHARLES HUBBELL McNEIL and ARCHIBALD McNEIL, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of August, 1874.—Dated Aug. 28, 1874.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au29-law6wS* No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Sept. 4, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment rolls, or tax books, on real estate for the year 1874, will be opened for payment at this office on THURSDAY [illegible] 1874. Payment can be made [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st.; connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R., at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. [illegible]
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, [illegible] Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train for the West.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at [illegible]
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, [illegible] Broadway, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY. No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Agt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train for the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga express; reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at [illegible]
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at [illegible] Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time-table.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN,
WIRE, &c.
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, bankrupt.—[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

GERMAN UNIVERSITY LIFE. The Story of My Career as a Student and Professor, with Personal Reminiscences of Goethe, Schiller, Novalis, and others. By HEINRICH STEFFENS. Translated by WM. L. GAGE. New Edition. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 25.

It depicts in a most vivid manner the ever-interesting customs and modes of living of German students and professors, and particularly the author's familiar intercourse with a few of the greatest writers of the century.

THE LOST MODEL. A Romance. By HENRY HOOPER, author of "Washington Botor," &c. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1 75.

A delightful romance; the attractions of a very interesting story being enhanced by many amusing situations in which the characters are placed.

BARNABY RUDGE, and HARD TIMES. By CHARLES DICKENS. Profusely Illustrated. Two volumes. 8vo. Extra cloth. $3 per vol. Being the seventh work of The Standard Illustrated Edition.

HISTORY OF PHILIP II. History of the Reign of Philip the Second. By W. H. PRESCOTT. Entirely New Edition, with the Author's Latest Corrections and Additions. Edited by J. FOSTER KIRK. 12mo. Vol. I. Extra cloth, $2 25; sheep, $2 75; half calf, gilt, $4 50.

Perfect in all that pertains to the making of a book.—*New-York Christian Union.*

_ For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond st., New-York City.

CONFESSIONS OF A MINISTER;
BEING LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF
REV. JOSEPHUS LEONHARDT, D. D.

"He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone."

"This work shows how a man gifted with brilliant intellect and a high moral character, occupying an exalted position as a Christian minister, may, under exposure to a great temptation, finally succumb to its influence. His rectitude of purpose throughout, his reasonings, the sophistries to which he at times yields, his struggles with temptation, his remorse, his agony under suspicion and accusation, and the final *dénouement*, all make up a story, we think, of intense interest.

"The institution of Marriage, as at present existing, is also incidentally but ably discussed; and we think that in this respect alone the reading of the book will do great good. As the editor states in his preface, the story bears directly upon the sad Brooklyn drama which is now attracting so much attention, but he adds, 'OUR OBJECT IS TO PURIFY AND EXALT, NOT TO DEBASE THE MINDS OF OUR READERS.'"

☞ For sale by book-sellers, (16mo. cloth). Sent post paid, on receipt of price, ($1 00,) by the Publishers.

T. B. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 306 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

TYNDALL'S GREAT INAUGURAL.

ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.

READY SEPT. 15.

THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,
BEING THE

Inaugural Address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Belfast, Aug. 19, 1874, by the President, John Tyndall, D.C.L., LL.D., F. R. S., with fine portrait and biographical sketch.

Also an Introductory Essay by Prof. H. Helmholtz, of Berlin. On heavy tinted paper, in extra cloth, $1. The same, in pamphlet form, 50 cents. In cheaper form, 25 cents. (The trade should order promptly.)

The Inaugural says: "The questions here raised are inevitable. They are approaching us with accelerated speed, and it is not a matter of indifference whether they are introduced with reverence or irreverence."

The New-York *Tribune* says: "Prof. Tyndall Crosses the Rubicon.—It is the opening address of the President of the most important convention of scientific men in the world. Every line of it breathes thought, power, eloquence. * * * It is in many respects one of the most extraordinary utterances of our time."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Prof. Tyndall has inaugurated a new era in scientific development, and has drawn the sword in a battle whose clash of arms will presently resound through the civilized world."

The New-York *Graphic* says: "It is a memorable document, and will undoubtedly have great currency, and make a wide and deep impression."

A. K. BUTTS & CO., Publishers,
No. 36 Dey st., New-York.

NEW EDITION NOW READY.—ANOTHER EXCURSION AMONG SEATS OF LEARNING, GENUINE AND SPURIOUS. Some Portraits and Contrasts. By EDW. I. SEARS, LL D. Reprinted from "National Quarterly Review," for June, 1874. Price 50 cents. General Agents, AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, New-York. "National Quarterly" Office, No. 658 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2D AV. AND 10TH ST.,

Will be reopened Sunday, Sept. 6, and a cordial invitation is extended to all, and especially to those who have no stated Sabbath home, or who may be strangers in the City, to attend and worship here.

Rev. J. B. HAWTHORNE, D. D.,
of Louisville, Ky., will preach on Sunday.
Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"The Three Great Elements of Gospel Power."
Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"The Repentance of Judas Iscariot."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SUNDAY SERVICES, Sept. 6: Social Bible-class, for young men only, at 5 o'clock; Reading-room Meeting for young men at 6 o'clock; Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock P. M., followed by a short address to young men, by Rev. Thomas Macpherson, M. A., of Liverpool, England. Meetings for young men on week days: Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock; daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., (holy communion and sermon,) and evening prayer at 4 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

A GREAT QUESTION.—THE PASTOR OF THE Church of Mount Zion, S. S. Snow, will preach the pure truth of God on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Subject—"The Restitution of all Things. What is it?"

A REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., will take place on Sunday next, Sept. 6. Rev. Dr. Chapman, the newly appointed Pastor, having regained his health, will occupy the pulpit at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, has returned from his vacation, and will preach as usual at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited to each service.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, at 10:30, Rev. Wm. Fishbough. Subject: "The Law of Cycles in History;" 2:30, Mrs. Abby Burnham and conference; 7:45, Stephen Pearl Andrews. Subject: "The Definition and an Exposition of the Doctrine of Free Love." Tuesday evening, Mrs. C. Macdonald and other speakers.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services in this Church will be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prof. Wm. M. Barbour D. D., of Bangor, will preach.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER RELIGIOUS services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:

I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 7:30 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 7:30 o'clock.
VIII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, 70 Columbia st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7:30 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No 63 2d st., 7:30 o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 9:30 A. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 2:30 P. M.; No. 135 Greenwich st., 3:30 P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CAMP-MEETING.—THE UNION MEETING IN the great tabernacle at Sea Cliff will continue until Sunday morning. Preaching on Saturday morning by Rev. J. S. Willis; afternoon by Rev. James H. Lightbourne, of the Baltimore Conference; Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary; afternoon, by Rev. James H. Lightbourne. Amanda Smith, the Evangelist, will participate in the services until the close of the meeting.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 7th av., near 14th st., which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened on Sunday, the 6th inst. Sermon at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. James Morrow, of New-Orleans, and in the evening at 7:30 by the Pastor, Rev. F. Bottome, D. D. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st., will be opened for Divine service on Sunday, 6th inst. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach. Service at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad.)—Divine service on Sunday, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Conrad will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—There will be Divine service, sermon, at the holy communion in this Church on Sunday next, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Morning service on Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach. Evening service at 5 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th st., near Broadway.—Sermon Sunday morning, at 10:30, by the Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson. A cordial invitation to all.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., will be opened for divine service on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector. Sunday, 6th inst., Morning Prayer; Litany and Holy Communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M.; Evening Prayer, (choral,) 5 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. John Thomson, D.D., 34th st., [illegible] will be open for divine service on Sabbath [illegible] inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pulpit will be filled by Rev. Mr. Bixen, of West Farms.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening—"The Four Beasts Around the Throne."—Rev. iv., 6.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th st., near 8th av., Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. Seats forever free. Gospel free and full. Come and hear.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services as usual every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—This church will be reopened for public worship on Sabbath, Sept. 6, 1874. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free, and all welcome.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THIS church, having been closed for repairs, will be re-opened on Sunday, Sept. 6. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Robert Aitchison, of Stamford Presbytery, Ontario, is expected to preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., east of Lexington av.—Services on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—The Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 9th av. and 31st st.—Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning subject—"The Crowning Sacrifice." Evening subject—"Laborers Together With Grace."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st.—Dr. C. S. Robinson, the Pastor, having returned, regular services will be resumed to-morrow. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 5TH AV., CORNER 19th st., will reopen to-morrow, (Sunday,) Sept. 6.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Dickson will officiate.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor, having returned, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Come and welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, Leight st., on Sunday evening. Prayer-meeting and communion service in the morning at 10:30. As the services will be held in the lecture-room, all are invited to come early in order to secure seats.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Cooper Institute, having returned from his Summer vacation, will preach morning and evening. Seats free; all invited.

REV. DR. WAKELEY, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st., on Sabbath morning and evening, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. WILLIAM H. THOMAS WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. FRED. EVANS, AFTER THREE MONTHS absence in Europe, will resume his labors by preaching at the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av.—Sunday morning, anniversary sermon; evening, "How to Live."

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, 59TH ST. AND 9th av.—Divine service on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 6, at 3:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Chaplain, Alexander R. Thomson, D. D.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday, at 11 o'clock. The chapel is open to the public.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st. Services Sunday, Sept. 6—Morning service, sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock. The Assistant Minister, Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, will officiate.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 42D ST., NEAR 6th av.—This Church will be reopened on Sunday, 6th inst. Sermon at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor morning and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated after the morning sermon. All are welcome.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt; (opening service;) Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; strangers, and all without a church home, most cordially invited.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Previous engagements will prevent Dr. Hiscox from being present to-morrow (6th). His son, Henry Hiscox, will preach morning and evening. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Seats free.—Services Sunday, at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 21st st.—Services will be resumed in this church, to-morrow, (Sunday,) Sept. 6. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rogers.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT square.—Sunday, Sept. 6, public worship at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate. Holy communion, A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR WILL RESUME RE-hearsals THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Good, fresh voices wanted to fill vacancies. Circulars of this "Church Music School" to be had at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th st., or at the church.
GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.

THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, East 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be reopened for Divine services on Sunday morning, Sept. 6. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av., Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—This church will be reopened for divine service to-morrow, 6th inst. Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will be open on Sunday, Sept. 6. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—In consequence of cleaning and repairs, this church will be closed Sunday, Sept. 6. Usual services Sept. 13.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened for Divine service Sunday. The Pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton; will preach in this church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Charles Naismith will preach in this church to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the sinking fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.
R. G. ROLSTON, President
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED NOT TO NEGOTIATE a bill of exchange, No. 1,649, dated New-Orleans, 29th August, for 14,060 francs at ninety days sight, on G. F. Krause & Co., Paris, drawn by A. Bohn, and bought by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, without consideration given.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS who wish the payment of their interest are invited to address J. J., Post-Office Box No. 4,880 New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL
First Mortgage Bonds.

About $100,000 on Main Lines at 90 and interest.
For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
Choice City and County Bonds
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.

The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

PEEKSKILL SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Bonds, due in 1904.

FOR SALE BY

Daniel A. Moran,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., payable on the 10th day of September. The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday evening, Aug. 29, until Friday morning, Sept. 11.
M. A. MYERS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1874. Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS B. SLADE,
Executors.
my23-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.
m28-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB-ert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN,
Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6m8

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN A NEAR-BY FIRST-class all the year Hotel, newly and elegantly furnished; must be capable, and have $5,000. The location, prospects, &c., unequalled. For particulars, address INTERVIEW, Box No. 795 Post Office.

100 PER CENT. CAN BE MADE ON $5,000 more or less, from mother earth. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, A LADY'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING. A liberal reward will be paid to the person leaving it with DEVLIN & CO., corner Broadway and Grand st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FAMILIES WISHING ELEGANTLY-FUR-nished rooms, single and in suits, will call at the Grand Union Hotel, Park (4th) av. and 41st st.; European plan. The restaurants are supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
Very choice suites of apartments with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let, without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126 WEST— Large front room, second floor, handsomely furnished, pantries, hot and cold water, with board for two, $27 per week; square and hall rooms on third story at moderate prices. Reference required.

NO. 44 WEST 12TH ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, one alcove, to let, with first-class board, to married couples or a party of gentlemen; house handsomely furnished, and contains all modern conveniences.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST.—A FEW COMFORTably furnished rooms, including back parlor and extension, in a neat cosy house, with board; home comforts and unexceptionable table.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS RESIDING in their own house, can accommodate a gentleman and wife; location East 54th st., west of Lexington av. Address Post Office Box No. 586.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; house homelike and pleasant; modern conveniences; references.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND AND 7TH AVS.—A private American family, occupying first-class house, will let choice of rooms, with board. Inquire at news stand, 48th st., corner 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARD-ers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

5TH AV., NO. 164.
Two rooms on first floor, with bath and closets; fine suites on second and third floors; also single rooms; breakfast if desired.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, a large second-story front room; also, two on forth floor; one large, clean and wel furnished; few boarders; references.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,
First house from 5th av.; handsomely-furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table; also smaller suite, without private table.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.,
second floor from 5th av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or singly, with or without private table; transient boarders taken.

NO. 273 5TH AV.,
Between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—ELEGANTly-furnished second and third floor; private table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. Superior accommodations, consisting of one or two entire floors, baths, closets, &c., in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av. Private table only.

A1.—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on second and third floors, with good board, at reasonable terms, at No. 151 West 12th st.

A PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR TO LET with private table; also third floor rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references required. No. 28 East 23d st.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS will have, on Saturday, an entire floor and one suite of rooms for rent, with full board; also one fourth floor room.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with board; all conveniences; would let the rooms separately; references exchanged. No. 41 East 29th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Third-floor room, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references required.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.—PERMANENT ARrangements may now be made for elegant rooms with board, corner 21st st. and Gramercy Park; references required.

TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN—TWO PLEASANT large furnished rooms, with first-class board; private family; references. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED; ALSO, FRONT rooms on third floor, with board; terms moderate. No. 22 Waverley place.

UNFURNISHED FLOORS FOR SINGLE gentlemen or families; also, front parlor suitable for physician. No. 257 4th av.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, en suite or singly, at No. 37 East 17th st.; references exchanged.

A FEW VACANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board, may be had at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms can be obtained with board; references exchanged.

NO. 138 2D AV., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS. Furnished rooms to let with or without board; reference.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO SUITES OF handsome rooms; also single room with board; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged.

Z.—GREAT SPECIALTY IN FLOORS, WITH private table; also suites for families; elegantly-furnished rooms, with and without board, in all locations. List, prices, &c., free. "HOME GAZETTE" BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES AND TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds or some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.
Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant resort. House will remain open until Sept. 20.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.
Also Managers Grand Union Hotel,
New York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
Terms reduced, $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day.
THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF GENTLEMAN, wife, and two children under four years, desire two connecting rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his two sons, (aged fifteen and eighteen,) in a private family. Address H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State st., corner of Court st.—All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

WHARFAGE FOR SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction, for the Department of Docks, at 12 o'clock noon Sept. 15, 1874, the right to collect wharfage for five years from Pier at foot of 40th st., North River.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware and Saddlers' Goods, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of HORSE BLANKETS suitable for DRESS, stable, and out-door use; also, the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, TRUCK, RAIN and WAGON BLANKETS. CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades up to the richest qualities, and in the latest styles imported. CLARK'S patent, and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED BETWEEN 44TH and 54th sts., west of 4th av., and not further west than 7th av., with six stalls and ample carriage room, from Oct. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Any party wishing to rent the same for strictly private use, address BOWKER, Box No. 11 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH st.; 25 feet front; floor stable with seven stalls, and rooms for family overhead. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE A VERY STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, fourteen hands, seven years old. Inquire at No. 37 1st av., in the butcher shop.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY SMART AND well-recommended German girl (twenty-two months' references) as chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman, as Chamber-maid and Waitress; thoroughly efficient; excellent references. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, (any distance;) has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A SPANISH YOUNG woman; is a good washer, ironer, and general house-maid for City or country; has good recommendations; speaks English plainly. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the City or country. Call at No. 345 West 44th st., near 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young girl, who can do plain cooking, can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOman to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish the very best of reference. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE NORTH of Ireland young woman, in a family, as general servant, in City or country; has a child; wages $7; good reference. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT COLORED WOMan, for City or country; is a very capable cook, and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, in the country, with her child three years old, to do general house-work; best of City reference. Apply at No. 419 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH eighteen months' recommendations, to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like to go out by the day or week. Address M. C., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., Mrs. HARDMAN.—Select servants; Protestant, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Swedish, colored; City, country, hotels, restaurants; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT NURSE for an invalid child or lady; is perfectly competent and reliable, and has a knowledge of medicines; highest City reference. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 36th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A good and useful young woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress, for City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, WITH fine breast of milk, child two months old, as wet nurse; reference of character, &c. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class references for three years from last employers; willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTant man; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Address B. P., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN without family, competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, including greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables, and is a good propagator; good references. Address Reference, Box No. 227 *Times* Office, for three days.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom; has the best of reference from last employer. Apply for two days at Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, AGED TWENTY-six years; speaks good English; can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, and general work; well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WAITER, speaking correct English, and is very competent; can take the entire charge of the dining-room, and understands carving, and has the best testimonials from France and England. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A SOBER Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly; has the best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address William, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD FAMILY TO make himself useful in a first-class piano-forte establishment; must play well and know how to show off a piano. References, with full particulars, address to A. B. C., Station D.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OLD in an office; must be intelligent, well educated, and a good reader. Address SITUATION, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER MONITOR will leave foot of Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M.; 24th st., 7:15; Pier No. 27, East River, (second pier below the bridge,) 7:30; Grand st., 7:45, and 33d st., 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 4:45 P. M. Also, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, leaves Pier No. 27, East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at Grand and 33d sts. Returning leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip, 60 cents, good on either boat to Sept. 5.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENeca Lake, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins and return, $10 each, valid if used between Sept. 8 and Sept. 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; at the depots, and at No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:56 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) daily at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 7:15 A. M. Fare 40 cents each way.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC.

10,000 PAGES OF SHEET MUSIC, a very little soiled, for two cents per page. Postage 10 cents for $1 worth. In addressing, state whether vocal, instrumental, easy or difficult. No catalogue of this music. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY .... Proprietor and Manager.

TO-DAY AT 1:30,
LAST MATINEE OF
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

TO-NIGHT AT 8,
First time in this theatre of Benjamin Webster's brilliant adaptation of Sardou's [illegible] comedy entitled,

THE FAST FAMILY.

Mr. D. H. Harkins	Didier
Mr. Louis James	Hector Camprose
Mr. Frank Hardenberg	Bellottom
Mr. J. W. Jennings	Fermichel
Mr. Owen Fawcett	Prudent
Mr. Hart Conway	Frapanio
Miss Stella Congdon	Polydore
Mr. Beekman	Jules
Mr. W. Etynge	Servant
Bijou Heron	Fanfan
Miss Ada Dyas	Clotilde
Miss Sara Jewett	Blanche
Miss Nina Varian	Rose
Miss Emily Rigl	Camille
Miss Alice Grey	Adolphine
Mrs. Griffiths	Josephine

NEW SCENERY BY ROBERTS.

MONDAY NIGHT, (2d time,) THE FAST FAMILY,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
SEPT. 9.

After long and elaborate preparation will be produced Sheridan's comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
Remodeled and arranged as produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, and to be produced with new scenery, entirely new costumes, new furniture, and with a cast of
UNAPPROACHABLE COMPETENESS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.

Complete success of the eminent comedian,
Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1874,
IN THE AFTERNOON, 1:30; ALSO, EVENING AT 8,
will be given the last representations of
PAUL PRY.
PAUL PRY .... Mr. J. L. TOOLE

The evening performance will conclude with
OFF THE LINE.
HARRY COKE, (his original character,) Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

TOOLE IN THREE PIECES AND TWO SONGS,
ON MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 7,
OUR CLERKS,
OFF THE LINE, and
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch respectfully announce that all preliminary arrangements are now being completed for the regular
SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA,
beg inning at the Academy of Music on
MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Full particulars of the NEW ENGAGEMENTS effected, NEW COMPOSITIONS to be produced, the complete REPERTOIRE, &c., will be officially placed before the public in the newspapers on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., and also in a pamphlet, copies of which may be had at the Box-office of the Academy of Music, or at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s, No. 112 5th av., or will be mailed to any address on application.

Box-office opens for subscriptions MONDAY, Sept. 7, at 9 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of Dion Boucicault's new play
☞ BELLE LAMAR. ☜
The principal characters by
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH,
Supported by a powerful cast.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30
MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 7,
Revival of Otway's grand tragedy of
VENICE PRESERVED.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, AT 8,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
To Mr. JOHN KOCH, Proprietor of Central Park Garden.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.
Immense success of the grand spectacular drama,
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS!
And produced with oriental grandeur.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MONDAY, Sept. 7, will be produced in unparalleled splendor, Kiralfy's grand spectacle of the DELUGE.

* * * * *

APTOMMAS IN NEW-YORK NOV. 23.

* * * * *

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Crowded nightly with THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK, to witness the only true and artistic rendition of the genuine French
CAN-CAN.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2:30.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
B. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

HELEN,
between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d..1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 2..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d......2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d......8:00 A. M.
Friday, 4th.........2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.........9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th......2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 5th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th......8:30 A. M.	Monday, 7th.......2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th.8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th......2:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d.12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 3d......9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 3d......1:30 P. M.
Friday, 4th.......10:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th.........2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 5th.......12:00 M.	Saturday, 5th......4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 6th.........9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 6th.........4:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th........6:45 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 4 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 24th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.—STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... A. M. PALMER
[illegible]
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.

THIRD WEEK
of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S engagement,
and
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of
JANE EYRE.

This delightful play is attracting the largest and most fashionable audiences ever gathered in a theatre at this season of the year.

It is pronounced by the Press to be
INFINITELY SUPERIOR
even to
LED ASTRAY.

Characters by
Messrs. FREDERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, A. D. BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, W. H. WILDER and F. F. MACKAY.
Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MARIE WILKINS, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, HATTIE THORPE, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, Little LAURA THORPE, DE LACY, and WILDE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5, Third Matinee of JANE EYRE.
Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE
MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA .... Lessees and Managers
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the
NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
of the immensely successful Opera Bouffe,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT, With AIMEE, MINELLY, GANDON, DUBOUCHET, and DEBERE.

In consequence of the immediate production of Offenbach's most brilliantly successful work,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE,
which will be produced with entirely new scenery, new costumes and appointments.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 1:30 P. M.,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West 23d st., 6th av., near Booth's Theatre.
GRAND REOPENING,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1874.
19th season of the world famous

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

First appearance here of Messrs. J. H. ROSE, JOS. NORRIS, [illegible] WALTZ, J. J. KELLEY, W. HENRY RICE, PRIMA DONNA. THE OLD FAVORITES, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, [illegible]

Box-office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [illegible]
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS
AT HOME,
IN THEIR NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
Broadway, corner 29th st.,
The most beautiful, most comfortable, and best ventilated Theatre in the City.
And most complete minstrel organization in the world.
GREAT SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
STREET CARS MAY BE ORDERED AT 10.
Come—GO EARLY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK of [illegible]
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
Still more [illegible]
LO LO, assisted by the DE GLORIAS BROTHERS,
Miss FANNY HERRING, the [illegible],
ELLA ARNOLD, ELLA MAYO,
HARRY FLOOD, BRUEN and ROONEY.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THE
LAST
NAIL.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.
EVENING—FOUL PLAY.
AFTERNOON—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of
W. H. FAYETTE.
FRENCH SPY and
TRACKED TO DEATH.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

Public notice is hereby given that the time for receiving and opening the above-named bids or proposals for furnishing material and for grading in the improvement district in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City is enlarged and extended until the 5th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the said bids or proposals will be received up to that time at the office of the Commissioners, and the same will be then and there publicly opened.

Dated Aug. 26, 1874.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WM. BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation (of) rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary informaton as to the work required, will be furnished on application to
BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer,
North Adams, Mass.

Aug. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Arching" may be addressed to
ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of
Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given, that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material for sewers, man-holes, culverts, &c., and for building the same, in that part of the Improvement District in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," lying westerly of Jackson and Van Alst avenues, will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under the said act, at their office, in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen, until 12 o'clock at noon, Sept. 9, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any parties desiring to bid; copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 120 PEARL ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1874, for furnishing materials for and construction of a catch sand-pier at Buffalo, N. Y. Also for furnishing materials and labor for repairs of south end of Buffalo breakwater.

Separate bids must be submitted for each work.

For information on the subject, apply to this office.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, U. S. A.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 10, 1874, for the mason's and bricklayer's work of a Court-house, Bell-tower, and Prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PLANK, TIMBER, AND PILES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 22, 1874, for supplies for six months, consisting of pine, spruce, and oak plank and timber, and pine, spruce, and hemlock piles and deck logs.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 21, for hay, oats, straw, corn-meal, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 22, 1874, for 1,450 tons coal. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE COMMISSIONERS DENY THE CHARGES OF FRAUD AND EVASION—AN EXPLANATION FORTHCOMING.

The report of Commissioner of Accounts Howe, on the administration of the affairs of the Department of Charities and Correction, was the subject of general discussion yesterday, and opinions on the question of the guilt or innocence of the Commissioners were freely expressed. As might have been expected, the conduct of the Commissioners was at once condemned as culpable in the extreme by those who jump at conclusions on the instant; but the majority of the general public, while accepting the report of Mr. Howe as correct, preferred to await the answer of the Commissioners before giving an opinion on the subject. It seemed to have been accepted on all sides, however, that negligence had been displayed in the mode of keeping the books of the department, and that it would require a clear statement on the part of the Commissioners to remove the unfavorable impression which the publication of the report had created. The Commissioners deny the charges of fraudulent entry, manipulation, and evasion of the law contained in Mr. Howe's report, and state that they can explain to the entire satisfaction of the public their whole conduct in administering the affairs of the department. They assert that they have always acted in perfect honesty and good faith to the public, and strictly conformed to the provisions of the charter. The facts contained in the report of Mr. Howe, they claim, have been distorted and colored for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the Commissioners, who have been placed before them in a false light.

The Commissioners met in secret session yesterday, to take action in the matter. They are preparing an answer to Mr. Howe's report, in which they say they will prove satisfactorily that their official conduct throughout has been above suspicion. In conversation on the subject, yesterday, President Laimbeer said that, owing to business engagements, he had not been able to give the facts contained in the report of Mr. Howe proper consideration; but considered it unfair that such a report should have been presented without the knowledge of the Commissioners. He denied that deliberate attempts had been made, with his knowledge or consent, to evade that section of the charter requiring all supplies exceeding $1,000 to be furnished by contract, by means of erasures and fraudulent entries on the storekeeper's books, or that any of the Commissioners had ever attempted to evade any of the provisions of the charter. The so-called fraudulent system of book-keeping he said could be satisfactorily explained as well as the charges of exorbitant salaries and other matters which had been alluded to in the report of Mr. Howe. The board would take immediate action in the matter, and he had no doubt that their answer to the report would entirely satisfy the public, and show that the affairs of the department had been administered by them in perfect good faith.

INTERVIEW WITH COMMISSIONER STERN.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Stern at his office, No. 120 South Fifth avenue, yesterday, and found that gentleman highly indignant at what he termed the "garbled" report of Commissioner Howe, and which he (Stern) claimed was from the beginning a tissue of untruths and misrepresentations. In regard to that portion of the document in which it is stated that Mr. Lawrence, the book-keeper at the Central Office, had neglected to post his cash-book since the 31st of May, 1873, Mr. Stern freely admitted that such was the case, but emphatically denied that the Commissioners were at all responsible for this dereliction on the part of their subordinates. As soon as the state of affairs became known to the Board, the facts were at once communicated to Mayor Havemeyer and Controller Green, and the assistance of Commissioner Howe requested in order to unravel the tangled accounts. The reason given by Lawrence, the book-keeper, for neglecting to properly write up and balance his books was that under the new charter all the moneys pass through the hands of Controller Green, and are not disbursed by the Department as formerly. This being the case, he contended that there was no further need of a cash book, and accordingly discontinued its use. Mr. Stern desired, however, to say in behalf of Lawrence that he had never misappropriated a dollar, the extent of his fault was indiscretion and negligence. The statement that "the goods received by the store-keeper were distributed by him on his own responsibility" was utterly untrue. A rigid system of checks and safeguards was constantly maintained over the receipt and delivery of all stores, rendering it impossible for any employe, without the most widespread system of collusion, to retain any portion of the goods in his charge.

As to the alleged violation of the law by the Commissioners in the purchase of flour, &c., in the open market, when the statute directs that all supplies shall be given by contract to the lowest bidder, Mr. Stern said that himself and his colleagues had on their accession to office faithfully endeavored to carry out the contract system, but found the law to be framed in such a bungling manner that were the majority of the bids drawn up in accordance with its provisions they would be compelled to award contracts at thousands of dollars above the market price. These bids were all opened in the presence of Controller Green and his assistant, but fortunately for the City were found to be loosely drawn up, and thus were thrown out. The necessary purchases were then made in the open market, and he (Stern) did not know of a single case in which the City had not saved a large amount by so doing.

In answer to a question in reference to the $8,749 commission paid Chas. C. Cornell, the meat purchasing clerk, when the law says that no subordinate in any department shall receive a greater salary than the head of the same, who in this case is paid $6,500, Mr. Stern replied that if Mr. Howe had told the whole truth instead of keeping back a part of it, the public would soon see how much there was in his report. The facts were simply as follows: Under the old law the purchasing clerk, who is usually a butcher by trade, received one cent per pound commission. Under the new law Mr. Cornell is paid one-half cent per pound. In this case the total aggregates $8,000 and upward. From that sum Mr. Cornell has to purchase the meat, rent his place of business in West Eleventh street, pay his employes, buy all the ice that is required, and defray all the running expenses of his establishment, aggregating from $7,000 to $2,500 per annum. By subtracting that sum from his commission, it was easy to see that his compensation was not extravagantly large. Mr. Stern further stated that the assumed irregularities in the purchase of brown sheeting and Melton cloths were entirely technical. In the case of the former the apparent disagreement of the entries in the books was caused by the Commissioners countermanding their first order, and then reissuing it at a later date. In both cases, the goods were received and paid for by the board at a rate extremely favorable to the City. In conclusion, Mr. Stern said that the affairs of the department under the new board had been conducted with the utmost possible economy, and for the best interests of the tax-payers at large. Individual cases of petty pilfering on the part of subordinates might exist, (though none such had been shown by Mr. Howe, and himself and his colleagues certainly knew of none,) but as a whole, he did not fear contradiction when he asserted that the City had never before had one of its departments so honestly and economically managed. The commissioners had given its affairs their most earnest consideration, and from the commencement had welcomed an investigation, and demanded that it be made thorough and searching. But unless something more convincing than the garbled report of Mr. Howe was brought forward, he thought the public would agree with himself that the charges were frivolous and without any real foundation.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Gen. McMahon, the Receiver of Taxes, sent the following communication to the Controller yesterday:

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

SIR: I have the honor to request that twenty-four additional clerks and one messenger be ordered to report at this office on or before the day appointed for the opening of the tax-books on real estate. There are now on duty here eleven clerks, distributed as follows: Three in the bill division and eight in the cash division. Five more are required in the latter and twenty in the former. The tax-books number thirty-five, and will require at least twenty-three competent clerks for the preparation of bills. In the upper portion of this office six clerks are needed for deputies' books and sheets, one for the requisition desk, one for the clerk-slips, one for the money-drawer, one for the ladies' window and to assist the interest clerk, one book-keeper, one interest clerk; also one bank messenger and one office messenger.

In making details from other bureaus, I would respectfully ask that rapid and accurate accountants be selected, and that the clerks who have heretofore proved very efficient in this office may be returned to it from the bureau to which you have been obliged to assign them for temporary duty, in all cases where it can be done without serious injury to other offices of the department. If any clerks are appointed, it would be well if they could report here on the day before the books are opened, to receive instructions as to their duties.

Signed, M. T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

To this communication the Controller replied, that the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in reducing the appropriation for the Finance Department prevented him from appointing clerks for the purpose; but in case of emergency, clerical assistance would be drafted from other offices.

THE OFFENDING POLICE MAGISTRATE.

No communication has been received by any of the officials in the District Attorney's office from Judge Donohue in relation to his action in the case of Police Justice Smith, who is charged with having committed Libby Doris, alias Mary Wilson, on a false commitment. It is the general opinion that the Grand Jury will take no action in the case, the Justice having acknowledged that he committed an error in not having personally examined the form of commitment, and expressed his regret that he should have unintentionally erred. The matter at issue between Judge Donohue and Justice Smith, however, in no way affects the subject of the discussion. The prisoner, Libby Doris, is held in custody by the District Attorney on a second indictment for grand larceny found against her, upon which she has never been tried. At the opening of the Court of General Sessions on Monday next, the prisoner will be brought up on the old indictment, and can then receive the sentence for grand larceny suspended in April, 1872. The woman, Libby Doris, alias Mary Wilson, is an old offender. Six indictments for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods were found against her and her accomplice, Eustacia St. Valeria, on one of which the latter was sent to State Prison for four years, while sentence on the former was suspended for some reason only known to the Ring officials.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OFFICE TO BE CLOSED, AND ITS EFFECTS REMOVED TO WASHINGTON AT ONCE.

For several weeks back Treasury Solicitor Wilson has been engaged in examining the papers and correspondence of the New-York branch of the United States Secret service, in quest of information concerning Col. Whitely's connection with the District safe burglary at Washington, some time ago. The work of Mr. Wilson has been very tedious, and involved the hearing of many witnesses and numerous visits to Boston and other Eastern cities, for the purpose of seeing persons and papers unattainable otherwise. At the early stages of the inquiry, in July, Mr. Wilson was of opinion that all the charges of complicity made against Col. Whitely and the New-York branch were unsustained at least; and, indeed, the Solicitor allowed the same to be so stated in the several journals. But he always qualified his statements to reporters with the remark, "So far as I have gone." This was necessary, because the whole ground of the investigation had not then been traversed, nor was the inquiry completed until quite recently. Therefore, evidence adverse to Col. Whitely or his subordinates might at any time be found. Since the close of the examination in New-York Solicitor Wilson has been in Boston, and was to make his report of the case to the Secretary of the Treasury thereafter. What this might be did not transpire. But it is certain, however, that the New-York branch office of the secret service is to be closed, and all the property and effects are to be transferred to Washington forthwith.

WALL STREET NOTES.

STOCK MATTERS—UNION PACIFIC STATEMENT—AMERICAN STEAMERS PURCHASED BY JAPAN.

The tone of the Wall street markets yesterday was firmer and more healthful than on the preceding day, especially at the close of business, when the highest prices of the day were reached. The upward tendency was stimulated by intelligence received from Liverpool of a sharp and large advance in breadstuffs, which was regarded as indicating that the English harvests do not look so good, and that consequently the export trade would be heavy and business brisk.

Union Pacific has been noticeably strong for some days, and all the stock offering has, it is stated, been absorbed by inside parties who confidently predict a good future for the road. The following statement shows the assets of the company:

Notes receivable	$7,655 66
Cash	225,878 02
Due from United States Treasury Department	515,267 12
Colorado Central Railroad bonds and stock	1,220,411 00
Utah Central Railroad stock	500,000 00
Utah Southern Railroad bonds	412,000 00
Omaha Bridge bonds	5,161 35
Union Pacific stock	8,244 13
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock	2,420,080 00
St. Louis, Council Bluffs, and Omaha bonds	29,711 31
Douglas and Washington County bonds	170,000 00
Due from Central Pacific Railroad	37,170 71
Due from Utah Northern Pacific Railroad	64,311 02
Land gent and sundry account	5,400 00
Land notes to July 1, 1874	2,675,719 54
11,044,000 acres of land at $5 per acre	55,220,000 00
Total	$63,517,099 20

These assets are exclusive of the road, its equipments, and franchise. The land-grant notes, which are a mortgage upon the farms and improvements along the line of the road, have been increased from $2,042,606 in January, to $2,675,719 in July, an increase of $633,000 since Jan. 1 by the company's purchase. They now stand at a little over $8,000,000, and at the average price of the last three years the amount of land notes on hand would be sufficient to retire $3,500,000 more of the bonds. This would leave only $4,500,000 outstanding, and the sale of another million acres of land would entirely wipe out the land grants. Then the company would have 10,000,000 acres of land upon which the new sinking fund bonds would be a first mortgage. It would require the sale of only 2,500,000 acres to pay off the sinking fund bonds, leaving 7,500,000 acres for the stockholders.

A dispatch was yesterday received from San Francisco announcing that the Government of Japan has purchased the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's ship New-York for $250,000, and ships Acantha and Madras for $118,000 and $90,000 respectively.

Recent heavy shipments of specie from Havana to this port excite attention, the flow of specie having been hitherto almost invariably in the opposite direction.

The payment of pensions commenced yesterday, and the office was crowded all day. About $35,000 was paid out.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The boys' and girls' Summer vacation closes with the present week, and on Monday morning, Sept. 7, the Public Schools of the City of New-York will reopen. The vacation has been a long one, a few days over nine weeks, having begun on the 4th of July last. During this time not only the minds and bodies of pupils and teachers have been refreshed by the needed cessation from labor but the school-houses and rooms have been repaired and refitted. A description of these renovations and improvements has already been published in THE TIMES, and to the great army, more than two hundred thousand in number, thronging the doors and halls of the educational premises on Monday, they will bring satisfaction and a grateful sense of approval. It will be remembered that according to the last annual report of the Board of Education the whole number of schools within its jurisdiction, including normal colleges, evening, and colored schools, was 249. To carry on these an expenditure for the year, by the City, of $3,479,011 had been made. Of this sum $2,064,929.48 were paid as salaries to regular teachers, exclusive of the salaries paid to teachers of the normal, evening, and colored schools. The whole number of teachers employed is 2,767, at salaries ranging from $500 to $3,000, according to position of principal or assistant. The whole number of pupils taught for the year 1873 was 236,453, giving an average attendance of 109,395.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the last stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society communications were received from Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D., requesting the publication of the Book of Joshua in the Dakota language, which was granted; from Rev. W. S. Robertson, of the Creek Mission, ordering a fresh supply of Scriptures in the Muskokee (Creek) language; from Rev. E. C. Bissell, Innspruck, with interesting statements as to the distribution of the Scriptures in the Tyrol; from Rev. Dr. Maclay, Yokohama, returning thanks for funds received from this society for Bible work, and showing successful distribution; from Rev. D. C. Greene, sending the names of the Committee of Translation of the Scriptures into Japanese, with the rules to be followed in translation; and from Rev. Dr. Blodget, Peking, in regard to the proposed translation of the Bible into the Mongol language; and from Mr. Edwin E. Bliss, Constantinople.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY AT WHITE PLAINS.

The village of White Plains came near being the scene of another tragedy on Thursday evening. Justice Lory had issued a warrant for the arrest of a Mr. Weller, on complaint of his wife, for brutal treatment; but as the accused only made unexpected occasional visits to his house, he evaded the officers until Thursday evening, when he contrived, during a brief absence of his wife, to get possession of their two children, and was leaving with them by an express train for the City. Mrs. Weller, on learning what had taken place, pursued, accompanied by Constable Barnes, who was resisted and shot at by Mr. Weller. He was finally secured, however, and locked up to await an examination.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

A copy of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts on the management of the Department of Charities was sent to Mayor Havemeyer about the time when the document was submitted to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, but it lay unopened on his desk yesterday. When asked what he thought about the statement, the Mayor replied that the system of keeping the accounts and the mode of transacting business in the department were legacies of the old Ring; and that as to the contracts complained of, he supposed that it was necessary to award them in order to obtain supplies for those in the public institutions.

GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German Saloon-keepers' Central Organization, Henry Haas, presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when a committee of five was appointed to represent the Organization at the State Convention of the Brewers and Liquor Dealers to be held at Syracuse on the 16th inst. The committee was composed of Maj. Sauer, Martin Nachtmann, Chas. Kinkel, Jos. Fricke, and Geo. Gruenwald. The object of the Convention will be to devise means to insure the election of candidates for the Legislature who will urge the passage of a uniform excise law for the entire State, and a law providing for the election of Excise Commissioners by the people in each county, as a means to relieve the liquor and beer trade from restrictions which, it is alleged, have heretofore been imposed upon the same.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

LECTURE BY PROF. ADELER, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

A full meeting of the Liberal Club assembled last night at Plympton Hall to listen to a lecture delivered by Prof. Felix Adeler, of Cornell University, upon the subject, "Buddha, a Prophet of the People." The lecturer said the history of all religions showed that but little progress had been made in the moral law when compared with other affairs of life and the time of development; that the ideas and notions of people on religious matters were generally formed by association, not logical connection in reasoning, and such connection usually came from accidental circumstances. If one had been taught to believe in a certain rite as a basis of religion, he clung to it from the law of association and not from logical reasoning. In the reformations which had from time to time been made in religion, many old ideas had prevailed, by the law of association, though under different forms. Sir William Jones, the eminent Oriental scholar, had asserted that Buddha was the same as other gods in India. Another had compared him to Mahomet and to Jesus Christ. The speaker then proceeded to sketch the history of Buddha and the scheme of religious reformation originated by him from the religion of the Brahmins. Buddha was of immaculate conception, born of a virgin, and adopted as the son of a powerful King, second only in aristocratic caste to the Brahmin priests of the country. His early youth was one of remarkable promise. At the age of sixteen he had the strength and beauty of full manhood, and gave many instances of wisdom and goodness. As a young prince his life was one of pleasure and happiness, and he was taught to believe that from his Divine origin this would always continue. He did not know that such a condition as that of misery existed. One day, while driving in his chariot, he saw a man wretchedly old and poor. Never having seen such a sight, he inquired of the coachman, an old and experienced servant, the meaning of the circumstance. The reply was given him: "This is the lot of all men." On a second occasion he saw a man afflicted with leprosy, and still another lying dead and uncared for by the roadside. To his inquiry, the same answer, "This is the lot of all men," was given, and sank deep into his soul. He became informed then of the misery of the greater portion of the people, so rigidly excluded from the benefits and enjoyments of life by the caste principles of the Brahmin religion. After years of thought and study, he broke away from the Brahmin priesthood, and, going into the forest, devised a system for the conduct of life and future hopes thereafter which should include all classes. In this good work he was opposed by the evil one, Mara, the Satan of India, who first attacked him by force without avail, and then sought to tempt him by saying: "Follow me and all the possessions of the earth shall be yours." Virtue prevailed, however, and the obligations of the moral law carried out by Buddha and his disciples. From this standpoint human progress must be accepted as a fact, but from no other point of view. The doctrines proclaimed by Buddha were of the most eminent philosophy. He advocated a life of moderation and equally poised restraint for the purpose of averting pain in self, and compassion and love as a means of alleviating pain in others.

SERGT. DAY ON TRIAL.

Sergt. J. B. Day, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was yesterday placed on trial before Police Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee, on charges preferred against him by Superintendent Walling. The charges recited that in November last Sergt. Day purchased from Michael Monahan, keeper of a thieves' saloon at Amity and Greene streets, who has since died, a watch valued at $70, stolen from Thomas Collier, a peddler, in front of Monahan's store, on the 23d of October, by Thomas Mullen and others, paying $18 for the same, although a full description of the stolen property had previously been given by Collier at the Fifteenth Precinct, in which Day was doing duty as a Sergeant.

Thomas Collier deposed that he was drunk when the watch was stolen from him, and that he gave a full description of it at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. Officer Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, swore he arrested Morris Martin, in whose possession the watch was found. Morris Martin, residing at No. 269 West Thirty-eighth street, swore he bought the watch from Mr. Geigerman. Mr. Geigerman, of No. 685 Broadway, testified that he bought the watch from Sergeant Day. Officer Harvey, of the Fifteenth Precinct testified to arresting Collier for being drunk. Saw William Shepperd, alias Billy "the Duffer," a notorious thief, running away. Monahan's place was resorted to by thieves and bad characters. Sergeant Holbrow, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that Thomas Mullen was arrested for robbing Collier, and that Sergeant Day was on duty in the station-house. Sergeant Day, on being sworn in his own defense, testified that he purchased the watch from Monahan in good faith, and did not think it was stolen. The case was referred to the full Board for decision.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting at its hall, No. 349 Bowery, last night, for the purpose of receiving the report of a special committee, on certain points, to be submitted to the Republican State Convention. Dr. Muhr presided, and after the report was read, it was resolved, that the convention should take into consideration that church property ought, in equity and justice, be assessed and taxed in the same ratio as the property of other corporations; that the school law passed by the last Legislature, providing for compulsory school education, should be made more complete and effective, and asking that the same be amended by the Legislature, inasmuch as the minimum school attendance of fourteen weeks is deemed insufficient.

Further, that all restrictive Sunday laws should be discountenanced as being incompatible with full liberty of conscience as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The above propositions were, after a brief debate, adopted, and the Executive Committee was instructed to form a committee to proceed to Utica to present the same to the Republican State Convention, and there to represent the interests of the German Republicans.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants twelve, amounting to $7,724 15; Pay-rolls paid, number of warrants, 683, amounting to $112,732 47; total number of warrants, 695, amounting to $120,456 62. Receipts—From taxes of 1874, $71,646 49; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $16,526 32; collection of assessments and interest, $1,919 35; water rents and fees, $1,453 35; market rents and fees, $51 00; licenses, Mayor's Office, $156 75; vault permits, $41 44; fees and fines, Court of Special sessions, $340 00; fees, &c., Superior Court, $166 56; stenographers' fees, $45 00; sales of indices of records, $29 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $2,613 50; total, $94,989 01.

THE TORRINO INQUEST CONCLUDED.

Coroner Whitehill resumed the inquest in the Torrino murder case last evening, in the Sixth Subprecinct, Flusing avenue. Peter Quinn was the only important witness. He testified that he knew a young man who had kept house for Torrino at No. 55 Rose street, New-York. Torrino had also lived at No. 24 James street.

At 9:15 the Coroner gave the case to the jury, who remained out until 10 o'clock, when they returned with the following verdict: "We find that Salvadore Torrino came to his death at the hands of parties unknown, and that Fortunatus Mandita and Francisco San Folippi were accessories." The latter were accordingly held for trial. Cocioppo was detained as a witness. The remainder were discharged.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

A few days past Charles Williams, of No. 27 Amity street, went to the dry goods store of Simmett, Dunn & Co., No. 232 Bowery, and ordered two ladies' dresses, valued at $35. He said he was stopping at the New-York Hotel, and directed that the dresses be sent to that place when he would pay for them. The goods were sent as ordered, and Williams met the messenger at the hotel door, and taking the bundle from him gave him a check drawn on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank in payment. The check was presented for payment and pronounced worthless. Williams was arrested at No. 27 Amity street on Thursday night, in company with Fanny Davis, who had on one of the dresses at the time. Both the prisoners were remanded to await an investigation.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Patrick F. Cooney, of No. 18 Prince street, complained that, on the 22d of August last, Lucy Oliver, of Brooklyn, robbed him of a gold watch and chain, of the value of $180, and $125 in money. She was held for examination....Catherine Hasson, of No. 12 Greenwich street, had her pocket picked by William Green, who was committed in default of bail....Patrick Murphy, of No. 25 Washington street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Frederick Hanson, of New-Jersey, who accuses him of having thrown him down and held him while another man took his pocketbook, containing $3 30, from his vest pocket. Murphy was committed to answer....Francisco St. Sebastian was committed, in default of $2,000 bail, for a felonious assault upon Joseph Falino, the Italian who was stabbed on Sunday last at No. 43 Crosby street....Margaret Creeden and Catherine Broome were held for examination for injuring Margaret Claire in a quarrel which they got into on Thursday night, at No. 31 Park street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The City of Peking leaves to-day at 11 A. M., on her final trial trip, and will return on Monday.

If the weather is fine there will be music on the mall in Central Park to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The steamer France, from Havre, arrived at this port yesterday, with forty-one cabin and 266 steerage passengers.

The tenth annual convention of the French Canadian mutual benefit societies will take place on Sept. 7 and 8, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue.

A large number of pensioners were paid off yesterday, at the agency of the district, corner of William street and Exchange place. Payment will continue for two weeks.

Joseph Stollmeyer, of Fifty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, fell from a Ninth avenue car last night, and was severely injured about the head. He was sent to the Reception Hospital.

Hon. Joseph H. Blackfan, United States Representative to the International Postal Congress, which convenes at Berne, Switzerland, on Sept. 15 sails on the City of Richmond to-day.

The funeral of Mme. Agatha States Orlandini, the prima donna, took place yesterday morning from her late residence, No. 467 West Thirty-fourth street. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Thomas Evers, of the Eighth Precinct, charged Robert Smith with stealing his gold watch, worth $100, at the Caledonian Picnic. Smith was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, which has been closed for repairs during the Summer months, will be reopened to-morrow. Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., will preach on the occasion, and the two succeeding Sundays.

The proceeds of the musical entertainment by the Arion, Saengerrunde, and other German societies, at Jones' Wood Colosseum recently, amounted to $1,200, which sum was yesterday transmitted to the Treasurer of the German Hospital.

Letitia West and Julia Morris, two domestics, charged with stealing $500 worth of clothing from the house of their mistress, Mrs. Whitmore, of No. 145 West Eleventh street, were committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

The property owners of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards held a meeting last evening, at No. 242 Spring street, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, M. Mohr; Vice President, J. Hande; Secretary, A. Scheuerman, and Treasurer, P. Weber.

William Williams, of No. 247 West Twenty-ninth street, broke into Peter Trainor's, No. 107 West Twenty-eighth street, on Thursday night, and stole a diamond ring and a pair of bracelets, worth $350. Williams was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

Yesterday morning an unknown man jumped from the ferry-boat Maspeth, at the foot of Houston street. The body was subsequently recovered, and sent to the Morgue. The deceased was about forty years old, five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, hair and moustache, and slightly bald. He wore a dark coat and pants, white linen shirt, black woolen socks, and gaiter shoes.

Mayor Havemeyer repeated yesterday that he has not yet received any decision from Governor Dix on the charges preferred against him....The Board of Assistant Aldermen will meet on Monday next for the first time since their vacation....It is said that further changes will be made in the Bureau of Collection of Assessments....The place of Deputy Collector has not yet been filled.

A woman known only as Mary, of No. 49 Prince street, dropped dead yesterday, while she was being dressed for removal to the hospital......Mary Miller, aged thirty-seven years, of No. 347 West Thirty-seventh street, died yesterday while cleaning house......Patrick Flannagan, aged forty years, of No. 331 West Twenty-sixth street, died yesterday, while at work at No. 252 West Twenty-ninth street. ......John Switzer, a patient at the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, was drowned while bathing yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon it was resolved to open the evening schools on the 28th inst.

John Munn, aged fifty-four years, was arrested on Thursday night, charged with stealing a quantity of harness valued at $50.

If the weather is fine there will be music in Prospect Park to-day, at 3 P. M., by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band.

A new brick stable for the horses of the Mounted Police is to be erected on the corner of Butler and Pearsall streets, at a cost of $6,000.

Emmanuel Nugers, residing at No. 125 Bridge street, who swallowed a dose of arsenic on Wednesday night, died on the following evening.

A sneak-thief, yesterday, entered the residence of Mrs. Christian Leitz, No. 424 Broadway, and stole a quantity of jewelry valued at $31.

Michael Cook and Owen Reilly, coach drivers, became involved in a quarrel on Thursday night, during which Cook received a severe contusion near the left eye. Both parties were arrested.

The Life-saving Society has given $50 to Mr. John McMahon, an officer attached to the Van Brunt Street Police Station, for saving the life of a child named Isabella Secor, who fell from a picnic barge on Aug. 4.

A colored girl named Frances Jones, residing at No. 512 Broadway, was attacked and bitten in the arm by a dog supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia. Officer Dolon, of the Sixth Subprecinct, pursued the dog and killed it.

Mr. Adam Kojanaski, residing at No. 520 Myrtle avenue, has instituted a suit for libel, in the City Court, against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, placing his damages at $5,000. The alleged offense consists in two articles published respectively Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, accusing the complainant of an assault upon a child four years old.

LONG ISLAND.

John Lentz, when returning home to Flushing, on foot, from Bayside, where he had been attending a harvest-home festival, was overtaken by two men in a wagon, who jumped out and robbed him of a silver watch and $11 in cash.

On board the steamer Sunshine, plying between New-London and Port Jefferson, on Thursday evening, a drunken man was frightening the lady passengers with a loaded revolver, which finally discharged and the ball struck Mr. Frederick Wiggins, of Greenport, and inflicted a serious wound. The drunken doctor, whose name was not ascertained, was immediately put under arrest.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District will hold a convention at Croton Dam, to-day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention.

Burglars made quite a raid on the village of Mount Kisco, on Thursday night. The Post Office was entered and robbed of $70. The residence of Mr. John B. Cox, shoe dealer, was also broken into, and $60 were taken from the room in which Mr. Cox slept. A horse, wagon, and set of harness, valued at $700, the property of Mr. E. T. Bailey, were likewise stolen by the rogues.

NEW-JERSEY.

The public schools of Newark open on Monday next.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, has been entirely renovated.

Charles Smith, a resident of East Newark, stabbed himself in the right breast.

The corner-stone of the First Holland Reformed Church, of Passaic, was laid on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies.

The residence of Herman Fahrenholz, in Jersey City, was entered by burglars Thursday night and robbed of $90 in money.

A boy named Rouse, residing near Bates' Mills, in Windsor township, Camden county, died on Wednesday last in consequence of being burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil-lamp a few days ago.

An interesting game of cricket was played at Haledin, near Paterson, Thursday afternoon. All the players were over sixty years old, the age of all of them aggregating 1,600 years, and their weight 4,500 pounds.

The Second District Congressional Convention will be held in Atlantic City on the 16th inst. Among those who will attend and address the Convention are Hon. G. A. Halsey, Senator Bettle, and Hon. A. H. Cattell.

A six year old boy, a son of John McCabe, residing in Phillips street, fell into the water from Bubser's dock yesterday, and would have been drowned but for a large Newfoundland dog, which jumped in and rescued him.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

William H. Bartlett, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court of this district in December, 1866, of dealing in counterfeit money, has been pardoned by the President. He was sentenced on the 5th of January, 1867, to twelve years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, and has consequently served nearly half his term. The pardon was granted on account of good behavior in prison, and on the recommendation of United States District Attorney Bliss, Col. H. C. Whitely, Chief of the United States Secret Service Bureau, and Warden Amos Pillsbury, of the Albany Penitentiary. Marshal Sharpe forwarded the documents to Albany yesterday.

A CHURCH WAR IN NEW-JERSEY.

A peculiar case, and one of considerable interest to the Reformed Church of this country, is on trial at Hackensack before Judge Bedle. When the Reformed Dutch Church dropped the "Dutch" out of the name of the denomination six or seven years ago, the Holland churches took offense, and many of them are still dissatisfied. Rev. Mr. Wust, Pastor of the Holland Church at Lodi, rebelled against the decree, and persisted in styling his church the Dutch Reformed. He denied the authority of the Particular Synod and Classis, because they had changed the name, and said he could only recognize the "Reformed Dutch" Classis and Synods. He was earnestly remonstrated with, but in vain, and, being in close union with his Consistory, held and was able to retain, the title to the church property. The news of the rebellion was spread, and began to have such a demoralizing effect in the Church all over the country that the Classis resolved upon taking decisive steps to bring Mr. Wust under subjection. They appointed a new Consistory, or Board of Trustees, and a committee, with Rev. Dr. Gaston, of Passaic, as Chairman. Dr. Gaston called upon Mr. Cook, one of the old Trustees, and demanded the keys of the church, so that the new Trustees might be installed, but Mr. Cook positively refused to give them up. Dr. Gaston then procured the assistance of two or three men, broke open the door, entered the church, and put the new Consistory in possession. The new Consistory then commenced suit against Rev. Mr. Wust and the old Consistory for the full possession of the property. The decision is looked for with interest, because if the rebels are sustained by it a great many other dissatisfied congregations will follow their example.

THE WINSHIP CASE.

The case of Wellington W. Burdeck against Edward K. Winship, for the recovery of $2,300 alleged to have been obtained from him by false representations, was resumed yesterday, before Levi A. Fuller, as Referee. The defendant was briefly re-examined, but his testimony did not develop any additional facts. Mr. James B. Mix, an employe in the Post Office, stated that he received a loan of $200 from the defendant, and was obliged to pay ten per cent. monthly interest. He did not know how he conducted his business generally, and could not say whether or not he was extravagant in his habits. Mr. Spink, a lawyer, stated that before Winship departed for Europe he informed him that in the event of any legal proceedings being instituted, his books would be found in such a condition that any bookkeeper could understand them. He told him at that time that he intended to call a meeting of his creditors, and subsequently, after his return from Europe, he said it was very strange that business men should advance him the sums of money they did on such questionable security. His business, he stated, was trifling in comparison with the money he thus obtained. His losses, he claimed, were not very large, but he could specify how he lost or in what manner. The investigation was adjourned to next Wednesday, when the case will be summed up.

THE LACE ROBBERY.

The arrest of John Yetter and Frank Perly in Thompson street on Thursday night, and the discovery of the lace handkerchiefs in the valise which they were carrying, induced Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to lay in wait for two men whom he suspected as being their accomplices. He captured them in Bleecker street, and found a quantity of lace handkerchiefs in their possession similar to those in the valise. The men gave their names as Charles Wells, of No. 127 East Ninth street, and John C. Bunell, of No. 118 Seventh street. The prisoners were all marched to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterdy, and remanded until Captain Byrnes investigates the case and finds evidence against them. The pocket handkerchiefs were identified yesterday by Mr. James McNeill, of No. 88 Prince street. They were stolen from him on Thursday evening by some parties who entered his store and pretended to make purchases.

Mr. McNeill also identified Wells and Bunell as two men whom he saw around his establishment during the day of the robbery.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman William Loughridge, of Iowa, is at the Grand Hotel.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge V. C. Barringer, of North Carolina, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Joseph H. Blackfan, of the Post Office Department, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge Theodore Miller, of the New-York Supreme Court, and ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. John Meredith Read, Jr., United States Minister to Greece; John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency; Hon. George N. Kennedy, of Syracuse; ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and John William Wallace, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Auenue Hotel.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Cattle active; receipts, 2,200; market firm for best grades at $5@$6 65 for fair to choice, with a lot of extra at $7; Texas, $2 25@$4 65 for fair through to good corn-fed; stockers, $2 75@$3 35; shipments, 1,500. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; fairly active but lower at $4 40@$4 85 for inferior to common; $6@$6 50 for fair to good; $6 75@$7 25 for choice; shipments, 6,000. Sheep active; receipts, 1,300; firm at $3@$4 50.

[Advertisement.]

SUGGESTIVE.—KNOX has introduced his Fall style of gentlemen's Hats. This indicates that the Summer season is over, and that "cassimeres" and "straws" have had their run, and must give place to Knox's new and elegant fabrics. Make your selections at No. 212 Broadway, or at his up-town store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

The demon catarrh demolishes more constitutions than any other disease. Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator is the remedy. Pints, $1. Use Pain Paint for inflammation always.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In Steamship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.—James Lawson and wife, Dr. Chamberlain, wife, and family, Jos. McKie, Jas. Douglas, Mr. Anderson, P. Waldeschmidt, P. Alther, Mrs. Mary Gaston, Alex. Waddel, Geo. Wadsworth and wife, Mrs. Mackenday and daughter, Mr. Kelly, John Ferguson and wife, H. Victorsen, Robt. Allen, John G. McDonald, Geo. Atchison, Mrs. S. J. Gray, Alex. Reid and wife, Miss Thompson, John Griffiths, Mrs. G. W. Scott and daughter, C. Scott, J. S. Gregory, Jas. Steele, Chas. T. Reis, Jos. Redfern, Matilda Redfern, Anton Gletzner and wife, Louis Strobel, Jos. Mendelpock, P. Mendelpock.

In steam-ship France, from London.—Miss Churchill, Miss Alice Churchill, Miss Annie Wyth, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Miles, Miss Anna R. Miles, Miss Von Uphten, Mr. and Mrs. Maguire and child, Miss Louisa J. Inge, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mme. Charpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Wareham, Miss Cunningham, Miss Mulligan, Samuel J. Wilcocks, Lieut. Col. H. A. Ellis, Mrs. Mahler and child, Jerrard Byne, Albert J. Bosson, Mr. and Mrs. Newhall, Richard Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Mitchell and child, M. Leon, M. Jose Scuders, H. J. Perry, N. E. Thompson, Mr. Levy, B. Hudson, Mr. Gillette, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:31 | Sun sets.....6:26 | Moon rises.12:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:31 | Gov. Island...4:20 | Hell Gate...5:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .....FRIDAY, Sept. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston, Jam., Pim, Forwood & Co.; China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Utopia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships City of Corinth, (Br.,) Taylor, London, Henderson Bros.; Occidental, Dunphy, San Francisco, Simonson & Cheseborough; Screamer, Young, Savannah, Ga., Nesmith & Sons; Ontario, Patterson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Evangeline, (Br.,) Kinney, St. Mary's, Ga., Kinne, Ross & Co.; Antonio, (Aust.,) Faresich, Alexandria, Egypt, J. C. Seager; Heilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Dunkirk, France, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Raven, Nash, Cette, France, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Catharine Morris, (Br.,) McBurnie, Nalton, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Lookout, Fernandina, Fla., G. M. German; Henry B. Shepherd, Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla., Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Aug. 21 and Larne 22d, with mdse. and 29 cabin and 72 steerage passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Has had heavy westerly winds and head sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Laguayra Aug. 21, Porto Cabello 22d, Curacoa 25th, and Port-au-Prince 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Aug. 30, off Crooked Island, passed steam-ship Claribel, hence for Port-au-Prince.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers, to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Bengal, (of Liverpool,) Code, Calcutta May 14, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 11, St. Helena 23d, and crossed the equator Aug. 3 in lon. 31; has had light variable weather. Aug. 2, lat. 0 20 N., lon. 28 W., spoke bark Hetherfield, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Point de Galle, 42 ds. out.

Ship Helga, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Antwerp 33 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 17, lat. 37, lon. 15, spoke bark Fornjot, (Norw.,) from Antwerp, for New-York.

Ship Arethusa, (of Liverpool,) Lamont, Calcutta 108 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 8, and crossed the equator Aug. 3 in lon. 29; had variable weather.

Ship Jason, (of Greenock,) Jameson, Calcutta July 9, [illegible] July 18, Ascension [illegible], and crossed the equator Aug. 6 in lon. 27 20; [illegible]

Ship [illegible], (of Liverpool,) [illegible], Calcutta May 23, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Swift, Dean, Providence, in ballast to master.

Bark Fredenstjold, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Bordeaux 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Clausen, Gloucester 45 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Vikingen, (Norw.,) Andersen, London 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Homborsund, (Norw.,) Neilson, Bordeaux 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Rosa Eugenio, (Ital.,) Basso, Cork 42 ds., in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lindesnaes, (Nor.,) Bugge, Shields 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Benedetto, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Catania 53 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 27.

Bark Marie, (Aust.,) Randich, Antwerp 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 25, lon. 42, spoke bark Daniel Draper, from Boston, for Bombay.

Bark Norpen, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Antwerp 37 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Hermod, (Norw.,) Krog, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gluckauf, (Ger.,) Springer, Bristol 36 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to master. Aug. 4, lat. 43 32, lon. 33 47, passed bark Arletta, (of Searsport,) from Philadelphia, for Santander.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Larsen, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Armstrong, Port Spain, Trinidad, 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Guilo D., (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Shields, Eng., 76 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Rosina Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Gloucester, Mass., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark T. H. Armstrong, (of Providence,) Gammage, Hyers 45 ds., with salt to C. Manran—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Aug. 13, lat. 35 50, lon. 39 10, spoke bark Zoe, (Greek,) from Gambia, for Marseilles, short of water; supplied her.

Bark Courser, Hichborn, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Salista, Partridge, New-Haven, in ballast to John Zattloeen.

Brig La Saletta, (Ital.,) Ladanza, Trieste 72 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 4.

Brig Amelia, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Deal, Santander 145 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Typhoon, (Norw.,) Thoresen, Caen July 20, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Georgiana, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bartling, St. Martins 14 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Republic Lockhart, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 425 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. The Star, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Palmer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Stoney Brook.

Schr. Timothy Field, Haskell, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Frank and Emily, Cobb, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Almira, Cloutman, Russey, Rockland with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. P. Brown, Tinker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Searle, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Winchester, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Lockport, Mass.

Schr. Mineola, Dyer, Providence.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence.

Schr. William Voorhis, Godsmith, Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence.

Schr. M. P. King, Jarvis, Providence.

Schr. Eagle, Atkins, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nicola, Hall, Two Rivers, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Tennessee, Kent, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Harriet, Fuller, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Harmonia, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Hurst, Portsmouth.

Schr. Boston, Burgess, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence.

Schr. G. C. Bonner, Hyde, Providence.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Allen, Norwich.

Schr. Almeda, (of Pemoroke,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lucy Lee, (of Machias,) Ingalls, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with spiling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newburg, Baltimore.

Schr. Quickstep, Smith, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crocket, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Adeline Elwood, Jarvis, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Kelly, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. N. Ayers, Holbie, Stamford.

Schr. B. B. Terry, Cranmer, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Somerset.

Schr. Joseph, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, Brown, Salem.

Schr. Dennie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. John Brill, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Abigal Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Two Marys, Crowley, Virginia.

Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. Frances French, Throckmorton, Virginia.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Angie Predmore, Russell, Virginia.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Curtis, Willis, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Ellen Tobin, Burnett, Alexandria.

Schr. Kate and Annie, (of Fowey,) Davis, Rio Grande do Sul 40 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Aug. 6, in lon. 35; Aug. 14, lat. 12, lon. 43, exchanged signals with a bark showing letters H. T. P. L., from Calcutta, for Hampton Roads; 25th, lat. 29, lon. 64, spoke brig Ysidore Ronda, from Baltimore, for Trinidad.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, Hillsboro, N. B., 90 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Mary Braver, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sinbad, Avey, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Henry Whitney, Bearse, Fall River.

Schr. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Ellsworth, for Rondout.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lettie Wells, (of Boston,) Manson, Fernandina 12 ds., via Hampton Roads, with lumber to D. G. Howell; vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Melvin Roberts, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to T. M. Bruce & Co.

Schr. Jas. H. Hoyt, Lyon, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Helen, Barry, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, Anderson, Richmond.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lillie Faulkenburg, Faulkenburg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. N. K. Skinner, Hines, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ann E. Allen, Bunnell, Virginia.

Schr. E. J. Hamilton, Mills, Baltimore.

Schr. J. S. Richardson, Benton, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Headley, Virginia.

Schr. J. P. Kelsey, Sears, Richmond.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Baltimore, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Albert Mason, Reed, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Alexandria, for Norwalk.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Clara E. Rogers, (of Jonesport,) Rogers, Two Rivers, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Henry Parker, Lewis, Demerara 18 ds., with molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Porter, Gibara 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Francis B. Hallock, (of Northport,) Moule, Jacksonville 14 ds., via Hampton Roads, with lumber to Drew & Buckle—vessel to master. Aug. 24, off Cape Hatteras, in a gale from N. E., lost jibboom.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Andes, for Kingston, &c.; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; ship Screamer, for ——; barks Noah, for Stettin; Hilda, for Havre; brigs Prince Le Boo and Eva Parker, for Oporto; Arabell, for Halifax.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—The steam-ship Vicksburg, of the Port Royal and New-York Steam-ship Line, left Port Royal for New-York to-day, with a full cargo and thirteen passengers. By the 15th inst. steam-ships will leave Port Royal for Liverpool weekly.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamers Berlin, from Bremen; Geo. Appold, from Boston; Blackstone, from Providence; Commerce, from North Caroline; Louisa, from do.; Josephine Thomas, from New-York; Martha Stevens, from do.; Jno. S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; barks Admete, from Bristol, England; Flid, from Galveston; schr. Sarah F. Bird, from Boston; brig D. C. Chapman, from Rio.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, for Providence; Josephine Thomson, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Gerolamo, for New-York or Falmouth for orders; Ellida, for Dublin; brig Alaric, for Liverpool; schrs. Charles E. Morrison, for Boston; Ira Laffrenier, for do.; S. F. Winterton, for New-Haven.

Sld. brig Carrie Bertha, for West Indies; schr. Jefferson Borden, for Bermuda.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; bark Ann Elizabeth, Dorp, from Sagua; brigs Wapiti, (Br.,) Longhurst, from St. Martins; Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, from Brunswick, Ga.; Abby Ellen, Blake, from Charleston, S. C.; Milwaukee, Mitchell, from Hoboken; schrs. Gen. Gonzales, (Dominican,) Brown, from San Domingo; John Bird, Smith, from Pascagoula; Agnes T. Grace, Smalley; David S. Siner, Huntley; Ruth T. Carlish, Smith; N. W. Magee, Hudson; Gov. Burton, Phinney; N. H. Miller, Miller; Rulliman Sawin, Rich; M. W. Weaver, Weaver; Caroline Reusle, Dilks; M. R. Smith, Grace; G. P. Pomeroy, Bryant; D. H. Ingraham, Ames, from Philadelphia; Wm. S. Farwell, Lord; Palladium, ——, from New-York; Juliet, Classon, from Port Johnson; G. B. Andrews, Watts, from Weehawken.

Below, ship Mount Washington, from Calcutta.

Also arr. ship Mount Washington, Titcomb, from Calcutta; schrs. J. B. Van Dusen, Corson, from Richmond, Va.; Lottie, Somers; Sallie E. Godfrey, Godfrey; Wm. P. Garrison, Blackman; Eliza B. Emery, Clayton; Edith L. Steere, Cullen; Pedro A. Gran, Lake; John M. Broomall, Douglas, and Richard W. Tull, Shropshire, from Philadelphia; Joseph W. Fish, Rawley, from Weehawken; Wm. H. Mailler, Crowley, from Hoboken.

Below, coming up, schr. Effie J. Simmons.

Cld. steamer Wm. Crane, Howes, for Baltimore; bark E. H. Yarrington, Parker, for Barbados; brig D. A. Small, Bush, for Hayti.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Arr. Schr. E. A. Scribner, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Atalanta, for Liverpool; schrs. A. J. Bently, for Jacksonville; and J. P. Hyman, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4.—The brig Castilia was taken in tow at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Richmond, bark Jernbyrd, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 4.—Passed up, fourbarks, unknowns, and schrs. David Ames, Maggie, McDonald, and [illegible]

Passed out, steamer Kenilworth, for Liverpool.

There is no report from vessels outside [illegible].

Arr. bark Sictaux, from Rotterdam via Sandy Hook and ordered to Philadelphia; brig John Boyd, 16 ds. from Arecibo for orders.

A storm is threatening, and the harbor is rapidly filling with vessels seeking shelter.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 4.—Passed up steamers Vindicator, from New-York; Reading, from Boston; schrs. E. G. Wright, from Richmond, Va.; Emma G. Edwards, from Boston; Carrie F. Wright, from Chestank River; Howard A. Hunt, from Boston; Dexter, from Warwick River; Anna E. Cranmer, from Norfolk; Sarah A. Hoffman, from Boston; Benj. J. Willard, from Portland; Minnesota, from Norfolk; Maggie Mulhenell, from Richmond, Va.; Sarah Larine, from Newport; and David Ames, from Fernandina; steamers Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.; Alliance, from Richmond; brig Mary H. Virden, (new,) from Calais; schrs. Benj. C. Ferry, from Portsmouth; Fanny Hammer, from Nantucket; John Rose, from Portsmouth; Gussie Wilson, from Quincy Point.

Passed down, steamers Kenilworth, for Liverpool; Rattlesnake, for Boston; schrs. Jessie W. Knight, for Washington; Lath Rich, for Manchester, N. H.; L. Q. C. Wishart, for Providence; David Clarkson, for Boston; Mary E. Smith, for Salem; Charles E. Jackson, for Boston; Eastern Belle, for Portland; Austrian bark Methusalem, for Cork or Falmouth; steamer Hercules, for Boston; schrs. Mollie, for Barbados; Twenty-one Friends, for Boston; Baker H. Jones, for Boston; J. W. Grist, for Bangor; Sylvester Hall, for Taunton.

Sld., schr. Allie Burnham, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Cld. bark Giovanino M., for Venice; schrs. Arianna, for St. John, N. B.; M. E. Graham, for Hallowell; B. E. Dickinson, for Portland.

Arr. steamships Reading, from Boston; Vindicator, from New-York; brig Mary H. Virden, from Calais; schrs. Emma Heather, from New-York; Lorine, from Boston; Armenia, from Somerset.

Below, bark Alba, from Ivigtut, and Harold Hartnager, from New-York.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Vicksburg, Capt. Rudolph, from New-York.

Sld. schr. St. Croix, for New River.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4.—Arr. Bark Voornit, Evans, from Liverpool.

Sld. Steam-ship Saragossa.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 4.—The whaling schr. Mary E. Simmons, whose crew was separated from her Aug. 24, while chasing whales, and was picked up by the schr. Hattie Card, arr. her last evening. She reports the Arizona on her way home, having been last seen on the morning of Aug. 30.

Sept. 3.—Arr. whaling schr. Mary E. Simmons, (late Rich,) from Hatteras, six months out, of and from Provincetown, with 20 barrels sperm and 260 barrels of black. She reports that on the 24th August, in lat. 38, lon. 74 20, Capt. Rich and the mate lowered for whales, and a gale coming on suddenly both boats were separated from the vessel. The next morning the shipkeeper set a signal of distress, which, being seen from the schr. Alcyone, assistance from the latter vessel was immediately sent, and the mate, B. A. Higgins, of Provincetown, with a boat's crew took charge of the Simmons and sld. for home. Capt. Higgins reports that on the same day a disaster of the same sort befell Capt. White and mate of the schr. Arizona, of Provincetown, which vessel is now on her passage home in charge of Capt. Enos, who was mate of schr. N. J. Knight, reported below. The officers and crews of the four missing boats have already been reported saved. [See daily papers of 3d inst.]

The Mary E. Simmons reports the following whalers, all on Hatteras Ground, under date of the 28th ult.: Brig Herman Smith, (of Boston,) Barstow, boiling; schrs. (all of Provincetown) Rising Sun, Taylor, 85 bbls. sperm; Agate, Atkins, 70 bbls. do.; E. H. Hatfield, O'Connell, 200 bbls. do.; Grace M. Parker, 50 bbls. do. and boiling; Antarctic, Bell, boiling; N. J. Knight, 40 bbls.; Alcyone, Fisher, 300 bbls.

Also arr. schrs. Juliet, from Philadelphia, for Bangor; Daniel S. Mershon, do., for Boston; J. F. Huntington and S. A. Burlingame, Boston, for New-York; M. L. Varney, Bath, for do.; Lamartine, Bangor, for do.; Boston, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Fair Wind, Plymouth, for do.; Martha N. Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Wind south-west; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Sld. for the United States, J. M. Haskell, Figli Accame, Angelina, Robert Dixon, Wesley & Seymour, Emerald, Lizzie Ross, S. P. Thurlow, General Shepley, and Amity.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Jason, Theobald, and Charles Luling.

3d—Lindo, Melrose, St. Mark, Susan M. Dudman, Transit, and Sarjola.

4th—Lamek, Lady Blessington, Indiana, Bertha, Elizabeth, and Hester A. Blanchard.

Also arr. out from the United States, Samuel Lindsay.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal sld. hence to-day for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Webster, from New-York Aug. 22, has arr. here.

HAMBURG, Sept. 4.—The steam-ship Goethe sld. hence yesterday, at 4 P. M., for New-York.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 3.—Arr. steam-ship Maas, Chevalier, from New-York.

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